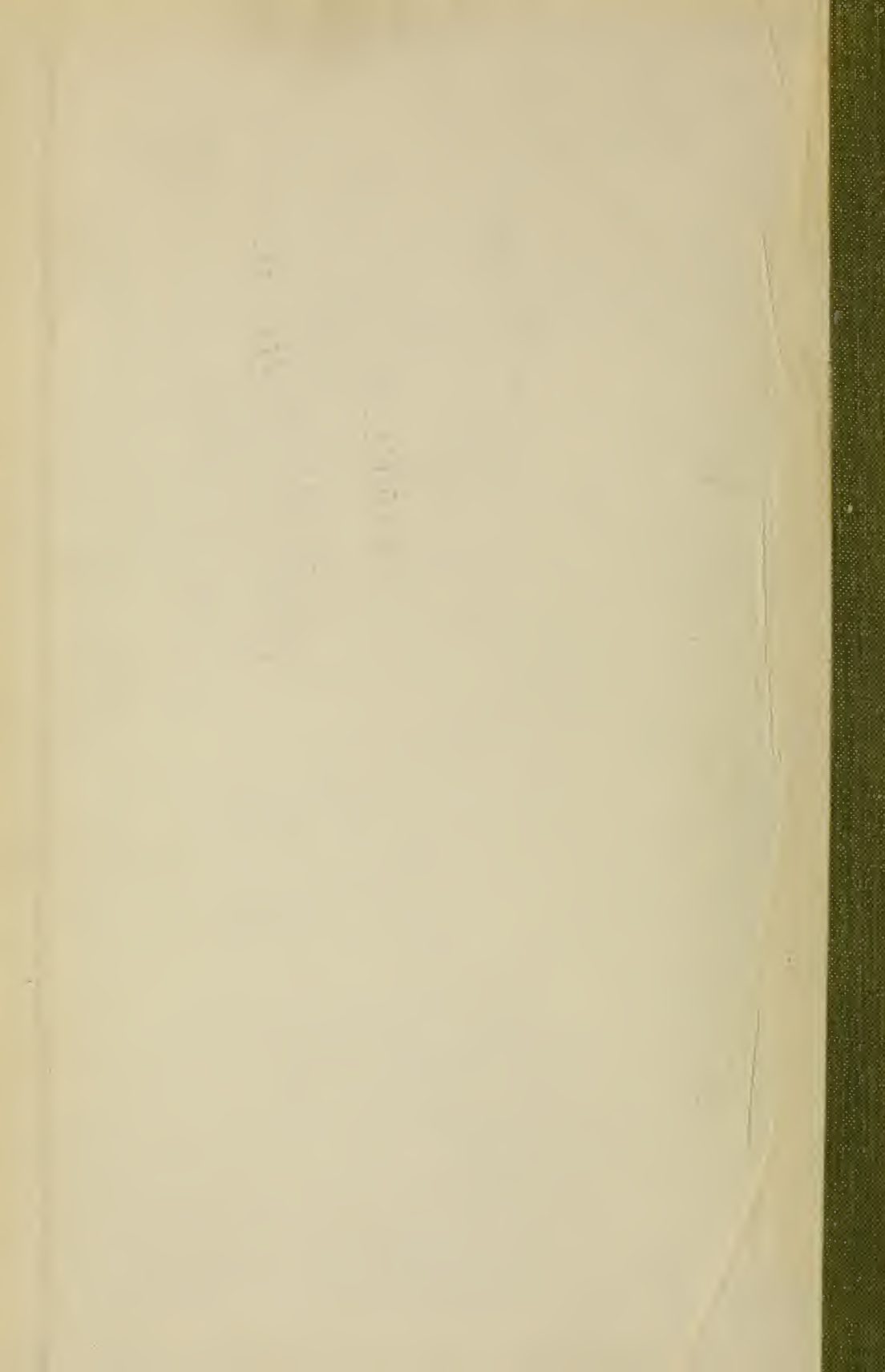


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Canada. Labour Dept. 1-

(DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA)

Minister—HON. SENATOR G. D. ROBERTSON

Deputy Minister—H. H. WARD

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

VOLUME XXXI

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ERRATA.

On page 764, column 1, line 5—for June 11 read August 3.

On page 1250, in second schedule on second column—the rate of wages for labourers *should* read 35 cents *instead of* 45 cents.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of December showed the reduction usual at this season; the losses, though on a smaller scale than on the same date of 1929, exceeded the average decline reported during the years, 1921-29, but employment as indicated by employers continued rather more active than on the same date in other years of the record except 1929 and 1928. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated statements from 7,514 firms (each with at least 15 employees), employing an aggregate staff of 962,763 persons, as compared with 1,002,388 in the preceding month; the employment index stood at 108·5, compared with 112·9 on November 1, and 119·1, 116·7, 108·1, 102·3, 96·5, 91·9, 96·9, 96·3 and 88·3 on December 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively. These indexes, which are based upon the average number of employees of the reporting firms in the calendar year 1926 as 100, are indicative of conditions in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business.

At the beginning of December, 1930, the percentage of unemployment as reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 13·8, contrasted with 10·8 per cent of inactivity at the beginning of November and 9·3 per cent at the beginning of December, 1929. The percentage for December was based on the reports tabulated by the Department of Labour from 1,798 labour organizations, combining a membership of 205,854 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed an increase in the volume of work transacted during November, when a comparison was made with the business effected during November a year ago. This was due to the various Municipal and Provincial relief works in progress throughout the Dominion. Vacancies in November, 1930, numbered 36,503, applications 68,862 and there

were 35,557 placements in regular and casual employment.

The average cost of weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$10.10 at the beginning of December, as compared with \$10.25 for November; \$11.83 for December, 1929; \$11.31 for December, 1928; \$11.17 for December, 1927; \$11.18 for December, 1926; \$11.56 for December, 1925; \$10.58 for December, 1924; \$10.73 for December, 1923; \$10.39 for December, 1922; \$11.00 for December, 1921; \$14.84 for December, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.65 for December, 1918; and \$7.96 for December, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again considerably lower at 77·8 for December, as compared with 79·8 for November; 96 for December, 1929; 94·6 for December, 1928; 97·2 for December, 1927; and 97·9 for December, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada during December was considerably less than in the preceding month and was less than half the corresponding loss in December, 1929. Eight disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 721 workers, and resulting in the loss of 10,117 working days. Corresponding figures for November, 1930, were:—six disputes, 1,968 workers, and 13,065 working days; and for December, 1929, seven disputes, 1,684 workers, and 12,979 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During December, consideration was given by the Department of Labour to an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation that had been received from the employees of a coal mining company in Alberta. It was ascertained, however, that the existing agreement between the employer and workers provided means for the settlement of disputes, and it was finally agreed that the question in dispute should be left in abeyance during the life time of this agreement. An account of the recent proceedings under the Act appears on page 12.

Wages, hours of labour and prices in Canada 1920-1930

Two supplements are included with this issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. The first deals with Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1920 to 1930, including the following classes of labour: (1) building, metal, printing, electric railways, civic employment, and longshoremen; (2) mining, lumbering, electric power, telephone; and (3) factory labour in various industries. The second supplement deals with the movement of wholesale and retail prices and changes in the cost of living in Canada and various other countries in 1930 and in recent years.

Employment of children and young persons in Canada

A brief summary of a new bulletin on this subject, just issued by the Department of Labour, appears on another page of this issue. It is hoped that this publication will stimulate public interest in the many problems arising out of the employment of juvenile labour in industry. The bulletin represents the first systematic study of the extent to which children and young persons are employed in industry in Canada. The need for such a study is evident from the frequent requests for information on the subject that have been received by the Department from time to time. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from the Department, the charge being 25 cents for each copy.

Unemployment index number will be possible after decennial census

Reference was made in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* to the measures now being taken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Labour to secure data on unemployment in connection with the Decennial Census to be taken throughout the Dominion next June. The inclusion of a questionnaire on unemployment in the United States decennial census which was started in April last year, is described in the annual report of the Commission of Labour Statistics as being the outstanding event of the year in the field of employment statistics. "When the findings of the federal census regarding unemployment are fully compiled," the commissioner states, "there will be available a basis upon which can be fitted the monthly volume of employment data of the Bureau of Labour Statistics. In other words, when the exact number of persons out of work at a given time is known, estimates for other periods can be made by applying for such periods the index numbers

of the volume of employment as collected monthly by the Bureau."

Unemployment inquiry by Canadian Manufacturers' Association

The inquiry into the subject of unemployment undertaken by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in pursuance of a resolution adopted at their last annual convention, was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1930, page 868. The results obtained by the inquiry were described in the December issue of *Industrial Canada*, the monthly magazine published by the Association. The replies to a questionnaire addressed to members confirmed the belief already held that the bulk of unemployment in Canada was in seasonal occupations such as farming, building and construction, lumbering, road-building, shipping, etc., rather than in manufacturing.

"At the same time," the report continues, "there is considerable unemployment in manufacturing and your committee feels that it might be of interest to members to call attention to the methods which have been successfully adopted by certain large United States concerns, with a view to reducing the unemployment evil by regularizing employment, in other words, spreading it out more evenly over the twelve months, instead of having 'peak' periods with increased staff and overtime, alternating with slack periods, when large numbers of men are laid off. While it is recognized that it is hardly possible for many concerns so to regularize employment as to be able to guarantee their workers a minimum of 48 weeks' employment on full wages a year, as one large United States concern with a Canadian branch has been able to do, at the same time your Committee feels that the adoption of some of the methods mentioned below would enable companies greatly to reduce the amount of seasonal unemployment."

The report then quotes the statement of the unemployment policy that was recommended last year by the General Electric Company, which was reproduced in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1929, page 1059. In conclusion it is recommended that when it is necessary to reduce working hours, it is best to reduce the number of working days, rather than to reduce the length of the working day.

Accident and unemployment insurance compared

Mr. John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labour Legislation, in an article appearing in the *Railroad Trainmen*, January, 1931, advocates a system of unemployment insurance on the same financial basis as workmen's

compensation. Such a system he describes as being "an American plan," as opposed to the systems now in effect in Great Britain and Germany. "One of the most important factors in the safety movement in America," he says, "is the workmen's compensation laws. With the book-keeping that is required in the reporting of accidents and the payment of certain definite sums for occupational injuries, the safety movement was put on the map in this country. This interest in the prevention of accidents which has been kept alive day after day and year after year has been the biggest factor in the whole situation.

"Our experience with accident compensation suggests that we might get some benefit out of applying the same plan to the irregularity of employment. Under accident compensation the employer maintains a fund out of which the benefits are paid later to the worker who is unable to work on account of injury. It is suggested that into a reserve fund the employer also be required to pay a small per cent of the payroll in good times, in order that when unemployment comes in his industry there may be a fund available to tide the unemployed in that industry over the period of unemployment."

Mr. Commons states that legislation on these lines is to be introduced in several State legislatures during the present month. Moreover, as he points out, "this does not mean at all that the federal government and industries engaged in inter-state commerce, should not also make contributions to the establishment of a system of unemployment insurance."

Suggested program for prevention of unemployment

An "unemployment program" was proposed by the *Nation* (New York) in its issue for December 10. It is suggested that after provision has been made for the relief of actual suffering, definite measures could be taken to secure the prevention of unemployment in the future. The first step would be to organize the labour market by establishing a national system of public labour exchanges. Secondly, a compulsory system of public unemployment insurance should be established on an actuarial basis, with employers, workers and the government contributing, perhaps equally, and with benefits held strictly within actual insurance limits. In times of special stress the State, and not the insurance system, would bear the added load. However, it is pointed out that the organization of the labour market and insurance cannot solve the problem of unemployment, as the experience of Great Britain and Germany since the war indicates. The great preventive of unemployment, it is pointed out, is the

stabilization of industry. It is suggested that "our most powerful single agency, the Federal Reserve System" should be used primarily for the purpose of stability. There are also possibilities in the long-range planning of public works. "Let both federal and State governments now draw up carefully studied plans of needed public improvements, extending over, say, ten years or more; let them secure the necessary bond authorizations; and then let the less pressing items be held back against the next period of hard times. Something can be done thus. The major task, however—that of keeping fundamental industries running on an even keel—requires planning and action on a nation-wide and a world-wide scale. The conquest of unemployment requires not only a national economic council to organize a planned national economy, but an international economic conference to work out the methods of international organization and control essential to a stable world industrial order."

Suggestions to employers for stabilizing industry

A preliminary report issued by the committee appointed last March by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, on the stabilization of industry for the prevention of unemployment, contained the following suggestions to employers for minimizing this evil:—(1) Avoid reductions of workers which are not immediately necessary, remembering that efficient operation is rarely attained through sudden, drastic fluctuations, either up or down, of the working force; (2) speed repairs, renovation and construction; (3) use some or all of the workers who would otherwise be released, for "spring housecleaning" of plant and office; (4) work the full force part time rather than part of the force full time; (5) manufacture for stock to the limit of economic wisdom.

When the laying off of workers is unavoidable, the Committee suggests: (1) that as among employees whose ability is approximately equal, those with dependants and those of long service be the last to be released; (2) that, in all practicable cases, a "dismissal wage" be paid, or, at least, two weeks' notice be given. It is the policy of one well-known company, when a plant is closed or a process discontinued to pay one week's wage for each year of service to any employee with 15 years or more of service, and to pay a week's wage for each year of service to any employee, 45 years or more of age, with 10 years service; (3) that employees who are laid off be given the benefit of every possible aid by the employer in finding work elsewhere.

The committee made the following specific recommendations:—

1. "Steady work the year round" should be incorporated in business men's thinking so that it may assume major importance in the employer's daily planning and actions.

2. Encouragement should be given to the co-operative efforts of citizens working through their various local associations.

3. State and municipal governments should direct more attention to the receiving of some of their construction and purchasing activities for times of depression.

4. The effectiveness of the State Employment Office system should be increased.

British Unemployment Insurance Commission

The British Government has appointed a commission on unemployment insurance with the following terms of reference:—"To inquire into the provisions and working

of the unemployment insurance scheme and to make recommendations with regard to (1) its future scope, the provisions which it should contain, and the means by which it may be made solvent and self-supporting, and (2) the arrangements which should be made outside the scheme for the unemployed who are capable of and available for work."

The chairman of the Commission is Judge Holman Gregory, the other members being Mr. W. Asbury, chairman of the Public Assistance Committee; Professor Henry Clay, of Manchester University; Dr. H. J. W. Hetherington, chancellor of Liverpool University; Mr. E. C. P. Lascelles, deputy umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Acts; Mrs. C. D. Rackham, temporary inspector of factories; and Mr. H. M. Trouncer, president of the Institute of Actuaries.

Death of Dr. Adam Shortt

The Department of Labour heard with regret of the death on January 14, of Dr. Adam Shortt, C.M.G., of Ottawa, chairman of the

Dominion Board of Historical Publications. Dr. Shortt was chairman of one of the first boards of conciliation and investigation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in 1907, and served with outstanding success on subsequent boards. He was Professor of Political and Economic Science at Queen's University from 1889 to 1908, and was chairman of the Civil Service Commission from 1908 to 1917.

Dr. Shortt was one of the Canadian representatives at the International Economic Conference, 1927, and was subsequently appointed by the League of Nations as a member of its consultative economic committee which meets annually.

Need for vocational guidance for young workers

In a series of articles appearing in the *Worker* (Australia) on the causes and effect of unemployment the Hon. E. G. Theodore, ex-Premier of Queensland,

refers to the urgent need for a systematic provision of vocational guidance, as follows:—

"One cause of unemployment is the lack of knowledge among young people regarding the prospects of continuous employment in different occupations. The 'dead end' occupation, providing neither a career nor a training, adds considerably to the number of potential unemployed. A similar problem arises for 'misfits' who have entered occupations for which they are unsuited. One urgent need is a nation-wide organization for providing vocational guidance. This should adopt and develop methods of ascertaining the vocational aptitudes of young people and place before them and their parents detailed information regarding such occupations as they are suited to, such as wages, working conditions, prospects of advancement, risks of injury, sickness and unemployment. At present there is no systematic provision of such guidance, but its introduction should divert young people out of trades in which there is no place for them, and away from vocations in which they will never be successful."

Canadian Educational Guidance Movement

A national organization "for promoting vocational guidance and educational counsel" was founded at a meeting held at Toronto on December 29, under the title

of the Canadian Educational Guidance Movement. The meeting was attended by the Hon. George S. Henry, premier of Ontario (who promised the movement the support of his government); Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Sir Robert K. Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, and other prominent public men. The objects of the new organization were set forth as follows:—

1. To co-operate with educational authorities in (a) presenting the enlarging opportunities for service in all vocations; (b) urging the importance of intelligent decision regarding the choice and sphere of life-work; (c) emphasizing the value of adequate academic or special training as necessary preparation for efficient service.

2. To assist students in the choice of vocation and to offer counsel regarding educational opportunities.

3. To provide teachers, parents and students with authoritative information regarding re-

quirements for and opportunities in various forms of life-work.

4. To relate the results of this effort to those institutions to which the students may go for further training.

New Deputy Minister of Labour for Ontario

Mr. Arthur W. Crawford, formerly Director of Technical Education in the Department of Labour of Canada, was appointed Deputy Minister of Labour

of the Province of Ontario on January 6, succeeding Mr. J. H. H. Ballantyne, who had resigned. Mr. Crawford was in charge of the administration of the federal Technical Education Act, from 1921 to 1928. In the latter year he resigned his position in the Dominion Government to take the post of Inspector of Apprenticeship for Ontario, being the first administrator of the Apprenticeship Act passed by the provincial legislature in 1928. The new Deputy Minister is a graduate of the University of Toronto, and is an electrical engineer by profession. He enlisted for military service in 1914 and served overseas until 1917. In 1918 he was appointed District Vocational Officer, under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, for the Hamilton District, where he had charge of the training of disabled soldiers in different trades and occupations, retaining that position until he came to the federal Department of Labour.

Health Insurance advocated in Alberta

Alderman D. K. Knott, of Edmonton, advocated the establishment of a national health insurance scheme in a recent address. He pointed out that persons of small

means are now unable to meet the medical expenses involved in severe sickness, and proposed that Canada should follow the example of the more advanced nations in the world by assuming the control, cure and prevention of sickness by means of a contributory scheme of state insurance. Mr. Knott referred to the preliminary report of the British Columbia Commission on Health and Maternity Insurance, whose report was published last year (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1930, page 400), stating that the commission had ascertained that an insurance scheme should be organized on the basis of a contribution by the workman (or person whose income falls below a specified standard) of three cents per day, the balance of the cost of medical and hospital charges to be defrayed by means of contributions by the employers

and by the State. In the alderman's opinion, the British system of insurance, while it was imperfect in some respects, was the only practical plan that had yet been evolved.

County Health Units in Canada

The National Council of Women of Canada at its last annual convention adopted a resolution to request the Dominion Government to provide financial assistance to the provinces for the establishment of County Health Units, as requested recently by the Dominion Health Council. It will be recalled that the House of Commons in March last year adopted a resolution declaring that "the government should take into consideration the advisability of making grants to the provinces equal to one-third the cost of establishing, and to cover permanently such full-time health units as may be organized" (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1930, page 254). The resolution of the National Council of Women sets forth that it has been proven that the cost of unnecessary illness and death in Canada is very great, amounting to millions of dollars and thousands of lives annually; that full-time health service results in an immediate fall in sickness and death rates; that in most rural communities the people have been forced to rely upon the part-time service of physicians for the carrying on of community health measures—an arrangement which is at best ineffective; that the most satisfactory method of securing results in rural and small urban areas as regards the control of communicable disease, of maternal and infant mortality—and the reduction of general mortality rates—has been demonstrated in Quebec, British Columbia and many States in the United States to be by means of the County Health Unit, such Units supporting a full-time health officer, sanitary inspector, public health nurse and secretary; that organized health conservation of this type should be made applicable to the whole Dominion; that the achievement of such an ideal can only be made possible by the financial participation of the Dominion Government as in the case of the successful venereal disease control scheme already in operation.

Statistics of unemployment in principal countries

Statistics of unemployment in all of the principal industrial countries have been compiled by the International Labour Office (League of Nations) during the present month, and a table containing the latest available figures appears in their weekly publication of January 5. This table is reproduced on another page of this issue.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

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

Agriculture in the province of Nova Scotia was quiet and heavy snow had in some sections retarded the farmers in gathering fuel for domestic purposes. No new development occurred in the logging industry, and operations in that division were on a small scale. Stormy weather was responsible for very poor catches of fish. Manufacturers reported business as seasonally slow, while in the steel and iron industry some idleness was reported. Municipal sewer work afforded employment for men in several centres, and in Halifax many small contracts were well under way. Snow storms had also been of great benefit to those out of work, many unemployed having obtained several days' labour through this medium, but a number of men on highway and railway construction and maintenance had been laid off. Transportation, due to the holiday season, was heavy, and Christmas trade was good. The demand and supply for domestic workers was above the average.

In New Brunswick as in Nova Scotia, the agricultural and logging industries were quiet. Weather conditions had somewhat hampered fishing operations in the vicinity of Chatham, but at Moncton and Saint John the supply of fish was plentiful. Manufacturing, especially in confectionery and food stuffs, showed improvement, but in several other lines employees were working on short time to avoid a layoff. Somewhat fewer men were engaged in construction and maintenance, owing to the holiday season or to completed contracts. Little work, however, was offered for ordinary labour other than a few days' snow shovelling. Traffic, both passenger and freight, was exceptionally heavy at Christmas, the latter owing to a large shipment of Christmas trees out of the Maritimes to the upper provinces and to the United States. Trade was good, both wholesale and retail houses reporting output as favourable. Placements in the Women's Domestic Section continued fair.

The employment offices in the province of Quebec reported very few orders received for farm workers. Little activity was also shown in logging, some companies having reduced their operations this year. No progress was shown in the manufacturing industries. In Montreal, all trades were quiet, while Three Rivers stated there was a decrease in all manufactures, except cloth, and sash and door mills, where there was a slight increase.

Paper mills in the district were also closed for an indefinite period. Leather trades in Quebec city showed a gain, and factories in Sherbrooke were busy. With the exception of Quebec, where construction and maintenance was active, orders for building tradesmen or labourers were not numerous. Civic employees in Montreal were employed on certain construction work, but as in other parts of the province, little building or improvement of any kind was in progress. Transportation in Three Rivers showed a decrease. Trade in the larger centres was favourable, and an increase in the volume of work was noted for domestic household workers.

Although plenty of farm applicants were available, there were quite insufficient orders listed at the employment offices in Ontario to meet their needs. Bush work was providing less employment than in previous years, and in those districts where a few placements were made, lack of snow retarded cutting operations. No activity was reported in the mining group. Many industrial plants were closed over Christmas for varying periods, due to holidays and stocktaking, but were expecting to re-open early in the New Year. Further staff reductions were noted where Christmas rush orders had been completed, but this was in a measure offset by the rehiring of old hands on the part of several firms. Whatever activity was shown in the building and construction group consisted almost wholly of relief work on sewers, drains or highways. This gave employment to large numbers of men in every centre who were engaged for short periods in rotation. Applicants in the Women's Division were less numerous than is customary at the holiday season and some orders received could not be filled owing to scarcity of female domestic workers. Casual workers for households were also greatly in demand and work of such a nature easily obtainable, the demand exceeding the supply.

Few farm placements were reported for the province of Manitoba. Logging also was much quieter, and no activity took place in the mining group. Although construction work showed more than the usual seasonal slackness, prospects in the city of Winnipeg were good. Contracts had been awarded for work on several bridges and it was expected that these projects would be started in the very near future. Work on the new Hydro bridge at Lac du Bonnet had been begun, and a number of men had found employment there. While a fairly good volume of Christ-

mas trade was reported, it was not quite up to expectations. Wholesale firms stated that conditions continued quiet in that group. In the Women's Domestic Section, holiday festivities had created an additional demand for

daily help. The situation was not encouraging, however, in regard to regular domestic employment.

With no scarcity of applicants to fill positions, few farm orders were being reported to

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1930			1929		
	December	November	October	December	November	October
Trade, external, aggregate... \$		150,917,096	162,656,283	174,842,396	221,979,663	237,698,646
Imports, merchandise for consumption... \$		76,325,063	78,358,351	84,365,155	108,733,697	116,261,197
Exports, Canadian produce... \$		73,060,871	82,781,428	88,520,355	111,068,332	119,265,558
Customs duty collected... \$		12,653,706	12,622,380	13,764,587	16,651,765	18,752,279
Bank debits to individual accounts... \$		2,973,627,955	3,617,506,967	3,804,648,764	4,176,749,612	4,713,472,771
Bank notes in circulation... \$		159,233,300	160,032,748	175,496,699	187,003,716	185,085,767
Bank deposits, savings... \$		1,438,611,843	1,431,864,326	1,434,405,212	1,453,060,773	1,470,045,528
Bank loans, commercial, etc... \$		1,183,723,359	1,229,508,736	1,402,787,330	1,443,075,155	1,473,427,797
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks... ..	103-1	109-6	111-3	156-5	154-7	186-4
Preferred stocks... ..	82-5	81-9	85-4	100-4	99-8	102-9
(1) Index of interest rates... ..	93-9	93-9	93-9	102-3	103-3	103-3
(2) Prices, Wholesale, Index number... ..	77-8	79-8	81-4	96-0	95-8	96-7
(3) Prices, Retail, Family budget... \$	20-46	20-60	20-68	22-11	22-03	21-96
(4) Business failures, number... ..	295	237	213	268	184	174
(5) Business failures, liabilities \$	6,994,011	2,957,708	2,529,589	3,952,550	3,205,366	2,559,635
(6) Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures... ..	108-5	112-9	116-2	119-1	124-6	125-6
(7) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members)... ..	13-8	10-8	9-4	9-3	6-0	3-7
Immigration... ..				4,944	7,286	8,817
Railway—						
(8) Car loadings, revenue freight... .. cars	186,701	239,009	271,887	212,987	260,598	311,088
(9) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings... \$		17,169,986	20,624,980		20,863,259	24,731,111
(10) Operating expenses... .. \$			17,036,691	17,562,382	17,538,875	18,008,951
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings... \$		14,781,111	17,113,063	15,518,232	16,121,191	20,152,442
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines... \$		9,009,490	10,558,970	12,364,963	11,571,544	12,842,606
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles... ..			3,095,975,368	2,258,592,344	2,786,107,459	3,601,082,540
Building permits... .. \$		11,791,478	12,723,789	14,688,682	16,171,400	18,063,577
(11) Contracts awarded... .. \$	24,542,300	39,310,500	33,332,100	32,549,000	45,375,500	57,083,600
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron... .. tons	38,293	46,360	40,079	82,632	86,516	91,409
Steel ingots and castings... tons	56,101	71,740	65,431	82,415	93,648	115,674
Ferro alloys... .. tons	3,530	3,087	5,174	6,986	7,418	7,674
Coal... .. tons		1,315,420	1,630,013	1,488,220	1,519,209	1,598,659
Crude petroleum imports... gal.		74,970,000	94,379,000	67,060,000	149,756,000	122,600,000
Rubber imports... .. lbs.		4,766,000	4,349,000	4,735,000	6,062,000	4,079,000
Cotton imports... .. lbs.		15,786,000	12,716,000	13,029,000	18,159,000	11,812,000
Timber sealed in British Columbia... .. bd. ft.		159,239,447	115,077,778	296,489,324	216,959,393	356,881,327
Flour production... .. bbls.			1,868,575	1,073,000	1,629,000	1,527,507
Sugar manufactured... .. lbs.		99,688,000	96,439,000	108,694,000	105,160,000	89,145,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average... k-w.h.		49,504,000	49,977,000	49,517,000	53,168,000	51,428,000
(12) Sales of insurance... .. \$		46,382,000	45,525,000	54,857,000	56,188,000	52,634,000
Newsprint... .. tons		201,700	213,820	230,008	252,046	251,914
Automobiles, passenger... ..		3,527	3,206	4,426	7,137	8,975
(13) Index of physical volume of business... ..		136-5	148-6	152-6	179-5	196-9
Industrial production... ..		155-5	156-1	161-3	195-8	197-5
Manufacturing... ..		139-7	149-0	148-3	185-0	186-0

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Bradstreet.

(4) Figures for end of previous months.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending December 27, 1930, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(8) MacLean's Building Review.

(9) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.

(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

the Saskatchewan employment offices, and though logging, also, was rather quiet some placements were made, a few of which, however, were men sent to relief camps as replacements. Coal mining likewise showed little activity, due to continued mild weather. There was no demand for building tradesmen or labourers, such placements as were made in the construction group being of a purely casual nature, or those supplied by the various municipalities in the form of relief work on sewers, highways, subways, etc., nor was work available on the railways. Orders for women domestic workers were few, though there was a slight increase in odd jobs for women, undoubtedly due to preparation for the holidays.

As in the other Prairie Provinces, there were few demands for farm workers reported in the province of Alberta, with plenty of applicants on hand. Some vacancies for winter work with board only were offered, but these were not easily filled. Outside of a fair demand for tie makers and men sent to relief camps, little activity was shown in logging. Conditions in coal mining remained unchanged, most miners working part time only. Manufacturing industries were quiet and in some cases were running short hours rather than lay off men. There was little building in progress and no railroad orders, though there was a possibility of some work in the latter line being available in the new year. Such construction as was in evidence was that provided on highways and bridges by the province or the municipalities, as a relief measure. Christmas trade was brisk, but not up to the level attained in former years. The situation in the Women's Domestic Division was extremely quiet, and few placements were made.

There was no demand for farm workers in the province of British Columbia, with the exception of a few replacements of men on holiday leave. Logging, for the most part, remained quiet, though several offices reported that some companies would shortly resume operations. Others, however, were expecting to lay off a few men. Mining, both metal and coal, had little activity to report. Prospects for improvement in manufacturing were very remote, though most factories in Nelson were working full time. Shingle mills at Vancouver showed no change, but ship lining contractors stated conditions were good. Machine shops, foundries, and sash and door factories were all slack. Construction, other than a little railroad work and employment offered as a relief measure by the Government, was very quiet, with a considerable number of building mechanics idle. Long-

shore work in Vancouver was only fair, as more than fifty per cent of the men were unemployed, and although there was very little work on the waterfront at Prince Rupert, dry-dock and shipyards at that point were busy. Trade improved during Christmas week, but was below that of last year. Quietness prevailed in the Women's Domestic Section, though at holiday time additional placements were made.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

The seasonal losses reported at the beginning of December, 1930, were on a smaller scale than on the same date in 1929, though they exceeded the average decline recorded during the last ten years. Nevertheless, employment continued in rather greater volume than on December 1 in any previous year of the record except 1929 and 1928. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,514 firms employing 962,763 persons, compared with 1,002,388 in the preceding month; the index (average, 1926=100) stood at 108.5, compared with 112.9 in November, 1930, and with 119.1, 116.7, 108.1, 102.3, 96.5, 91.9, 96.9, 96.3 and 88.3 on December 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively.

All provinces registered curtailment, the largest recessions taking place in Quebec and Ontario. In the Maritime Provinces, the seasonal reductions in employment occurred chiefly in construction and manufacturing, while logging, trade and shipping showed improvement. In Quebec, manufacturing, transportation and construction indicated declines, while important gains were reported in trade, and railway transportation was also busier. In Ontario, employment showed a considerable decline; retail trade and logging registered marked seasonal increases, but construction, transportation and manufacturing reported large losses, and smaller decreases were shown in mining, communications and services. In the Prairie Provinces, there was also a further reduction in employment; retail trade was seasonally much more active, while construction registered especially pronounced declines, and transportation, manufacturing, mining and communications were also slacker. In British Columbia, manufacturing was dull, as were general construction, transportation and mining. On the other hand, trade, public construction work and logging recorded heightened activity.

Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, only Hamilton showed improvement at the beginning of November, while lessened activity was reported in Mont-

real, Quebec city, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver; the losses in Montreal were most noteworthy. In Montreal, manufacturing, construction and transportation reported a falling-off, but retail establishments afforded increased employment. In Quebec there was a decrease, chiefly in construction, transportation, and manufacturing. In Toronto, retail trade recorded improvement, while manufacturing and construction were slacker. In Ottawa, curtailment was indicated, chiefly in construction and manufacturing, while trade afforded more employment. In Hamilton, municipal construction work, as an unemployment relief measure, was decidedly busier, but manufacturing as a whole was slacker, in spite of gains in textile mills. In Windsor and the adjacent Borden Cities there was a moderate decline, mainly in construction. In Winnipeg, improvement was reported in trade, but manufacturing and building construction released employees. In Vancouver, manufacturing and construction showed curtailment; on the other hand, trade afforded more employment.

A substantial reduction in activity occurred in manufacturing establishments, mainly in iron and steel and lumber factories, but also to some extent in food, clothing and other groups. Logging and trade registered marked seasonal improvement, but mining, communications, transportation services and construction and maintenance reported reductions; those in the last named would have been much more extensive had it not been for public works undertaken for the relief of unemployment.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of December, 1930.

**TRADE
UNION
REPORTS**

Employment at the close of November showed a further and more pronounced contraction, partly due to conditions incidental to the winter season, together with the unusual depression which existed during the greater part of 1930. Returns for the month under review were received from an aggregate of 1,798 labour organizations, embracing a membership of 205,854 persons, and of these 28,337 or a percentage of 13.8 were idle on the last day of the month, compared with a percentage of 10.8 in October and with 9.3 per cent in November, 1929. The decline in activity when compared with October and shared by all provinces, was in evidence to a noteworthy degree in Quebec and Saskatchewan, the garment trades of the former province

accounting to a considerable extent for the unfavourable conditions shown, though depression in the building trades and steam railway operation was also a large factor in the general adverse situation indicated. Substantial employment recessions were manifested by Ontario and Quebec unions from the figures for November a year ago, and in all other provinces with the exception of Nova Scotia reductions on a smaller scale were noted. The trend of employment in Nova Scotia, while upward from November, 1929, changed but slightly.

On another page of this issue will be found an article in greater detail on unemployment among local trade unions at the close of November, 1930.

**EMPLOYMENT
OFFICE REPORTS**

During the month of November, 1930, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada referred 36,751 workers to positions and effected a total of 35,557 placements. Of these placements in regular employment were 11,690, of which 8,726 were of men and 2,964 of women. Placements in casual work numbered 23,867. Employers notified the Service of 36,503 vacancies of which 29,208 were for men and 7,295 for women. Applications for work were received from 57,150 men and 11,712 women, a total of 68,862. An increase is shown in all transactions, when the figures are compared with those of the preceding month and also with November, 1929, the reports for October, 1930, showing 32,259 vacancies offered, 67,996 applications made and 31,221 placements effected, while in November, 1929, there were recorded 26,984 vacancies, 42,685 applications for work and 25,976 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of November, 1930, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

**BUILDING
PERMITS
AND CON-
TRACTS
AWARDED.**

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities during November, 1930, was \$11,791,478, as compared with \$12,723,789 in the preceding month and with \$16,171,400 in November, 1929.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that "the value of all contracts awarded in 1930, as compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, amounted to \$456,999,600 as compared with \$576,651,800 in 1929. While this is a decrease of 20.7 per cent it must be kept in mind that 1929 was the most active year for building that Canada has ever known and was 22.1 per cent in excess of 1928, the second

highest year ever recorded. The 1930 volume is only 3.4 per cent below that for 1928."

The value of construction contracts awarded throughout the Dominion in December is estimated at \$24,542,300. Of this total \$13,339,800 was for engineering purposes; \$6,202,600 was for business buildings; \$4,580,500 was for residential buildings; and \$419,400 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during December, by provinces, was as follows: Ontario, \$8,387,000; Quebec, \$7,014,100; British Columbia, \$4,033,400; Manitoba, \$1,967,800; Saskatchewan, \$1,699,500; Nova Scotia, \$1,018,700; Alberta, \$330,100; New Brunswick, \$64,200; Prince Edward Island, \$27,500.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months of 1929, are shown in the table on page 7.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that industrial production in Canada during 1930 was less than in 1928 or 1929, but compared favourably with any preceding year, the official index showing a gain of 6 per cent over 1927. The industries engaged in the production of goods required for the expansion of plant and equipment continued with moderate operations despite the business reaction which became more pronounced toward the end of the year. In the eleven months ended November, 1930, the production of pig iron was 708,000 tons, a decline of 30 per cent from the 1,008,000 tons made during the same period of 1929. The production in the first eleven months of 1927 was 646,000 tons. The cumulative production of steel ingots and castings in the first eleven months was 948,000 tons, a decline of 27 per cent from the total of 1,297,000 tons during the same months of 1929. This compares with 710,000 tons made in the same period of 1927. On November 30 there were 4 blast furnaces in operation having a capacity of 1,750 tons per day or about 41 per cent of the total capacity of the iron blast furnaces in Canada. The output of the automobile industry reflected limited demand in domestic and external markets. The output during the first eleven months was reduced to 148,600 units, compared with 257,800 units in 1929 and 182,600 units in 1927 representing declines of 42.4 per cent and 18.6 per cent. The output of cement in the first ten months at 9,870,000 tons showed a recession of 12 per cent. Lime was down 16 per cent and clay products were valued at 19.4 per cent less than in the same period

of 1929. The production of copper was 30 per cent greater, the output in the first ten months of 1930 being 259,500,000 pounds. Zinc showed a gain of 34.5 per cent and lead of 2.6 per cent. The gain in nickel was 8 per cent, the total output being 91,300,000 pounds. The output of petroleum was nearly 34 per cent greater and of natural gas 3.3 per cent greater. The production of the precious metals was heavier than in 1929, the increase in gold being 4.5 per cent, while silver showed a gain of 12.4 per cent.

Coal.—Coal output from Canadian mines recorded a marked decline in November. Production during the month was 1,315,420 tons, a decrease of 19.3 per cent from the October total of 1,630,013 tons and 22.7 per cent below the average output for November during the past five years of 1,702,437 tons. Mines in Nova Scotia produced 491,491 tons; in New Brunswick, 16,371 tons; in Saskatchewan, 80,082 tons; in Alberta, 555,491 tons; and in British Columbia, 171,985 tons. November's output consisted of 843,853 tons of bituminous coal, 51,808 tons of sub-bituminous coal, and 419,759 tons of lignite coal. Imports of coal into Canada declined 7.7 per cent in November from the 1925-1929 average for the month. Anthracite coal imported amounted to 445,555 tons, made up of 297,092 tons from the United States, 113,515 tons from Great Britain, 29,404 tons from Russia, and 5,544 tons from Germany. Importations of bituminous coal totalled 1,122,319 tons consisting of 1,118,665 tons from the United States and 3,654 tons from Great Britain. Receipts of lignite amounted to 3,613 tons received from the United States and cleared through Saskatchewan and British Columbia ports. Exports of Canadian coal continued to follow a lower trend and in November totalled 62,266 tons as compared with 93,043 tons, the November 1925-1929 average for the month. Coal made available for consumption in Canada during November amounted to 2,824,641 tons, a decline of 14.7 per cent from the five-year average for the month of 3,311,908 tons. The November supply was obtained from the following sources: Canadian mines, 44.5 per cent; U.S. mines, 50.2 per cent; Great Britain mines, 4.1 per cent; and the remainder from Russia and Germany.

EXTERNAL TRADE

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in November, 1930, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$76,325,063 as compared with \$78,358,351 in the preceding month and with \$108,733,697 in November, 1929. The chief imports in November, 1930, were: Non-

metallic minerals and products, \$13,314,246; iron and its products, \$12,839,098; fibres, textiles and textile products, \$12,737,761.

The domestic merchandise exported during November, 1930, amounted to \$73,060,871 as compared with \$82,781,428 in the preceding month and with \$111,068,332 in November, 1929. The chief exports in November, 1930, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$30,693,356; wood, wood products and paper, \$17,631,037; animals and animal products, \$7,822,690.

On the wheat situation at the beginning of December, the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* makes the following statement: "Using the official estimate of the carry-over of wheat in Canada at July 31, 1930 (112 million bushels) and the provisional estimate of the Canadian wheat crop (396 million bushels), and with an allowance for seed, home consumption, and unmerchantable grain (110 million bushels), it may be calculated that Canada began the 1930-31 shipping season with an exportable surplus of about 398 million bushels—approximately 100 million bushels more than in 1929. At the end of October, an increase of about 40 million bushels in the exports had reduced the excess surplus of 1930 to 60 million bushels. During November, 1930, exports exceeded those of the same month of 1929 by approximately 10 million bushels, so that 1930 export supplies were only 50 million bushels higher than at December 1 of 1929 and amounted to about 278 million bushels. . . . Clearances to date in December show that it is not likely that average December export figures will be reached in this month, but the low prices and lowered European stocks should lead to increased demand in 1931."

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in Canada in December, 1930, was somewhat lower than that occurring during November, while the number of workers involved was less than one-half that shown for November. As compared with December, 1929, the figures for December, 1930, show that while one more strike occurred, less than one-half the number of workers were involved, the time loss showing a substantial decrease from that incurred in the same month in 1929 during which a strike of some eight hundred pulpwood cutters in Northern Ontario caused 10,000 days' time loss. There were in existence during the month eight disputes, involving 721 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 10,117 working days, as compared with six strikes, involving 1,968 workers, and re-

sulting in a time loss of 13,065 working days in November, 1930. In December, 1929, there were on record seven disputes, involving 1,684 workers and resulting in a time loss of 12,979 working days. At the end of the month there were two disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, involving approximately ninety workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been formally called off or lapsed.

Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was again lower at \$10.10 at the beginning of December, as compared with \$10.25 for November; \$11.83 for December, 1929; \$11.31 for December, 1928; \$11.17 for December, 1927; \$11.18 for December, 1926; \$11.56 for December, 1925; \$10.58 for December, 1924; \$10.73 for December, 1923; \$10.39 for December, 1922; \$11 for December, 1921; \$14.84 for December, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.65 for December, 1918; and \$7.96 for December, 1914. Of the twenty-nine foods included in the budget twenty-four were lower, the most important declines being in the prices of beef, pork, lard, butter, bread, flour, rolled oats, beans, evaporated apples, prunes and potatoes. Seasonal increases occurred in the prices of eggs. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$20.46 at the beginning of December, as compared with \$20.60 for November; \$22.11 for December, 1929; \$21.56 for December, 1928; \$21.37 for December, 1927; \$21.40 for December, 1926; \$21.87 for December, 1925; \$20.90 for December, 1924; \$21.21 for December, 1923; \$20.97 for December, 1922; \$21.49 for December, 1921; \$25.67 for December, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.64 for December, 1918; and \$14.26 for December, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, continued downward, being 77.8 for December, as compared with 79.8 for November; 96 for December, 1929; 94.6 for December, 1928; 97.2 for December, 1927; and 97.9 for December, 1926. In the classification according to chief component materials seven of the eight main groups were lower, while one was slightly higher. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, mainly because of lower prices for

grains, milled products, raw rubber and hay; the Animals and their Products group, due to lower quotations for canned salmon, hides, butter, cheese, eggs and hogs; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of declines in the prices of raw cotton, raw jute, hessian, manilla, hemp, raw wool, worsted cloth yarns; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of price reductions for certain lines of lumber and wood pulp; the

Iron and its Products group, due to lower prices for automobile body plates and scrap; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower prices for electrolytic copper, copper wire bars, silver, tin and zinc; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to declines in the prices of arsenious oxide, iodine and shellac. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group was slightly higher, due mainly to increases in the prices of bituminous coal.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1930

DURING the month of December consideration was given to an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act received from employees of the Coal Producers Limited, Coalhurst, Alberta. Four hundred and fifty employees, members of the Coalhurst Miners' Union, were stated to be directly affected by the dispute. The question at issue arose in connection with the interpretation of the clause respecting abnormal conditions, the men claiming that, in determining an abnormal condition, bone and coal should be included in the thickness of the seam. Following receipt of the application in the Department, Mr. F. E. Harrison, western representative of the Department of Labour, took the matter up with the parties concerned, to whom it was pointed out that the existing wage contract contained a clause providing means for the settlement of any dispute or grievance which might arise during the life of the agreement, i.e., first, by the employee concerned making personal application to the person in charge; in the event of an agreement not being then reached, the matter to be taken up by the employees' committee and the management; failing an

agreement in this way the dispute to be referred to an independent chairman, whose decision would be final and binding on both parties. If the parties concerned were unable to agree upon a chairman, the agreement provided that the Minister of Labour should be asked to appoint the chairman.

Mr. Harrison arranged several conferences between the disputing parties, and, after considerable discussion, the representatives of the local union stated that they would allow the matter to remain in abeyance pending the expiry of the present contract on March 31, 1932.

The LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1930 (page 1009), contained the text of the reports of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with various matters in dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and three groups of its employees being members of the Street Railway Employees' Unit, One Big Union, namely: (1) motormen, conductors and busmen; (2) trackmen, and (3) mechanical department employees. While an agreement has not been signed embodying the board's findings, it is understood that the present verbal arrangement as to wages and working conditions is in accordance with the recommendations of the majority of the board.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Outline of Decisions in Recent Cases

SEVEN new decisions were given recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1930, page 1250, and in previous issues; and the fourth Report of the proceedings of the Board covering the period from October, 1927, to September 30, 1930, was issued as a supplement to the issue of December, 1930.

This Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the

railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. The Board consists of six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods: the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

Case No. 362.—Northern Alberta Railways and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

A young man who was employed as agent at a station in Alberta closed the station for the purpose of attending a hockey game at which he was to play, having failed to obtain permission to do so. He further submitted false information to his superior officer in connection with the incident. He was dismissed from service for irregularities in his work, and for disobeying instructions. The employees, while conceding that an offence had been committed, claimed that the punishment was excessive, as the day when the incident occurred was a Civic Holiday, business being slack. The Board considered that the Company was entirely justified in dismissing this agent. However, having regard to the circumstances involved in the case, the youth of the man concerned, and "the general desire of all those intrusted with the operation of the railroads to deal in reasonable charity with the mistakes of employees," the Board stated that it would regard it as a kindly act on the part of the general manager if the man was reinstated to the extent of being restored on the spare board without loss of seniority for future promotion.

Case No. 363.—Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Two new local freight agencies were opened in Saskatchewan as "exclusive agencies," this is, agencies outside the direct jurisdiction of a station agent. The telegraphers claimed that according to the clause in their schedule giving the union certain privileges in connection with the appointment of agents, the two new positions thus created should have been bulletined over the district and filled in the prescribed manner. The company, on the other hand, pointed out that there were regular railway station agents at these two points and that the new local freight agents were not station agents, and were therefore not covered by the provision in the schedule. The Board decided that the action of the company in this case did not constitute a violation of the schedule, but recommended that the parties should confer and endeavour to reach an agreement as to the future status of these positions.

Case No. 364.—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

A controversy arose as to the manning of Frobisher tower, at a point where the Canadian National crosses the Canadian Pacific

tracks. For the past ten years the signalling in connection with the trains of both lines was performed by a section foreman. The employees claimed that the work at this tower should be performed by an employee covered by the Towerman's Schedule, and that the senior unemployed towerman was entitled to schedule wages as from the date that the question was taken up with the management.

The Board denied the claim of the employees.

Case No. 365.—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

This case concerned the manning of Strathcona tower at South Edmonton. For some time past this tower had not been used in connection with regular trains, and there was no prospect that it would be further used for this purpose. The towerman having been moved by the company to another position, the employees claimed that he should be restored, compensated for his expenses in moving and paid schedule wages for time lost; and further, that any towerman who had lost time as a result of the subsequent reduction in staff should likewise be compensated. The company stated that the work at this tower did not warrant the expense of a towerman, and that a section foreman was used to perform the necessary signals. They claimed further that nothing in the telegraphers' schedule called for the keeping of a towerman under such circumstances.

The Board denied the claim of the employees.

Case No. 366.—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

This case concerned the action of the company in dispensing with the services of a towerman at Midale, under similar circumstances to those of Case No. 365.

The Board in this case also denied the claim of the employees.

Case No. 367.—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

A shortage was found in the remittances made by an agent in Alberta, and he was required to make good the amount. The agent's declaration as to the amount he had sent disagreed with the statement of the two bank tellers who received the remittance, there being no evidence as to loss in transmission. The employees contended that the agent had checked, sealed and delivered the correct sum, and that the amount of the shortage should be refunded to him.

The Board was unable to decide between the conflicting statements and the case was therefore removed from the docket.

Case No. 368.—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The appointment of a relieving or assistant yardmaster at Toronto terminal led to an objection by the employees that the provisions in Article 146, paragraph A of their agreement had not been observed: "In the appointment of yardmasters and assistant yardmasters the senior Yardsman will in all cases be given full and unprejudiced consideration." When the vacancy occurred, the senior yardsman had been assigned the position, and he held it for

three months after which the company displaced him by appointing instead a man who was then a junior yardsman, but had formerly worked as a relieving yardmaster. The employees contended that the man first appointed should be restored to the position. The company explained their action by stating that the first appointment was made through a misunderstanding on the part of the local officers, and that when the records of the two men were examined it was found that the second man's qualifications were best suited to the position.

The Board denied the claim of the employees, considering the fact that the man chosen by the company had formerly acted as a relieving yardmaster.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

Summary of Recent Proceedings

REPORTS have been received of five cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. An account of previous cases was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1930, page 1133 and in previous issues. The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from the date of the inception of the Board to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application, or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to reappointment, and it is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made in the agreement constituting the Board for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award. Up to the present time in only one case has it been found necessary to appoint an arbitrator.

Case No. 64—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department

Article 6. Rule (f) of the schedule covering employees in the Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Service reads as follows:—

"When employees are called upon to equip, strip, stock or transfer cars during their layover period they shall be paid *pro rata* for such time lost on a twelve hour day basis with a minimum of one-half day."

The dining car crews assigned to the International Limited, running between Montreal and Chicago, made a claim under this section for overtime pay for stocking their cars during the layover at Montreal, their home terminal, the duty required of them being to put supplementary supplies on the train, beginning two and a half hours earlier than the schedule called for. The company pointed out, however, that Rule (f) was created to take care of employees who should be required to report for duty when new cars, or those fresh from the shops, were being put into service, or when complete transfers were made from one steward to another. They explained further that the word "supplies" was used to mean provisions required for a trip, while the word "equipment" referred to utensils which remained on a car while it remained in commission. The company therefore claimed that the men should be paid under the provisions of Rule (e) which covered work done in handling supplies for the trip.

The Board at first adjourned this case in the hope that an agreement between the parties would be reached, and when informed that no agreement had been arrived at, they

proceeded to deal with it but were not able to come to a decision. They therefore referred the question at issue to an arbitrator, as provided for under the agreement constituting the Board. The arbitrator, Mr. G. S. Currie, of Montreal, heard the case on November 28, and issued the following decision on December 4:

"The claim of the employees for overtime pay under Article 6, Rule (f) is not justified. I am of the opinion that all overtime, such as is necessary in the particular cases under consideration, should be paid in accordance with Article 6, Rule (e)."

Case No. 65—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department

This case concerned the request of porters on the Toronto-Vancouver run for additional layover privileges at Vancouver. It was heard by the Board last August, but was referred back to the parties concerned in the hope that an agreement would be reached on the point at issue. Subsequently the case was settled satisfactorily by agreement, and it was withdrawn with the Board's approval.

Case No. 66—Operating Department, Western Region

The position of Assistant Inward Rate Clerk at the Winnipeg Local Freight Office having fallen vacant, the position was bulletined, and was then awarded by the company to an employee who had formerly been an expense clerk. Another employee, who was senior in standing to the man appointed, claimed that he should have been chosen, and as the result of the protest he was given an opportunity to learn the duties of the position, but after a week he removed from it and the original appointment was confirmed. The employees claimed that this man should have been given a reasonable time to qualify for handling the new duties. The company explained that considerable experience was necessary for handling the work of that office, and that the claimant was not considered competent. The Board sustained the employees' claim, deciding that the senior applicant should be given a further opportunity to qualify for the Assistant Rate Clerk's position.

Case No. 67—Operating Department, Atlantic Region

The car checkers at Rivière du Loup having been required to load and unload baggage and mail, they claimed that such work did not come within their duties as car checkers, as they were "clerical workers" as set out in Article 2, Rule A of the "Schedule

for clerks and certain other classes of employees." Such work, they stated, should be performed by the group composed of Freight Porters, Baggage Porters, Station Porters, etc. The company pointed out that there was very little car checking work at that point, and that the checkers were used only for a short time each day in assisting with the baggage, being paid for such work at the same rate as assistant baggage masters.

The Board denied the claim of the employees.

Case No. 68—Stores Department, Atlantic Region

A new clerical position was established in the stores department at Rivière du Loup, and this was awarded to a man who had no previous experience in the service. After a protest from the employees the company bulletined the position as vacant, but the same man was in fact retained in the position. The employees contended that the position should have been bulletined in the first instance, and that the intent of Article 3 Rule (g) was to give preference to employees in the service. The Board, however, while agreeing with the latter contention, found that no application for transfers had been submitted by the employee desiring the position, and therefore denied the claim of the employees.

Pensions of \$25 a week will be paid to all members of Local No. 306, Motion Picture Operators' Union (New York), who pass their sixtieth birthday or who become disabled through accident or occupational disease. Only members who have been in good standing for 15 years will be eligible for such pensions.

The director of the United States Conciliation Service, in his annual report for the past fiscal year, states that since the creation of the Department of Labour in 1913 the conciliation branch has used its good offices in nearly 10,000 trade disputes, involving about 13,000,000 workers. Over 76 per cent of the cases handled were adjusted by the Service directly, and a considerable proportion of the remainder were adjusted later as the indirect result of the efforts of the representatives of the Department. It is stated that employers and workers, in their agreements, frequently make provision in the event of the occurrence of disputes for calling in a conciliation officer, whose advice is to be accepted on the question at issue.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1930

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during December, 1930, was eight, as compared with six the preceding month. The number of workers involved was less than half that shown for November while the time loss for the month amounted to about three-quarters of that incurred during November. As compared with December, 1929, the figures for December, 1930, show that while one more strike occurred, less than one-half the number of workers were involved, the time loss showing a substantial decrease from that incurred in the same month in 1929 during which a strike of some eight hundred pulpwood cutters in Northern Ontario caused 10,000 days' time loss.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Dec. 1930..	8	721	10,117
*Nov. 1930..	6	1,963	13,065
Dec. 1929..	7	1,684	12,979

* Preliminary figures.

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

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

Four disputes, involving approximately 600 workers, were carried over from November, and four disputes commenced during December. Of these eight disputes, six terminated during the month; one terminated in favour of workers; the result of one was recorded as a compromise, while the other four resulted in favour of the employers. At the end of December, therefore, there were on record two disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, as follows: Sash and door factory workers, Vancouver, B.C., and furniture factory workers, upholsterers, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., January 7, 1929, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Vancouver, B.C., June 23, 1930, one employer; and bakery drivers, Saskatoon, Sask., September 22, 1930, one employer.

A cessation of work on an irrigation ditch at Peachland Creek, B.C., was reported in the press as a dispute. The information secured by the Department indicates that the men ceased work owing to the inclement weather shortly before the job was finished. The municipal authorities closed up the work and had it finished by contractors later on when the weather improved.

A cessation of work on December 2, 1930, at Canyon Falls near Cochrane, Ont., involving twenty-four out of three hundred workers engaged on the construction of a tunnel in connection with Hydro electric development was reported in the press, the men refusing to work ten hours per day instead of eight. Information secured by the Department indicates that for part of the work the men were divided into three shifts of eight hours each and that when this was finished work at ten hours per day was resumed. Some of the workmen secured for tunnelling were miners and refused employment at ten hours per day.

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

SHORE FISHERMEN, NORTH SYDNEY AND DISTRICT, N.S.—The dispute involving shore fishermen at North Sydney and other points to the number of between 500 and 1,000 in a cessation of work from November 16, 1930, was settled on December 4 at North Sydney and on December 21 at Ingonish. As the result of the mediation of the Mayor of North Sydney an agreement was reached by which the fishermen partly secured their demands, including an increase of one-quarter cent per pound for market cod and a reduction in the price of bait. Fishermen in Guysboro County on the mainland partially suspended operations during this period, attempting to secure an increase in the price paid for fish, and in December an increase of one-half cent per pound was given.

Shortly after this, however, the boats were laid up for the winter.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY WORKERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—In this dispute, which commenced on November 3, 1930, it was reported that there were thirty-two employees involved at the end of November, but at the end of December, as twelve had secured work with other employers, there remained only twenty on strike. The union, however, was reported to be still picketing the establishment.

ORNAMENTAL, IRON WORKERS, VANCOUVER B.C.—This dispute, which commenced on October 16, 1930, affecting four establishments,

to secure an increase in wages, was terminated on December 3, 1930, work being resumed at \$7.50 per day, the rate previously in effect.

COAL MINERS, NEW WATERFORD, N.S.—A cessation of work for one day occurred in No. 16 Colliery at New Waterford, N.S., on December 5, 1930, as a result of the refusal of fifteen boys to work, complaining that employment was not being fairly divided. Operations in the mine were, therefore, suspended. It appears that all shifts were not being regularly worked and the employees complained that some of the workers were getting more work than others, and contended that the senior employees should get the preference.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1930

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
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(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to December, 1930

FISHING AND TRAPPING— Shore fishermen, North Sydney and district, N.S.....	500	6,200	Commenced Nov. 16, 1930; for increase in rates for fish: terminated Dec. 21, 1930; compromise.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Textiles—</i> Hosiery factory workers, Guelph and Mount Dennis, Ont.....	55	1,400	Commenced Oct. 30, 1930; against reduction in wages; lapsed by end of December; in favour of employer.
<i>Saw and Planing Mill Products—</i> Sash and door factory workers, Vancouver, B.C.....	32	750	Commenced Nov. 3, 1930; against reduction in wages; untermi-nated.
<i>Iron, Steel and Products—</i> Ornamental iron workers, Vancouver, B.C.....	6	18	Commenced Oct. 16, 1930; for increase in wages; terminated Dec. 3, 1930; in favour of employer.

(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during December, 1930

MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.....	15*	15	Commenced Dec. 5, 1930; division of available work; duration one day; in favour of employer.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i> Women's clothing factory workers (pressers), Montreal, P.Q.....	21	504	Commenced Dec. 3, 1930; alleged discharge of workers for union activity; lapsed by end of December; in favour of employer.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i> Furniture factory workers, (upholsterers), Toronto, Ont....	60	1,080	Commenced Dec. 10, 1930; against reduction in wages; untermi-nated.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Canal, Harbour and Waterway—</i> Carpenters, engineers, etc., Lakefield, Ont.....	32	150	Commenced Dec. 9, 1930; to secure payment of wages; terminated Dec. 15, 1930; in favour of workers.

* 675 indirectly involved.

The company on the other hand contended that it was necessary that each employee should work in the shift to which he belonged. It was arranged that the matter would be discussed between the union officials and the management and that work would be resumed on December 8 (Monday). As Saturday is for the time being an idle day, only one day's work at the mine was lost. The dispute also spread to Colliery No. 14 in the same locality where eleven men were indirectly affected for one shift.

WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, PRESSERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—A number of pressers in a clothing factory ceased work on December 3, 1930, alleging that some of the employees had been dismissed for belonging to a certain organization, the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers. The management is reported to have denied that such was the reason for their discharge. The strikers were replaced by other workers, but during December picketing was carried on, and at the end of the month the dispute appears to have lapsed.

FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, TORONTO, ONT.—A cessation of work involving the upholsterers in a furniture factory, sixty in number, occurred on December 10, 1930, the employees ceasing work when the management proposed an amendment to the agreement providing for a reduction in wages of thirty-five per cent. (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1930, p. 842). When the union refused to accept a reduction of more than twenty per cent, the factory was closed to them and other workers were brought in to carry on the work. At the end of the month no settlement had been reported.

CARPENTERS, ENGINEERS, ETC., LAKEFIELD, ONT.—A number of employees on a construction job near Lakefield, Ont., ceased work on December 9, 1930, when their demand for prompt payment of wages was refused and the spokesman for the employees was discharged. The wages were paid shortly afterwards and the workers were re-engaged from time to time as required.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1930, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1929. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Information about particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in November was 27 and 14 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 41 disputes in progress during the month, involving 8,800 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 64,000 working days for the month. Of the 27 disputes beginning in November, 8 arose out of proposed reductions in wages, 10 on other wages questions, 3 on

questions of working hours, 4 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 2 on other questions. Settlements were reached in 20 disputes, of which 4 were in favour of workpeople, 5 in favour of employers and 11 ended in compromises. In 3 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

On January 1, a stoppage of work affecting 140,000 coal miners in South Wales began. The dispute arose over the introduction of the 45-hour working week provided for under the new Coal Mines Act when the owners tried to enforce a reduction in wages which the miners refused to accept.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in October was 41 and 39 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 16,549 and the time loss was 345,100 working days during the month.

No settlement was reported of the strike of 4,000 textile workers at Danville, Virginia, which began September 30, and was mentioned in the last three issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACT, 1930

Further Proceedings in Co-operation with the Provinces, Municipalities and Railway Companies

IN previous issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, an account has been given of the Special Session of the Parliament of Canada summoned especially to deal with problems arising out of exceptional economic conditions with resultant unemployment, and of the enactment of the Unemployment Relief Act. Particulars of the expenditures approved have been given from month to month.

The Provinces continue to submit their proposals for provincial and municipal work under the agreement entered into with the Dominion Government, the following joint expenditures having been approved by the Minister of Labour up to January 10th:—

In British Columbia 16,756 individuals had been given employment up to December 31, 196,200 man-days work had been given, the average number of days' employment per man being just under 12. Up to December 31, 1,777 individuals and 1,437 families had been given direct relief, the figures for direct relief, however, not including December figures for the City of Vancouver.

In Alberta, up to December 31, 8,636 individuals were given employment; 110,342 man-days work were given, which is an average of nearly 13 days' work per man; 1,566 heads of families and 2,280 single men were given direct relief. While detailed figures for the municipalities are not generally available, the City of Lethbridge has notified the Department of Labour that the number of men given employment from December 5 to January 3 was 210, and the number of man-days work given 1,072. The figures for Lethbridge are included in the figures given as for the province.

The reports from Saskatchewan indicate that 17,150 individuals have been given work up to the end of December, 211,440 man-days work having been provided. This gives an average number of days employment per man of about 12½. In addition, Saskatchewan reports that 139,064 days' work has been provided for teams; 8,400 individuals have been given direct relief.

Manitoba reports that from the commencement of relief work to December 31, 11,498 men without teams were given employment. During the same period 4,311 men with teams, trucks, etc., were given employment, the total number of men employed up to December 31, being 15,809. The number of man-days work given to men without teams aggregates 77,801, and with teams 30,881, total man-days work being 108,682. This does not include unemployment relief work arranged in the Riding Mountain National Park under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief Act, where 214 individuals were given 3,714 man-days work, the average number of days' employment per man being slightly over 17. Relief given in the form of groceries, fuel, etc., in Manitoba, from October 1 to December 31, was provided in 5,977 cases, a total of 15,513 individuals, parents and children being included.

The number of men given employment under the Unemployment Relief Act arrangements in Ontario is reported as 41,000 to December 31, the total man-days work given

Province	Total Joint Expenditures
Prince Edward Island.. . . .	\$ 200,000
Nova Scotia.. . . .	2,323,539
New Brunswick.. . . .	406,300
Quebec.. . . .	9,721,350
Ontario.. . . .	13,541,147
Manitoba.. . . .	2,330,432
Saskatchewan.. . . .	1,615,698
Alberta.. . . .	2,667,536
British Columbia	2,550,770
Yukon.. . . .	20,000
Grade Crossing Fund.. . . .	1,439,360
Canadian Pacific Railway.. . . .	11,514,000
Canadian National Railways.. . . .	14,159,403
	\$62,489,535

Extent of Relief Provided

From the following details it may be seen that 151,296 individuals have been given employment for 2,008,003 man-days from the commencement of the operations of the Unemployment Relief Act to December 31, this number not including Quebec and being incomplete in so far as New Brunswick and the Canadian National Railways are concerned.

The various Provinces, railway companies and departments of the Government, who are cooperating under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, have furnished statistics showing the actual volume of employment given to date. Details for each province, etc., are given below. A complete summary cannot be presented, as in the case of the Province of Quebec where a very large amount of unemployment relief work is being undertaken, the provincial authorities find themselves unable to furnish a complete statement at the present time. In other provinces the information, while fairly complete, is in some instances not based on the same dates as the other provinces.

being 760,000. This gives an average of 18 days' employment per individual. The number of cases of direct relief in Ontario up to December 31 was 14,000 and this includes heads of families and single men.

No complete returns have been received from the Province of Quebec, the provincial authorities stating that although they have circularized the municipalities requesting information, this information is not yet to hand, and in consequence the Provincial Government is unable to have its figures included in this summary. It is understood that the Provincial Government has recently appointed a statistician who will have charge of reports from municipalities. In view of the fact that about \$10,000,000 worth of work has been approved for the Province of Quebec, it will be seen that the absence of statistics from this province greatly affects the grand total of employment so far given under the Act. However, reports from 22 of the smaller municipalities in Quebec indicate that 1,700 individuals have been given work to the extent of 11,979 days.

The December figures for New Brunswick are not yet available, but information to the end of November indicates that 15,906 men have been given work to the extent of 94,788 days.

From Prince Edward Island a report has been received stating that the number of men directly employed under the Unemployment Relief Act, up to December 31, is 684. These men were working for a total number of 6,884 man-days, being an average of 10 days per man. In addition to this the report states that a considerable amount of labour was utilized in the preparation of the materials used.

Nova Scotia reports that 28,692 individuals were given employment up to the end of December working 324,672 man-days, or an average of 11 days' employment per man;

1,433 heads of families were given direct relief up to December 31.

From the Yukon a report has been received that up to December 24, 150 individuals had been given employment amounting to 2,096 man-days, or an average of 14 days' work per man. No money was expended for direct relief in the Yukon under the Provisions of the Unemployment Relief Act.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company reports that work done as a result of the Agreement under the Unemployment Relief Act has resulted in 3,807 individuals being given employment up to December 31, an aggregate of 119,450 man-days work being given.

The Canadian National Railways have not yet reported the number of individuals given employment to December 31, but the total man-days work given amounts to 57,756. There were actually employed on December 31, 542 men; of these 359 men were employed in Western Canada laying track.

In addition to the work outlined above the Canadian National Railways expect to award a contract for the new station at Saint John, New Brunswick, within a short time. The contract for the La Canardiere subway, Quebec, was awarded on December 31, and extensive construction work will shortly follow. At Brantford, Ontario, cut-off, the contractor is engaged in moving plant and equipment to the scene of work, and an early start will be made. Contracts for the subways and track elevations at London, Ontario, will be awarded within a short time. A contract has been entered into for work on the Fort William freight storage shed.

In previous issues details of expenditures approved to December 10, have been set forth. The details of additional expenditures approved to January 10th and included in above summary are given below:—

Additional Expenditures Approved up to January 10, 1931

Province of Nova Scotia				
Town of Trenton—Improvements to roads.	\$	3,500		
Town of Louisburg—Highway improvements.		2,100		
Town of Dartmouth—Quarrying and crushing stone for street purposes, sewer and water extensions.		20,000		
City of Halifax — Highway approaches and sewers.		70,000		
Town of Shelburne—Improvements to Halifax-Yarmouth Trunk Road.		15,000		
Board of Trade, Springhill—Grading, levelling and improving Ball Park.		3,000		
Town of Joggins—Development of 500 ft. of slope on coal mining areas.		20,000		
			Town of New Glasgow—	
			Construction of highway bridge across East River of Pictou at New Glasgow	\$ 150,000
			Construction and repairing of streets.	15,700
			Town of Clark's Harbour—Improvements to Western approach to town.	6,000
			Town of Truro—Improvements to sidewalks.	3,000
			Town of Westville—Highway approaches.	6,900
			Town of Middleton—Highway approaches.	2,100
			Town of Kentville — Bridge, Cornwallis River at Kentville	30,000
			Municipality of Cape Breton and Dominion Coal Co. Ltd.	76,000
			(Reserve Mines, Installation of waterworks).	

Province of Manitoba

Bridge over Assiniboine River at Main Street Winnipeg	480,000
Bridge over Red River at Main Street Winnipeg	600,000
Trans-Canada Highway—Manitoba Bridge over Winnipeg River at Lac du Bonnet	110,000
Municipality of Assiniboia—drains	249,000
Municipality of Stanley—roads	1,250
Cranberry-Portage Townsite—Clearing	1,250
Ruperts Land—Road work	500
Municipality of East St. Paul—Brushing, widening and repairs to culverts	500
Piney Road (General Road work)—Municipalities of Ritchot and Tache	1,250
Municipality of Swan River—Gravelling and clearing	5,000
Town of Killarney—Gravelling roads and repairs to sidewalks	625
Municipality of Lakeview—General road work Kinosota Ridge Rd	625
Municipality of Hamiota—Cutting scrub and municipal improvements	1,250
Village of Garson—Spreading quarry strippings and gravel	1,250
Municipality of McCreary—Nor-gate-Riding Mountain Park Road	250
Municipality of Stuartburn—Roads	3,500
Village of Ste. Rose—Sidewalks, streets and ditches	2,000
Municipality of Ethelbert—Improving roads	250
City of Portage la Prairie—Installation of water main	1,250
Municipality of The Pas—Unorganized—Telephone line	5,625
Municipality of Ethelbert—Unorganized—Clearing and grading Pine River, East Road	500
	600

Province of Alberta

Revised List of Expenditures in Alberta

Municipal Undertakings—	
City of Calgary	\$ 600,000
City of Edmonton	360,000
City of Lethbridge	141,000
City of Red Deer	7,536
City of Medicine Hat	40,000
Rural Municipalities	200,000
Provincial Undertakings—	
<i>Road improvements—</i>	
Stettler to Castor	101,000
Munson to Delia	54,000
Watts to Hanna	25,000
Youngstown to Dobson	36,000
Cloverbar East	91,000
Munson to Hanna	87,000
Cooking Lake to Tofield	50,000
Camrose to Daysland	65,000
Clyde West	55,000
Kipp to High River	195,000
Cardston to Lethbridge	120,000
Lacombe to Sylvan Lake	60,000
Drumheller to Inverlake	170,000
Carlsland Bridge South	60,000
<i>Bridge—</i>	
At Buffalo over Red Deer River	150,000

Province of Saskatchewan

Additional expenditure—(Principally road work)	\$ 94,755
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Province of Prince Edward Island

City of Charlottetown—	
City Building	\$ 30,000
Improvements to Government House	10,000
Renovation of Confederation Chamber of Parliament Buildings	2,000
King's County—Repairing, Montague, Morell, Seal River and other bridges	14,000

Province of Quebec

Abitibi—	
Clericy	\$ 1,500
St-Felix de Dalquier	1,500
Languedoc	1,000
Palmarol	3,500
Argenteuil—Island Lake	1,500
Arthabaska—Warwick (village)	4,000
Beauce—Metgermette (St-Zacharie Township)	2,000
Berthier—St-Zenon (parish)	5,000
Chambly—St-Lambert	20,000
Chateauguay—Ste-Clothilde	1,000
Chicoutimi—Shipshaw	2,000
Compton—Ditton Township	6,000
Gaspe—	
Ste-Therese de Gaspe	3,800
Perce	4,100
Hull—Hincks Township	2,500
Iles de la Madeleine—	
Havre Aubert	4,000
Grande Entree	2,500
Grosse Isle	3,000
Jacques Cartier—	
Senneville (village)	1,000
Ste-Anne du Bout de l'Ile (parish)	1,500
Kamouraska—St-Louis	2,500
Lake St. John—	
Ste-Jeanne-d'Arc	1,000
Hebertville (parish)	9,000
Laval—Pont Viau	2,000
Levis—Lauzon	23,300
Lotbiniere—	
Vien (Mission)	1,500
Joly (Mission)	2,000
L'Islet—Bonsecours (village)	3,500
Matapedia—St-Tharsiscius	3,000
Megantic—St-Jacques de Leeds	3,000
Mississquoi—St-Georges de Clarenceville	1,000
Montreal—Mont-Royal (ville)	5,000
Napierville—St-Remi	6,000
Pontiac—St-Edouard de Barraute	1,000
Portneuf—Grondines (village)	1,000
Quebec—Charlesbourg (village)	6,000
Richelieu—St. Robert (parish)	5,000
Richmond—Bromptonville	5,000
Saguenay—	
Piastre Bay	1,000
Magpie	2,000
Riviere St. Jean	1,500
Ile de Mai & Shelter Bay	5,000
Longue Pointe de Mingan	2,500
Pointe aux Anglais	1,500
Riviere Pentecote	3,000
Natashquan	14,000

St. Maurice—					
Yamachiche (village)	\$	3,500	Argenteuil—		
Missions Vieilles Forges (St. Michel)		4,000	Gore	\$	4,000
Pointe du Lac		2,500	St. Andre		4,000
Temiscamingue—Guerin Township.		3,000	Arthabaska—		
Temiscouata—			Maddington Canton		1,500
Les Etroits		4,000	St. Christophe		2,500
St. Hubert		7,000	Ste. Clothilde de Horton		4,500
Wolfe—St. Joseph de Ham Sud . .		2,000	Ste. Elisabeth W.		1,500
Athabaska—Princeville	Add	1,500	St. Louis de Blanford		2,000
Beauharnois—Salaberry de Valleyfield	Add	10,000	Bagot—		
Bonaventure—			Ste. Cretinne		2,500
St. Francois d'Assise	Add	1,599	St. Simon de Ramsey		4,000
Paspebiac Ouest	Add	1,000	Beauce—		
Champlain—			L'Enfant Jesus Village		5,000
Cap de la Madeleine	Add	10,000	St. Martin		6,000
St. Jacques des Piles	Add	1,100	St. Victor Village		1,000
St. Severin (parish)	Add	4,200	Bellechasse—		
Chicoutimi—			St. Cajetan d'Armagh		7,000
Jonquiere	Add	15,000	St. Damien Village		4,000
Kenogami	Add	2,000	Berthier—		
Riviere du Moulin	Add	1,000	St. Cuthbert		5,000
Ste. Anne	Add	4,000	St. Gabriel de Brandon		6,000
St. Felix Otis	Add	500	Bonaventure—		
Compton—Scotstown	Add	3,000	St. Elzear Mission		2,000
Dorchester—Ste. Marguerite	Add	1,000	St. Jean l'Evangeliste		7,000
Drummond—Drummondville	Add	8,000	Brome—		
Frontenac—Springhill	Add	1,000	Adamsville Village		1,200
Hull—Hull (city)	Add	50,000	Bolton East		5,000
Jacques Cartier—Lachine	Add	15,000	Champlain—		
Joliette—Joliette	Add	10,000	N.D. Visitation Paroisse		3,000
Lake St. John—Albanel (village) . .	Add	500	St. Timothee		3,500
Levis—Levis	Add	10,000	Chicoutimi—N.D. de la Terriere . .		5,000
Matapedia—Saindon (village)	Add	5,000	St. Jean—St. Jean	Add	25,000
Megantic—Thetford Mines	Add	15,000	Abitibi—St. Maurice Dalquier . . .		1,000
Montreal—Verdun	Add	35,000	Arthabaska—Warwick Canton		4,000
Richelieu—Sorel	Add	20,000	Beauharnois—St. Timothee Village . .		1,200
Shefford—Waterloo	Add	1,000	Abitibi—		
Stanstead—Magog	Add	5,000	Amos	Add	2,000
St. Hyacinthe—St. Hyacinthe (City)	Add	10,000	Launay	Add	500
St. Jean—St. Jean (City)	Add	5,000	Rogeuemaure	Add	200
St. Maurice—			St. Marc de Figuery	Add	1,500
St. Etienne des Gres	Add	2,000	La Sarre	Add	1,500
Shawinigan Falls	Add	15,000	Pouliaries	Add	500
Temiscamingue—St. Edouard de Fabre	Add	1,000	Athabaska—Chester East		3,500
Temiscouata—Ste. Francoise	Add	1,500	Bagot—St. Pie	Add	500
Wolfe—D'Israeli (parish)	Add	1,000	Beauce—		
Lake St. John—Hebertville Station	Add	8,000	St. Victor de Tring		5,000
Temiscouata—St. Joseph de la Riviere Bleue	Add	2,000	N.D. de la Providence		2,500
Beauce—			Bellechasse—St. Lazare	Add	200
Shenley Township		4,000	Bonaventure—New Carlisle	Add	1,000
St. Theophile		4,000	Champlain—		
Labelle—Kiamika		4,000	Ste. Thecle Paroisse		5,000
Abitibi—			Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan	Add	3,000
Figuery United Township and Dalquier West		3,000	St. Theophile	Add	700
Colombourg		3,000	St. Narcisse	Add	5,000
Lanaurendiere		1,000	Charlevoix—St. Louis Isle aux Coudres	Add	2,000
Lamothe		1,800	Chicoutimi—		
St. Janvier Township (Mission) Privat		5,000	Riv. du Moulin	Add	1,000
Riviere du Parquet		1,000	Canton Dumas	Add	1,000
Senneterre Ouest		3,000	St. Leon	Add	1,000
Senneterre Est		1,000	Bagotville	Add	3,000
Shepjetski		1,000	Compton—		
St. Lambert de Demeloise		1,500	East Angus	Add	3,000
			Marston	Add	500
			Dorchester—St. Benjamin		5,000
			Drummond—St. Edmond de Grantham		1,000
			Frontenac—		
			St. Evariste de Forsyth		5,000
			St. Methode d'Astocq		2,500
			St. Hilaire Dorset		1,500

Gaspe—			
Sydenham South..	Add \$	3,000	
Cap Chat Village..	Add	3,000	
Chlorydormes..	Add	2,000	
Ste. Madeleine de la Riv. Madeleine..	Add	1,000	
Newport..	Add	4,000	
Hull—Aylwin..	Add	5,000	
Jacques Cartier—Ste. Anne de Bellevue..	Add	1,000	
Kamouraska—St. Pacome Paroisse	Add	2,000	
Labelle—			
L'Ascension..	Add	2,500	
L'Annonciation Village..	Add	500	
Lac St. Jean—			
St. Prime Village..	Add	1,500	
L'Ascension..	Add	500	
St. Bruno..	Add	500	
Lac Bouchette Village..	Add	1,000	
St. Edwidge..	Add	500	
St. Thomas D'Aquin..	Add	1,000	
Ste. Monique..	Add	500	
Roberval Paroisse..	Add	2,000	
L'Islet—St. Eugene..	Add	2,000	
Lotbiniere—Val Alain..	Add	1,000	
Maskinonge—			
St. Ursule..	Add	4,500	
St. Paulin Paroisse..	Add	1,500	
Matane—St. Jerome Paroisse..	Add	2,000	
Megantic—Black Lake..	Add	12,000	
Montcalm—St. Donat Lussier..	Add	5,000	
Montmagny—			
Talon Sud Est..	Add	4,000	
Cap St. Ignace..	Add	2,000	
N.D. du Rosaire..	Add	500	
Montmagny..	Add	5,000	
Ste. Lucie de Bearegard..	Add	1,000	
Montmagny Canton..	Add	1,000	
St. Apolline..	Add	1,000	
St. Just de la Bretenieres..	Add	1,000	
Montmorency—Beaulieu Village I.			
Orleans..	Add	700	
Napierville—St. Michel..	Add	2,000	
Nicolet—			
St. Leonard Paroisse..	Add	5,000	
Laval..	Add	1,000	
Portneuf—			
Deschambault..	Add	5,000	
Cap Sante..	Add	3,500	
Montauban les Mines..	Add	2,000	
St. Casimir Est..	Add	1,500	
Quebec—			
Lac Edouard Mission..	Add	2,500	
St. Ambroise (J. Lorette)..	Add	3,100	
St. Louis Courville..	Add	2,000	
Loretteville..	Add	2,000	
Richelieu—			
St. Ours Paroisse..	Add	2,000	
St. Aime..	Add	3,000	
Rimouski—			
Ste. Cecile du Bic Paroisse..	Add	2,000	
Rimouski..	Add	10,000	
St. Valerien Paroisse..	Add	1,000	
Saguenay—Sacre-Cœur..	Add	3,000	
Shefford—Granby..	Add	10,000	
Sherbrooke—Rock Forrest..	Add	2,000	
St. Hyacinthe—St. Bernard..	Add	2,000	
Temiscamingue—			
Duhamel Ouest..	Add	3,000	
Lorrainville..	Add	2,400	
Nedelec..	Add	1,100	
St. Bruno de Guigues..	Add	1,000	
Temiscouata—			
St. Arsene..	Add \$	800	
St. Epiphane..	Add	2,000	
Terrebonne—Brebeuf..	Add	1,000	
Yamaska—			
Pierreville..	Add	500	
St. Joachim..	Add	500	
Berthier—Berthierville..	Add	10,000	
Chambly—			
St. Hubert Paroisse..	Add	14,000	
St. Lambert Ville..	Add	10,000	
Chambly Canton..	Add	500	
Chambly Bassin..	Add	1,000	
Champlain—			
Parent..	Add	2,000	
St. Tite Paroisse..	Add	8,000	
St. Tite Ville..	Add	8,000	
Labelle—			
Campbell East..	Add	4,000	
Mont St. Michel..	Add	1,500	
Montreal—Ville Montreal Nord..	Add	10,000	
Nicolet—			
Manseau Village..	Add	2,500	
St. Angele de Laval..	Add	3,500	
Ste. Monique Paroisse..	Add	4,000	
St. Raphael Partie Sud..	Add	3,000	
Ste. Cecile de Levard..	Add	3,000	
Precieux Sang..	Add	1,500	
Lotbiniere—St. Philias de Ville-roy..	Add	2,000	
Laval—Ville St. Michel..	Add	4,000	
Chicoutimi—			
Mission Ferland..	Add	1,000	
Chicoutimi Canton..	Add	1,400	
Latarriere Village..	Add	2,500	
Compton—			
St. Venant de Hereford..	Add	1,200	
Auckland Canton..	Add	3,000	
Clifton..	Add	2,000	
Deux Montagnes—St. Eustache..	Add	8,000	
Dorchester—			
St. Isidore Paroisse..	Add	5,000	
St. Mazaire..	Add	1,500	
Frontenac—			
Gayhurst Partie S. O..	Add	1,500	
St. Sebastien..	Add	2,200	
Lambton Village..	Add	2,000	
Gaspé—			
Douglas Ouest..	Add	2,000	
Pabos Mill..	Add	1,500	
Riviere a la Marthe..	Add	1,500	
St. Antoine..	Add	1,500	
St. Jeachin de Tourelle..	Add	6,000	
Val D'Espoir..	Add	1,500	
Hull—			
Maniwaki..	Add	2,000	
Masham Sud..	Add	5,000	
Templeton Est..	Add	1,000	
Iberville—St. Alexandre Village..	Add	1,500	
Jacques Cartier—			
Ville St. Pierre..	Add	15,000	
(St. Pierre aux Liens)			
Stenerville Village..	Add	2,000	
Joliette—			
N. D. de Lourdes..	Add	2,500	
St. Paul de la Valtrie..	Add	4,000	
Lac St. Jean—			
N. D. de Heberville..	Add	2,000	
Ste. Croix..	Add	3,200	
L'Assomption—St. Paul l'Ermite..	Add	2,000	
Levis—			
St. Henri de Lauzon..	Add	4,000	
St. Romuald..	Add	10,000	
L'Islet—St. Cyrille de Lessard..	Add	4,000	
Maskinonge—St. Justin..	Add	6,000	
Bonaventure—Port Daniel West..	Add	4,000	

Matane—	
Dalibert Canton..	\$ 4,500
Mission St. Adelma..	1,500
Matapedia—	
Albertville..	4,000
St. Cleophas..	3,000
St. Damase..	4,000
Ste Marie de Sayabec..	5,000
St. Tharsiscius Est..	1,200
St. Antoine de Padoue	3,000
Megantic—	
Halifax Sud..	5,000
Barnierville..	1,500
Leeds East..	4,500
Missisquoi—	
Betford Town..	2,000
Dunham..	8,000
Montmagny—St. Thomas..	8,000
Montmorency—St. Tite des Caps..	6,000
Portneuf—	
N. D. des Anges Village..	2,500
N. D. des Anges Paroisse..	2,500
Quebec—	
Montmorency village..	10,000
N. D. des Laurentides..	6,000
Richelieu—St. Aime..	2,000
Richmond—	
Demville Village..	4,000
Melbourne Township..	4,000
Rimouski—	
St. Fabien..	4,000
St. Marcelin..	2,000
Pointe au Pere..	2,000
Rouville—St. Paul d'Abbedford..	1,100
Saguenay—Bergeronne Village..	4,000
Sherbrooke—	
Asket Township..	2,000
Waterville..	2,000
Soulanges—Coteau du Lac..	5,000
Stanstead—	
Hatley Township..	1,000
Stanstead Township..	5,000
St. Hyacinthe—St. Charles de la Riv. Chamby	5,000
St. Maurice—St. Mathias..	2,500
Temiscamingue—	
Latulippe et Gabourie..	2,000
N. D. des Quinze..	1,500
St. Isidore Paroisse..	3,200
St. Placide de Bearn..	3,000
Fugereville..	2,500
Angliers..	1,000
Temiscouata—	
St. Louis du Ha Ha..	5,000
Canton Cabano Petite Riviere..	1,000
Cacouna village..	2,000
Terrebonne—Wolfe Canton..	6,000
Verchères—Beloil Ville..	5,000
Wolfe—Stratford..	5,000
Yamaska—St. Gerard Magella..	1,500

Province of British Columbia

Salmon Arm—Roadwork..	\$ 7,500
District of Kent—River Bank Protection..	11,000
North Vancouver City—Streets and boulevards..	10,000
Gibson's Landing—Waterworks..	600
Silverton Village—Roads..	200
North Vancouver Municipality—Dollarton Highway..	10,000
Undertakings outside municipal areas..	40,000

Details of expenditures according to Electoral Districts, covering amounts previously shown as "Undertakings outside municipal areas":—

Alberni..	\$ 15,000	
Comox..	25,000	
Cowichan-Newcastle..	20,000	
Esquimalt..	25,000	
Islands..	20,000	
Nanaimo..	10,000	
Mackenzie..	30,000	
Dewdney..	5,000	
Kamloops..	20,000	
Salmon Arm..	12,000	
Yale..	15,000	
Grand Forks-Greenwood..	20,000	
North Okanagan..	20,000	
South Okanagan..	15,000	
Similkameen..	28,000	
Creston..	30,000	
Kaslo-Slocan..	20,000	
Revelstoke..	9,000	
Rossland-Trail	15,000	
Columbia..	15,000	
Fernie..	20,000	
Cranbrook..	25,000	
Atlin..	15,000	
Prince Rupert..	10,000	
Skeena..	10,000	
Fort George..	25,000	
Omineca..	10,000	
Cariboo..	15,000	
Lillooet N. & S..	20,000	
North Vancouver..	6,000	
	<hr/>	\$525,000
	525,000	
Grand Forks-Greenwood..	1,000	
Lillooet..	3,000	
	<hr/>	4,000
	4,000	
Fort George (Peace River Section)..	10,000	
Fort George Section..	5,000	
Alberni..	750	
Yale..	2,000	
	<hr/>	17,750
	17,750	
Esquimalt..	13,169	
Similkameen..	11,000	
Fort George..	10,000	
Richmond-Point Grey	55,000	
Revelstoke..	300	
Salmon Arm..	2,000	
	<hr/>	92,469
	92,469	
City of Courtenay—Arterial Highway..		5,000
City of Vancouver—Water works, sewers, airport..		200,000

Province of Ontario

Lucknow—Relief work..	\$ 5,000
Port Hope—Water works, sewers and wharf..	16,355
Chesterville—Sewers and water mains..	1,000
Renfrew—Wooden dams on Pine River and Smith Creek..	3,000
Wellington—Sewers	2,000
Stirling—Relief work..	5,000
Napanee—Sewers and water main (L.I.)..	10,000

Orillia Township—Drainage . . . \$	2,000	Campbellford—Sewers and water mains, additional amount. . . \$	2,000
Acton—Grading cemetery extension	2,000	Warton—Water mains.	5,000
Kapusking—Brush disposal and cleaning up to dispose of fire hazard.	7,000	Burlington—Water mains.	5,000
Grantham Township—Water mains and sewers.	10,000	Niagara Falls—Additional amount	20,000
Korah Township—Construction drain and diverting creek. . . .	2,500	Stamford Township—Additional amount.	5,000
Saltfleet Township, for Police Village of Stoney Creek—Additional amount for water supply and water mains	2,000	Sandwich East Township—Water mains and sewers, additional amount.	2,000
Port Elgin—Additional amount for sewers.	2,000	Galt—Sewers, levelling and grading Civic cemetery.	15,000
Wellesley Township, for School Sec. No. 16—Septic tank system, etc.	1,500	Cache Bay—Street improvements.	2,000
Guelph—Straightening, widening and cleaning up Speed River, additional amount	10,000	Vankleek Hill—Gravelling streets and building new concrete sidewalks, installing large cistern for fire protection. . . .	5,000
Crowland Township—Sewer system, additional amount.	10,000	Matheson—Water mains.	1,000
		Waterdown—Grading park, water-works extensions.	1,000
		Bonfield—Gravelling streets. . . .	400

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF MEASURE IN NEW ZEALAND

THE Unemployment Act, 1930, passed by the legislature of New Zealand on October 11, 1930, provides for the establishment in the Public Account of an Unemployment Fund, the constitution of an Unemployment Relief Board, and the raising of an unemployment levy. This Act gives effect to the recommendations of the special committee on unemployment, which were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1930, page 911.

The Unemployment Fund is to consist of the net proceeds of the Unemployment Levy and of a subsidy from the Consolidated Fund equal to one-half of the expenditure out of the Unemployment Fund. All monies required to be expended for the purposes of the Act are to be paid out of the Fund by direction of the Minister of Finance on the recommendation of the Unemployment Relief Board.

The membership of the Board includes the responsible Minister who is Chairman, two persons appointed on his recommendation, two nominated by organizations of employers in primary and secondary industries, two nominated by workers' organizations, and one nominated by the New Zealand Returned Soldiers' Association. Its main functions are to make arrangements with employers for giving work to unemployed persons, to take steps to reduce unemployment by promoting the growth of primary and secondary industries, and to make recommendations for the payment of sustenance allowances to unemployed persons. In the exercise of its functions the Board is empowered to establish labour exchanges or co-operate in the man-

agement of existing exchanges; to ensure co-operation between departments of State, local authorities, public bodies, and other persons engaged in carrying out public works; to assist workers, by means of grants and loans, to pursue courses of vocational training and to organize such courses, and to provide, by means of loans or grants, for the carrying out of development works. The Board is further empowered to carry out inquiries and to appoint local committees and define their powers.

Under the Act every male person who, on December 1, 1930, is of the age of 20 years or upwards (except persons in receipt of pensions under the Pensions Act, 1926, or of total disablement war pensions under the War Pensions Act, 1915, or natives within the meaning of the Native Land Act, 1909, who do not become voluntary contributors) is liable to an annual levy of 30s., payable in equal quarterly instalments, the first instalment being due on December 1, 1930. Provision is made for the payment of the levy by persons who attain the age of 20 years after December 1, 1930, and by persons who become resident in New Zealand after that date. The Governor-General, on grounds of public policy, may exempt, wholly or in part, any person or classes of persons from payment of the levy. Payment is made by the contributor to any Money Order Office or Postmaster, or by means of revenue stamps.

Sustenance allowance at the rate of 21s. a week in respect of the contributor, 17s. 6d. a week in respect of his wife or other person who, in the opinion of the Board, is in charge of his home and family, and 4s. a week in

respect of each child, is payable for a period not exceeding 13 consecutive weeks to a contributor to the Fund who has been unemployed for at least 14 days, and has been resident in New Zealand for at least six months. On the special recommendation of

the Board, the waiting period may be reduced and the period during which sustenance allowance is payable may be extended. No allowance is payable in cases where a contributor fails to accept suitable employment, whether offered by the Board or otherwise.

UNEMPLOYMENT DISCUSSED BY AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR LABOUR LEGISLATION

UNEMPLOYMENT and unemployment insurance were the main topics discussed at the annual meeting of the American Association for Labour Legislation which was held at Cleveland, Ohio, December 29-31. The meetings were attended by economists, university officials, trade union representatives and government officials from the United States and Canada. Mr. Harry Hereford, Director of Unemployment Relief, represented the Dominion Minister of Labour, Senator Robertson, and at a large meeting in the Auditorium of Cleveland College explained to the audience the work of the Department of Labour in connection with the administration of the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930.

Other Canadians present were Mr. R. H. Coates, Dominion Statistician, Miss Findlay of the Ontario Department of Labour, and Mr. Bryce M. Stewart, former Director of Employment Service.

Senator Robert Wagner of New York in the course of an address, said that the United States would never become accustomed to the breadline, and should realize the urgency of finding a permanent remedy for unemployment.

Professor Don Lescohier of Wisconsin said that public opinion was rapidly becoming favourable to the idea of unemployment insurance.

Miss Florence C. Thorne of the American Federation of Labor and Professor E. F. Baker of Barnard College scored the United States Government for its alleged failure to establish an adequate public employment service.

Dr. J. Lubin, of the Brookings Institution of Washington, was of opinion that there would still be a serious unemployment problem after the existing depression ended. He suggested unemployment insurance to take care of workers displaced on account of technical reasons.

Mr. John B. Andrews, Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, announced that nine States had improved their labour laws during 1930, New York, Massachusetts and Virginia leading the way. Including in recent State legislation were pension retirement laws in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Kentucky and Mississippi. New Jersey also set up a commission to study old age pensions. New York established an eight-hour day for railway grade crossing elimination work, and Louisiana reduced women's hours of work to nine a day and fifty-four a week. However, of the eleven States having special sessions, not one enacted any unemployment legislation.

FEATURES OF BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SYSTEM

The Right Hon. Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labour of Great Britain, described the practical working of unemployment insurance in that country in the course of an article contributed to a recent issue of *The American Labour Legislation Review*, as follows:—

"The Unemployment Insurance Scheme is administered by the Minister of Labour through the national system of Employment Exchanges. The country is divided into areas for each of which either an Employment Exchange or a subsidiary Exchange known as a 'Branch Employment Office' is provided.

The contributions from employers and employed are paid by means of unemployment insurance stamps purchased by the employer from the Post Office and affixed by him, week by week, to 'unemployment books' issued to his work-people. Benefit is paid weekly to insured persons who furnish evidence of unemployment by attending at the Local Office (Employment Exchange or Branch Employment Office) as required. The Minister has power to make an arrangement with a trade union or similar organization which makes payments to its members while unemployed, whereby unemployment benefit

is paid through that organization instead of direct from an Employment Exchange or Branch Office.

"When a man loses his employment he attends the Exchange to register for fresh employment and to claim benefit. In every case his last employer is asked to give the reasons why employment terminated, and the claimant is given an opportunity of commenting upon the employer's statement if the reply indicates that benefit should not be allowed. Before benefit can be paid the man must show that he has paid the minimum number of contributions and that he is capable of work, available for work, and is unemployed within the meaning of the Act. He must also show that he is free from disqualification. No person can get benefit if he has left his last employment voluntarily or has lost it through his own conduct or because of a trade dispute. The decision whether or not the claimant is qualified for benefit is given by independent authorities appointed by the Minister for this purpose. Their decisions are not subject to review by the Minister or the Department. There is a right of appeal in certain cases to a central Umpire whose decision is final. So long as the claimant is unemployed and in receipt of benefit he must attend the Exchange regularly, usually once a day or, in districts where unemployment is severe, every other day. By this means he keeps in touch with the Exchange and there is a check on the continued fulfilment of the conditions.

"It has often been said that persons are in receipt of benefit who are not entitled to it. These allegations have been examined from time to time by independent authorities and on every occasion it has been found that they had no foundation.

"When the Unemployment Insurance scheme was introduced, twenty years ago, very little was known of the composition of the unemployed. The scheme was an experiment and experiments have been continued, and extended, down to the latest amendment in 1930. It was perhaps inevitable that the scheme should have been introduced on a uniform basis, and equally inevitable that it should be extended, and amended, to meet changing conditions. Too little was known about unemployment to enable the framers of the scheme to differentiate between various classes of persons. The development of the future will probably be in the direction of greater differentiation, in the insurance scheme, to meet individual needs and economic needs, proceeding side by side with greater control over the labour market, in co-operation between employers, trade unions and Employment Exchanges.

"Unemployment Insurance is gradually losing the essentially provisional character that marked its early stages, and it is being placed on an increasingly scientific and permanent basis. At the same time its financial organization is still rather unsettled, and continues to raise numerous problems. At the present moment the question of the administrative and financial organization of unemployment insurance is one of the most important problems of social policy. The important task now is to stabilize the system, and definitely to fix its relations with the general administration of other social insurances, and more especially to adapt it as closely as possible to the needs of the economic system."

No "Standing Army"

Elsewhere in the same article Miss Bondfield disposes of the idea that there is a standing army of unemployed composed of persons who are permanently unemployed: "If we analyzed the alarming total on any day," she states, "we should find that more than half had been unemployed less than a month; three-quarters less than three months, and even of the remaining quarter consisting of the poorest type of men, least efficient, least trustworthy, including the inevitable mixture of shirkers, only a small proportion had not found work within six months. This effectively disposes of the idea that there is a standing army of unemployed. It still leaves us, of course, with a very difficult problem. I have analyzed the figures because far too much prominence is given to totals regardless of the classes making up those totals. It is the patchiness of unemployment that has given rise to some of the most difficult problems of unemployment insurance.

"In practically all the industrialized countries where unemployment insurance was introduced or extended after the war the problem has been mainly one of providing relief for exceptional unemployment, i.e., of extending the pure insurance principle to meet an emergency. This has been the position in England."

The legislatures of four States (Louisiana, Massachusetts, New York, and Virginia) and Porto Rico passed amendments to the workmen's compensation laws during 1930. In general, these acts liberalized the existing legislation in various ways, such as extending the period of compensation for certain injuries, increasing the benefits, adding to the list of compensable occupational diseases, and improving the administrative machinery.

Unemployment Insurance in the United States

Industrial Relations Counselors, Incorporated (New York), recently published the first of a series of reports on the existing arrangements in the United States protecting workers against the hazard of unemployment. In the United States, so far, efforts to relieve unemployment have been entirely voluntary rather than official, consisting of those undertaken by labour unions, by unions and employers jointly, or by individual companies. The limited extent of the unemployment compensation movement in American industry, according to the report, is evident in the fact that during 1928 a little more than 107,000, or nearly one-half of 1 per cent, out of an approximate total of 23,000,000 wage earners, enjoyed, theoretically at least, some sort of protection against unemployment, under the seventy-two formal plans in operation under the auspices of trade unions, employers, or unions and employers jointly.

During 1928 a total of \$277,505 was paid in out-of-work benefits by the forty-one unions operating plans independently of employers,

and covering a combined membership of 35,000. In addition, a total of about \$1,000,000 is shown to have been paid out to members of trade unions which, with a combined membership of 63,500, operated out-of-work benefit plans jointly with employers. Eleven individual firms, maintaining unemployment benefit plans of their own and employing approximately 11,000 wage-earners, paid out \$11,871 during the year.

"There is a growing tendency among the larger progressive industrial companies to combine their unemployment benefit plans with measures to regularize employment by lessening seasonal fluctuations. While these efforts have met with a fair degree of success, few concerns have made headway against cyclical unemployment. Such regularization policies, moreover, while increasing the proportion of employees working full time, also are apt to result in the squeezing out of the 'marginal' workers employed part of the time, a process which does not contribute to the lessening of total unemployment."

An article analyzing coal mine labour productivity, by Dr. Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labour Statistics, in the December issue of the *Monthly Labour Review* shows the wide variations in the output of underground workers as between States and even between different counties of the same State. For example, the average output per man per day for underground employees ranged from 1.43 tons in North Carolina to 10.34 tons in North Dakota in 1929, while the output for all employees (underground and surface) ranged from an average of 1.25 tons in North Carolina to 7.90 tons in Montana. The increase in the use of machines for coal cutting and of mechanical loaders and the installation of electric engines and larger cars is responsible for most of the increase in output in the coal mines during the past 40 years, although some of it is due to the entirely different method of getting out the coal such as the practice of blasting from the solid, which means that there is no mining done in the old sense of the term.

for 1927, the last preceding census year. The number of wage earners (average for the year) increased 2.4 per cent, from 8,349,755 to 8,550,284, and wages increased 3.9 per cent, from \$10,848,802,532 to \$11,271,016,618. As compared with 1919, the changes are as follows: Value of products, increase of 10.3 per cent; number of wage earners, decrease of 5 per cent; wages, increase 7.7 per cent. Because of the substantial decline in wholesale prices between 1919 and 1929, the rate of increase in value of products does not reflect the true increase in production during the 10-year period.

The Women's Minimum Wage Board of the province of Quebec advises women and girls in industrial employment in the province to secure from their employer, on leaving, a statement as to the length of their service. Owing to the absence of positive proof on this point employees sometimes find it difficult to secure the periodical wage increases provided by the Board in its regulations. It is pointed out that while most employers comply with the law in this respect, there have been cases where employers have refused to grant the regular increment on the ground that the workers had not served the full period in the same plants, and that there was no proof of prior service.

The United States Bureau of the Census announces that, according to a preliminary tabulation of the data collected in the Census of Manufactures taken in 1930, the total value (at f.o.b. factory prices) of products reported for 1929, \$68,453,486,518, exceeds by 9.1 per cent the corresponding total of \$62,718,347,289

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS IN CANADA

New Bulletin Issued by the Department of Labour

THE Employment of Children and Young Persons in Canada is the title of a bulletin of 140 pages just issued by the Department of Labour, its purpose being to show the nature and extent of the employment of young persons under 18 years of age in as far as information is available.

The material has been arranged in three parts. Part I is devoted mainly to the collection and analysis of the statistical information contained in the report of the census of 1921. A slight sketch of the different economic divisions of the country is given, and an analysis of the changes in juvenile employment through the years marked by the censuses of 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921. Part II deals with accidents to young persons in the course of their employment. Part III shows in tabular form the provisions of the existing provincial laws requiring school attendance and establishing minimum ages and maximum hours for the employment of children in mines, factories, shops, streets and places of amusement. There are also tables setting out briefly the chronological development of this legislation. These tables are supplemented by a historical survey of the laws governing juvenile employment in Canada. Such an account is deemed necessary to an understanding of the present legislation and together with quotations from various commissions recommending or reporting on the administration of certain laws, is a necessary part of a bulletin of information on juvenile employment in Canada. The first two sections of Part III cover the legislation on apprenticeship and technical education and the laws requiring school attendance. Then follow sections on the laws regulating labour conditions in certain classes of employment—mines, factories, shops, and streets and places of amusement. A final section deals with the laws governing dangerous occupations and the night work of young persons. In an appendix are quoted some extracts from the report of a comparative study of children at work and in school in Cincinnati. This study extended over a five-year period and covered as far as possible the same children from year to year. It is of particular interest in a consideration of the problems of juvenile education and employment.

The census of 1921 showed 73,208 children between 10 and 15 years of age, inclusive, as being engaged in gainful occupations. That is 6.8 per cent of all the children of these ages in Canada. There seems reason to believe that there are fewer children employed in

some localities and in some industries at the present time than in 1921. Restrictive factors at work since that year are the minimum wage laws of certain provinces, which have tended to reduce the number, or at least the proportion, of young girls in the trades affected by minimum wage orders. The school-leaving age has been raised in four provinces, and the minimum age for some classes of employment such as work in mines in Nova Scotia and in shops in Ontario. On the other hand, 1921 was a year of industrial depression, and with expanding industries in subsequent years, employment opportunities increased. Problems arise from the employment of these children owing to their lack of general education and of vocational training, and their physical and mental immaturity, with consequent susceptibility to the diseases, accidents and moral hazards of the working world, and all such effects on the individual react on society.

Over half the number of employed children under 16 were reported as working about farms, the great majority of these being employed on their parents' farms. In addition to those children who did not attend school at all during the year, school reports show a much larger number who attended irregularly or lost considerable time at certain periods of the year on account of farm work. In districts where different kinds of fruit, potatoes, sugar beets and tobacco are grown on a large scale, children are frequently kept out of school at busy seasons. On grain and dairy farms, the problem seems to be one of complete non-attendance. As the bulletin points out, irregular attendance results in a falling behind in school work, with discouragement and dislike of school as a result. Such children are likely to leave school at the earliest opportunity whether or not they have reached the limit of their ability as far as the ordinary school curriculum is concerned. A British Government report is quoted as follows:—

"Agriculture is essentially from top to bottom a skilled industry, and if there is to be an agricultural revival in England one of the most potent means for bringing it about must be an improved education."

The figures show that lower school attendance in rural districts is a problem in all the provinces, but more particularly in the east, if some allowance be made for the newer and scattered nature of the settlements on the prairies.

Over 14,000 children under 16 years of age were employed in factories in Canada in 1921, the largest number working in cotton, clothing, lumber, metal and in printing and book-bind-

ing establishments. Juveniles of 16 and 17 were employed in similar places and in factories producing boots and shoes, biscuits and confectionery, tobacco and rubber goods. Some information is given as to the peculiar hazards of employment in connection with processes generating dust, fumes and gases, or requiring the handling of poisonous substances, but there are no data to show to what extent juveniles are exposed to those dangers. The greater susceptibility of adolescents to diseases and particularly to industrial poisons, and their greater liability to accidents, are pointed out. The existing information as to accidents to minors in Canada is very fragmentary. Experience elsewhere has shown that juveniles are more frequently injured by machinery, and that the proportion of accidents resulting in permanent disability is higher among juveniles than among adults. Compared with Britain or some of the United States, the Canadian provinces appear to have little or no legislation regulating the employment of young persons in dangerous trades. Some of these industries, including the electrical apparatus and rubber industries, have developed rapidly only in recent years.

Figures are given in the bulletin to show the number of children and young persons employed about shops, mines, construction works,

in domestic service and other occupations. Children in street trades, and children employed before and after school hours, are dealt with in special sections. The possible effects on health and character of street work are pointed out. The employment of school children, like so many other kinds of employment, can only be determined as to its results by medical examinations and the periodical checking up of school records.

Wherever possible, data regarding hours of labour and other working conditions are given. Juveniles employed at jobs furnishing manual or mental training are preparing for a future of relatively high wages and steadiness of employment. Those working at odd jobs as messengers or general helpers, and receiving little if any training, are likely to become general labourers with comparatively low wages and irregular employment. The children who leave school as soon as the law permits form a large proportion of the latter class. Many social problems are said to be traceable to this haphazard employment of children, whether they be children of normal or sub-normal intelligence. The drifting into employment of boys and girls unable to make progress at ordinary schools is hardly a solution of the problem of children retarded as to school grades.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LABOUR DEPARTMENT OF QUEBEC FOR 1929-30

THE annual report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour of the Province of Quebec details the administrative operations of the Department during the year ended June 30, 1930. In a prefatory note the Deputy Minister points out that the development of the Department since its establishment in 1888 has necessitated the decentralization, under separate administration, of two recently created branches—the Board of Examining Electricians and the Women's Minimum Wage Board. The report of the latter is summarized elsewhere in this issue. Among the duties and functions of the Department are: the supervision of all proceedings under the Quebec Trades Disputes Act; supervision of the work of the Women's Minimum Wage Commission; the inspection of industrial establishments, especially from the standpoint of the workers' safety and health; the carrying out of the provincial government's fair wage policy, requiring the payment of current rates of wages in connection with work under provincial government contracts; superintending licensed registry offices for domestic servants;

administering the Boiler Inspection Act; superintending the inspection of foundries; maintaining provincial employment offices and supervising juvenile employment by means of educational certificates issued to children under 16 years of age.

Registration of Children.—Since the amendment to the Quebec Industrial Establishments Act in 1919, requiring educational certificates for children before they can be employed, a total of 32,318 children have been registered. During the period covered by the report, the number of children, 14 to 16 years old, who were registered, totalled 1,132, of which number, 1,064 were registered at Montreal. It is stated that the registration of children is not so difficult as when the law came into effect, particularly in Montreal and Quebec, where there is no lack of night schools. To assist in closer supervision, it is suggested that a night school be established in each important industrial centre, or else that before entering employment in a factory a child must have a certificate of study from the local school com-

missioners. By means of radio broadcasts parents are to be induced to keep their children at school as long as possible.

Working Hours and Overtime Permits.—Thirty-two permits were granted during the year to allow employers to keep their factories in operation beyond the hours fixed by statute. Commenting on this fact, the report observes that "this may appear anomalous in a time of depression, particularly as the requests came from textile manufacturers in small towns. As regards working hours for girls and women, attention is drawn to the difficulty of applying the law in laundries. Night work for girls and woman is forbidden by legislation, and the manufacturer who secures an extension of working hours is prohibited from prolonging the working period beyond nine o'clock at night." However, it is pointed out that many laundries which have to make deliveries to ships about to sail cannot operate on the basis of the extension granted by the inspectors "even though the owners have no desire to work more than 55 hours a week." Accordingly, a derogation from the ordinary rule is regarded by the report as being necessary in the case of laundries.

By an amendment to the Industrial Establishments Act a week's work for women in the Province was reduced to 55 hours. Formerly this ruling applied only to cotton industries. It is considered that, apart from the relief that the amendment will afford to working women generally, the new provision will result in facilitating the enforcement of Women's Minimum Wage Act.

Inspections of Industrial Establishments.—The report of inspectors of industrial establishments and public buildings indicates that the total number of inspections during the year was 3,491, of which number 2,092 were in the Montreal division, 1,155 in the Quebec division and 244 in the Eastern Townships division. Among the duties of the inspectors, of chief importance is that concerning the installation of fire escapes and safety exits. During the year approximately 90 fire escapes were installed.

Industrial Accidents.—During the period under review, there were reported to the Department by employers a total of 1,618 industrial accidents, of which 36 were fatal. In the previous year there were 2,180 accidents reported, of which 32 were fatal. With respect to accidents, there were 192 signed or anonymous complaints made in the Montreal division. Upon investigation only 33 of them were justifiable. The complaints received

from the Quebec division numbered 56, while 53 were received from the Eastern Townships.

Boilers and Heating Systems.—The revenue from boiler and heating system inspections, the examination of plans for building boilers, and of the qualifications of stationary engineers during the year amounted to \$24,857.80 in the Montreal division, an increase of \$4,249. The revenue for the above services in the Quebec division totalled \$10,185.90. Both amounts greatly exceeded the revenues of previous years. The inspection service of the Department especially concentrates upon second hand boilers and new boilers coming from the United States and from other provinces. Mention is made of the "ever increasing number of insurance companies doing boiler inspection concurrently with the Department."

Government Employment Offices.—In his report, the general superintendent of employment bureaus states that the industrial situation in the Province varied very little during the past year, the agriculture and lumbering industries indicating the largest number of placements. Two new employment bureaus, one at Amos and the other at Rouyn were opened during the year, but neither indicated any pronounced activity owing to the depression in the mining and lumbering industries. The total placement for the year numbered 24,117, which was over 3,000 less than the year previous.

Licensed Employment Bureaus.—In connection with private employment bureaus, the Deputy Minister emphasizes that in compliance with the wishes of organized labour the Department will adhere to its policy of refusing sanction to the opening of any new licensed offices. The opinion is expressed that "although their present number is less than those of some other provinces, six or seven of them are amply sufficient for labourers speaking a foreign tongue." Touching on another problem, the Deputy Minister reports that "there always remains the problem of female servants registry offices unauthorized by town or government. Many abuses were reported last year. The keepers should be licensed and placed under the same obligations as men's employment bureaus."

Board of Examining Electricians.—The report of the chief examiner observes that "the public accepts, if not eagerly, at least uncomplainingly, the provisions of the law respecting electrical installations," and that engineers, architects and technicians seek more carefully to meet the requirements of the

Canadian Electrical Code, which has now been adopted as standard in seven provinces of the Dominion. During the year there were 99,558 inspections made, and 53,331 certificates issued.

Trade Disputes and Sunday Labour.—The report of the Registrar of Conciliation and Arbitration Councils showed that there were no serious disputes during the year, and that

the Quebec Industrial Disputes Act was not invoked in that period. The Registrar commented upon the general trend to have disputes "settled by the arbitration and conciliation councils of the unions or syndicates affected." An inquiry was held into complaints about Sunday work in an industrial plant at Portneuf, the results of the inquiry being given in a special report.

REPORT OF WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGE COMMISSION OF QUEBEC, 1929-30

THE fourth annual report of the Women's Minimum Wage Commission of the Province of Quebec reviews its activities in the administration of Women's Minimum Wage Act for the twelve months' period ended June 30, 1930. The Orders so far issued by the Board govern the employment of female workers in the following industries: Laundries, dye works and dry cleaning establishments; printing in all its branches; textile trades and all allied processes; boot and shoe and leather industry; clothing industry in all its classifications; tobacco, cigar and cigarette industry. Of the above Orders, those governing the clothing and tobacco industries were issued during the period covered by the present report (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, page 522). Detailed information respecting the other Orders was given in the following issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE: laundries, December, 1926, page 1195, March, 1927, page 271, November, 1928, page 1198, February, 1929, page 175; printing and textile industries, November, 1927, page 1174, January, 1928, page 30, July, 1928, page 713; boot, shoe and leather industry, May, 1929, page 489.

An important feature of the administration of the Act is the system of investigations and inspections carried out by the Commission. In the Montreal district there were 18 inquiries into complaints, 10 of which were found to be justified. In several of these, employees had been paid lower wages than the rate to which they were entitled, and in such cases wage balance was adjusted and arrears collected on behalf of the employees. The smallest individual claim was \$1.50 and the largest \$45. In this district, also, there were 80 inspections and 109 visits to demand the return of reports from employers. In the Quebec district, there were 125 inspections and visits while seven complaints were investigated.

It is pointed out that the Commission is endeavouring to administer the Act by an educational campaign, featured by methods that foster confidence and co-operation instead of employing coercion and force.

Investigation into Needle Trades.—During 1929-30 an investigation was made into the needle trades which give employment to 11,873 women, of whom 9,510 are in Montreal. There are 407 such establishments, of which total 364 are located in Montreal. In relating the results of the investigation the report states as follows:—

"This industry is very peculiar, the conditions therein being so different in each branch that no less than ten enactments were needed to cover every needle trade; thus, work in one branch is only for a season; in another, it lasts usually eight months; in another, there is no slack season, and the average wage does not vary from one time to another. It was therefore impossible to fix minima and uniform working hours, for to do so would prejudice one or the other."

Clothing Industry.—The report indicates that the clothing industry is sub-divided into several branches according to the nature of the manufacturing process, each branch being covered by an enactment designating the hours of work and the minimum wages. Separate regulations are issued for the district of Montreal and the rest of the Province. In the Montreal district, during the period under review there were 364 clothing firms employing a total of 9,510 women. Of this total, 4,079 were classed as inexperienced (under \$12 per week) and 5,431 were rated as experienced (over \$12 per week). The total employed is also divided into piece-workers and those working by the day, there being 4,463 in the former category and 5,047 in the latter. The average weekly wages paid amount to \$13.27, apprentices receiving a weekly average of \$8.37, with experienced workers receiving an average of \$16.95 per week. Similar particulars for the rest of the Province outside of Montreal are as follows: Number of firms, 43; number of women employed, 2,363; inexperienced (under \$10), 1,423; experienced (over \$10), 940; piece-workers, 1,454; day workers, 909; average weekly wages, \$9.32; inexperienced, \$6.50; experienced, \$13.59.

Tobacco, Cigar and Cigarette Industry.—The statistics given as regards the employment of women in this industry in the district of Montreal were: Firms reporting, 27; number of women employed, 3,339; inexperienced (under \$12), 1,986; experienced (over \$12), 1,353; piece-workers, 2,420; day workers, 919; average weekly wages, \$11.87; inexperienced, \$9.28; experienced, \$15.67. For the rest of the province, the figures were: firms reporting, 16; number of women employed, 942; inexperienced (under \$10), 620; experienced (over \$10), 322; piece-workers, 712; day workers, 230; average weekly wages, \$8.88; inexperienced, \$6.94; experienced, \$12.63.

Laundries and Dye Works.—The annual summary of the situation in this industry, in the city of Montreal, was indicated by the following figures: number of firms employing women, 42; number of women employed, 1,336; average weekly wage, \$12.63. For the rest of the province the statistics presented were: number of firms employing women, 20; number of women employed, 303; average weekly wage, \$9.39.

Printing Industry.—In the printing industry (city of Montreal), the following statistics were indicated: number of firms employing women, 107; number of women employed, 1,046; average weekly wage, \$12.85. For the rest of the province the figures are: number of firms employing women, 30; number of women employed, 235; average weekly wage, \$9.78.

Textile Industry.—The particulars respecting the employment of women in the textile industry (city of Montreal) were as follows: number of firms employing women, 14; number of women employed, 2,674; average weekly wage, \$13.33. The statistics for the rest of the province were as follows: number of firms employing women, 24; number of women employed, 5,930; average weekly wage, \$12.01.

Boot and Shoe Industry.—The report explains that enactments covering this industry only came into force on July 1, 1929, and that statistics for the year were not completed at the time of publication.

The report shows that there are in the province a total of 796 establishments governed by enactments of the commission. Of these, 606 are in Montreal and 190 outside. The number of women workers protected by the Act totals 29,711, of which total 18,788 are employed in Montreal.

It is emphasized that "one of the most delicate phases of the commission's work is the effective protection of aged, infirm or handicapped workwomen, who, having to earn a living, are unable for one reason or another to draw the same wage as a normal workwoman." In these cases the commission is authorized to issue permits allowing such to be employed at lower wages than the established minimum for the class of labour concerned. However, it is pointed out that the number of such permits is so small that it has little influence on the general wage. There were 18 establishments to which permits were issued during the year. The number of permits that expired during the same period was 15, leaving 47 permits in force at the close of the year.

The inclusion of boys under 18 years of age in the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act of Ontario was among the recommendations of the Ontario Provincial Council of the National Council of Women of Canada, reported at the last convention of the central body.

The Union of Manitoba Municipalities, at its 27th annual meeting, held recently at Winnipeg, adopted a resolution asking that the municipalities should be relieved of direct financial responsibility in connection with the old age pension system. The Hon. John Bracken, premier of the province, in an address to the convention, promised that if the Dominion Government undertook the entire burden of old age pensions, the province would assume full responsibility in connection with the health services, and a portion of the liability for soldiers' taxation relief, and would provide for a reduction of the land tax by 50 per cent.

Production of the glass industry in Canada during 1929 was valued at \$15,507,448, according to a bulletin recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This output was the highest on record, being 11 per cent over the previous high record of \$14,021,778 in 1927, and 12 per cent greater than the total of \$13,795,690 for 1920, the third best year. The 60 plants engaged in the manufacture of glass or glass products during 1929 reported a working capital of \$16,289,364 and afforded employment to a monthly average of 3,948 people, who received \$4,740,676 as salaries or wages. Their purchased materials cost \$5,355,156 and the value added by manufacturing was \$10,152,286.

MINIMUM WAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA

First Orders Governing Employment of Women in Various Occupations

THE Minimum Wage Board of Nova Scotia has so far issued four orders establishing minimum rates of wages for female employees respectively in laundries, dry cleaning establishments and dye-works in Halifax and in Sydney, etc.; in the food trades at Halifax; and in hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms in the cities and towns in the Province. The Minimum Wage Act of Nova Scotia was passed in 1920, but only took effect in 1930. The new regulations governing its administration were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1930, page 736. The text of Order No. 1 is given in full, while in the remaining orders any points in which the provisions differ from those in Order No. 1 are indicated.

Order No. 1.—Governing Female Employees in Laundries, Dry Cleaning Establishments and Dye Works in the City of Halifax.

(1) Wages.—No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female worker or suffer or permit a female worker to be employed in a laundry or dyeing or cleaning establishment in the City of Halifax at a wage less per week for the regular recognized working period of the establishment than is set forth in the following table:—

HALIFAX

Experienced Workers	Inexperienced Adult over 18 years	Young Girls Under 18 years
\$11 00	6 months at... \$ 9 00	6 months at... \$ 7 00
	6 " " 10 00	6 " " 8 50
		6 " " 10 00

No worker who begins as a young girl shall, after reaching the age of eighteen years, receive less than the wage prescribed for an inexperienced adult. A person shall be deemed to be an experienced worker when such person has been employed in the industry for one year, after attaining the age of seventeen years, and in other cases when such person has been employed in the industry for eighteen months.

(2) Maximum of Inexperienced Employees.—The number of inexperienced adults or young girls or both shall not exceed twenty-five per cent (25%) of the total female working force, except when the total working force is less than four.

(3) Hours of Work.—(a) The work-period for which these minimum wages shall be paid shall not be less than 44 nor more than 50 hours per week.

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

(c) Work for less than 44 hours per week may be counted as short-time, and shall be paid for at not less than the minimum wage rates fixed by this order, reckoned proportionately to the regular weekly period in the establishment.

(d) The wage minimums shall be payable for the work-period in any establishment within the limits of from 44 to 50 hours per week. Any worker losing time during the operation of an establishment may be paid proportionately for the actual number of hours worked.

(4) Board Allowance.—In the City, lodging including board shall not be charged for in excess of a rate of (\$4.50) per week; nor single meals in excess of 25 cents per meal.

(5) Permit.—The Board may issue permits for lower wages on behalf of aged or handicapped workers. It may also grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations in case of exceptional conditions. Employers or employees are invited to consult the Board regarding any problems which this order may concern.

(6) Deduction for Absence.—No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost, reckoned in proportion to the normal working hours in vogue in the establishment.

(7) Waiting.—An employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent.

(8) Penalties.—Any violation of this order is punishable by fine. (See section 11, N.S. Acts, 1920, Chapter 11.)

(9) Posting.—*Each establishment shall keep a copy of this order posted in a conspicuous place on its premises.*

(10) This order is subject to annual revision by the Board.

(11) This order shall come into force and be effective on the first day of October, 1930.

Address all communications to the Minimum Wage Board, Halifax, N.S.

Dated at Halifax, this 5th Day of August, A.D. 1930.

H. E. MAHON,
Chairman.
KATHERINE A. SCANLON,
JEAN U. FIELDING,
P. J. HEALY,
RODERICK KERR,
Minimum Wage Board.

Order No. 1a.—Governing Female Employees in Laundries, Dry Cleaning Establishments and Dye Works in the City of Sydney and Town of Glace Bay.

The Minimum wage scale in this order is the same as in Order No. 1, and the other provisions are also the same, except that it was to take effect as from November 1, 1930, and that section (4) reads as follows:—

Board Allowance.—Where lodging is furnished by employer there may be deducted from the wage a sum which shall be not more

than One Dollar and Fifty Cents (\$1.50) per week, and for Board not more than Four Dollars and Fifty Cents (\$4.50) per week, or single meals in excess of Twenty-Five cents (.25) per meal.

Order No. 1b.—Governing Female Employees in Laundries, Dry Cleaning Establishments and Dye Works, in all incorporated Towns in Nova Scotia, with the exception of Glace Bay:

(1) Wages.—No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female worker or suffer or permit a female worker to be employed in a laundry or dyeing or cleaning establishment in any Incorporated Town of Nova Scotia at a wage less per week for the regular recognized working period of the establishment than is set forth in the following table:—

Experienced Workers	Inexperienced Adult over 18 years	Young Girls under 18 years
\$10 00	6 months at...\$8 00	6 months at...\$ 6 00
	6 " " 9 00	6 " " 7 50
		6 " " 9 00

The other provisions in this order are the same as in Order No. 1, except that the order was to come into force and be effective on January 1, 1931.

Order No. 2.—Governing Female Employees in the "Food Trades" including the Making of Confectionery, Biscuits, Chocolate, Grocery Specialties Together with Bakeries and All Allied Industries in the City of Halifax.

(1) Wages.—No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female worker or suffer or permit a female worker to be employed in a confectionery or bakery establishment in the City of Halifax at a wage less per week for the regular recognized working period of the establishment than is set forth in the following table:—

Experienced Workers	Inexperienced Adults over 18 years	Young Girls Under 18 years
\$11 00	6 months at...\$ 9 00	6 months at...\$ 7 00
	6 " " 10 00	6 " " 8 50
		6 " " 10 00

The other provisions of this order are the same as those in Order No. 1, except that section (4) is as follows:—

(4) Board Allowance.—Where lodging is furnished by Employer there may be deducted from the wage a sum which shall be not more than Two Dollars (\$2.00) per week, and for Board not more than Four Dollars (\$4.00) per week, or single meal in excess of Twenty-Five cents (.25) per meal.

This order came into force and became effective on December 1, 1930.

Order No. 3.—Governing Female Employees in Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms, in Cities and Incorporated Towns of Nova Scotia.

(1) Wages.—No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female worker or suffer or permit a female worker to be employed in Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms in the Cities or Incorporated Towns of Nova Scotia at a wage less per week for the regular recognized working period of the establishment than is set forth in the following table:—

Population Group	Experienced Workers	Inexperienced Workers
Cities of 17,000 population and over.	\$11 00	6 months at...\$ 9 00
		6 " " 10 00
Cities and Towns between 2,000 and 17,000 population.....	\$10 00	6 " " 8 00
		6 " " 9 00

The other provisions in this order are the same as those in Order No. 1, except section (4) which reads as follows:—

(4) Board Allowance.—Where lodging is furnished by Employer there may be deducted from the wage a sum which shall be not more than Two Dollars (\$2.00) per week, and for Board not more than Four Dollars (\$4.00) per week, or single meals in excess of Twenty-Five Cents (.25) per meal.

This order came into force and became effective on December 1, 1930.

Regulations of Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Board

The following new regulations (Nos. 42, 43, and 44) under the Workmen's Compensation Act (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1929, chapter 73) were published in the *Saskatchewan Gazette*, December 6, 1930. Earlier regulations were printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1930, page 1154; August, 1930, page 917; July, 1930, page 765; April, 1930, page 392.

Regulation 42.

All industries carried on by any of the persons, firms, corporations or societies hereinafter enumerated which but for this regulation might

come within the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province of Saskatchewan being Chapter 73 of the Statutes of 1928-29 and amendments thereto are hereby wholly excluded from the operation of the Act.

- (a) All church corporations, organizations or assemblies or bodies of people organized or coming together for religious purposes or worship whether orthodox or unorthodox, christian or non-christian or pagan.
- (b) All religious brotherhoods, sisterhoods and societies.
- (c) The Red Cross, Humane Societies, Fraternal Societies and all other Societies existing only for charitable, social or fraternal purposes and all those bodies

of societies commonly known as fraternal societies and all other voluntary organizations existing for charitable, social or fraternal purposes.

Nothing in this Regulation shall be construed to exclude any work which is let by contract by any of the above named persons, firms, corporations or societies nor shall anything in this Regulation be construed to exempt the above named persons, firms, corporations, or societies from the operation of Section 11 of The Workmen's Compensation Act and nothing in this Regulation shall be deemed to exempt the said persons, firms, corporations or societies from its duty to report to the Workmen's Compensation Board any work let by contract, the performance of which constitutes an industry within the definition thereof contained in the said Act and within the Schedule to the said Act.

This Regulation shall become and be effective on, from and after midnight of December 31, 1930.

Regulation 43.

Whereas the second paragraph of Regulation 1 adopted by the Board on March 20, 1930, approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on March 21, 1930, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, on March 29, 1930, reads as follows:—

"Provided that in no case shall any assessment be less than \$20.00." And whereas it is desirable to amend the quoted portion of Regulation:—

1. The following paragraph is substituted for the paragraph above quoted:—

"Provided that in no case shall any assessment levied upon a Municipal Corporation be less than Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) upon the annual payroll and that in no case shall any assessment levied upon an employer other than a Municipal Corporation be less than Ten Dollars (\$10.00) on the annual payroll."

This Regulation shall come into effect at Midnight of December 31, 1930.

Regulation 44.

Whereas some doubt may exist as to the applicability of the Workmen's Compensation Act to those employers who are operating outfits for sawing wood for fuel or for other purposes not connected with lumbering, logging or sawmills, such wood sawing outfits not being operated in connection with an industry which otherwise comes under the Act:

And whereas the Board deems it desirable to remove any such uncertainty;

The Board hereby approves and passes a Regulation dealing with the said matter as follows:—

Employers engaged in the operation of wood sawing outfits, sawing or manufacturing wood for the purpose of fuel when such wood sawing outfits are not operated in connection with logging, lumbering or sawmill operations and are not operated in connection with an industry which otherwise comes under the Act shall be deemed to be excluded from the operation of The Workmen's Compensation Act.

Labour Conditions in Soviet Agriculture and Forestry

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, in its issue for December, 1930, reproduced statistics showing the earnings and hours of labour in the socialized, and also in the unsocialized sections of the industries of agriculture and forestry in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This information was taken from a recent publication of the State Planning Commission (Gosplan). Earnings on State farms (Sovkhozy), it is stated, increase according to the degree of mechanisation, and, in the period July-September, 1929, average daily earnings on 1,333 farms, employing on July 1, 1929, permanent, seasonal and temporary workers in the proportion of 14.6, 16.1 and 69.3 per cent, respectively, were as follows:—

In addition, payments in kind were made, the value of which is not stated for the period referred to. In June, 1929, the value of these payments is stated to have increased the earnings of permanent, seasonal and temporary workers by 0.3, 1.2 and 3.7 per cent respectively.

The statistics of the average monthly earnings of workers on peasant farms, in September, 1929, are stated to have been as follows: for daily workers on individual farms 22.8 roubles, including 13.1 roubles for board; for workers employed by rural communities and groups of employers, 31.4 roubles, including 6.3 roubles for board.

The higher earnings of workers employed on the State farms, as compared with the earnings of workers employed on peasant farms, are attributed to the higher productivity of such labour in large-scale farming.

According to the results of a special inquiry into the working and living conditions of approximately 12,000 forestry workers in various parts of the Union, the average daily earnings in February and March, 1929, amounted to 175 copecks for workers on foot and 259 copecks for mounted workers; while the average duration of the working day was 11.3 hours.

Class of State Farm	Monthly Earnings	
	Permanent	Seasonal
	Roubles*	Roubles*
Grain trust.....	75.7	61.3
Agricultural trust.....	38.5	30.7
Sheep farms.....	44.1	43.0
Cotton and other fibres.....	67.9	48.2
Land societies.....	39.7	30.6
Sugar trust.....	42.3	30.1
Other state farms.....	42.8	36.5
All classes (including some not shown in the Table).....	42.4	32.4

* One rouble or 100 copecks, equals about 50 cents at the par of exchange.

For agricultural workers the available statistics of working hours relate to 1928, when the length of the working day on State farms ranged from 8.1 to 9.2 hours according to the season of the year. In the case of workers

on peasant farms, according to an inquiry covering approximately 19,000 workers, the average length of the working day ranged from 8.7 hours in winter to 11.9 hours in summer.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Quebec Provincial Executive of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

Representatives of the Quebec Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada waited upon the Provincial Cabinet on January 8 for the purpose of presenting the requests for the enactment of legislation as approved by the Congress. The delegates included Messrs. Pierre Lefevre, Chairman, Omer Fleury, Quebec, J. A. D'Aoust, Three Rivers, and Phil. Corriveau, who were accompanied by approximately 100 of the chief officers of the various local and district councils in the Province. They were received by Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister, and several members of the Provincial Cabinet, including the Hon. J. N. Francoeur, Minister of Public Works and Labour. The requests that were presented were as follows:—

Early and thorough investigation into the hazards of spray painting, and the enactment of such laws as will adequately protect the workers and provide efficient supervision of all shops using spraying machines.

That operators of gas or electrically driven shovels, cranes and similar machines be subject to examination for licence and be placed under the jurisdiction of the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Board of the Province.

Enactment of legislation governing the erection and operation of hoisting appliances and the construction of buildings where workers are exposed to the danger of falling objects.

Legislation compelling all automobile owners to carry insurance against personal and property damage to others.

Immediate action in reference to the question of unemployment, sickness and invalidity insurance.

The establishment by the provincial government of an 8-hour day, and the insertion of a fair wage clause in all contracts for public works.

Stringent enforcement of existing legislation providing for the observance of one day's rest in seven.

Protesting against any further lowering of the upper age limit for employment by the government or by industry.

Enactment of provincial legislation to give effect within the province to the Federal Old Age Pensions Act.

Enactment of amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act so as to eliminate certain features of the present law that delay the settlement of cases, and the adoption of the principle of the collective liability of industry for accidents.

Regulation of the hours of labour of women under the Women's Minimum Wage Act.

Abolition of fee-charging employment bureaus in the province.

Legislation to establish a system of mothers' allowances in the province.

Further protection of passenger elevators, by means of equipment with safety doors in addition to those which lead from landings into elevator shafts.

Limitation of the operating periods of pulp and paper mills in the province so as to effect an equal distribution of orders or equal operating time among the various mills in the province.

Sale of beer and wine to licensed taverns in the province.

Enactment of enabling legislation to make the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act fully operative in the province in respect to public utilities and corporations within the province.

Enactment of legislation in regard to the draft conventions of the International Labour Conference:—Relating to the establishment of the eight-hour day; and the protection of women and children in industry and commerce. Also co-operation with other provinces to obtain ratification by Canada of all these conventions and recommendations, and that the province should be officially represented at the annual conference of the international Labour Organization at Geneva.

Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada

On December 11 a delegation from the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, composed of Abbé Maxime Fortin (chaplain), and Messrs. Pierre Beaulé (president), Clovis Bernier (director), and Thos. Poulin (assistant secretary), waited on the Quebec Provincial Cabinet and presented requests for desired legislation. The delegation was accompanied by the officers of the Central Council of National Catholic Unions of Quebec city, as well as by a number of other members of the Catholic unions.

The program submitted included the following requests:—

A school of sociology;

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act so as to provide for collective insurance;

Enforcement of the law against the selling of cigarettes to minors;

Aid to employment offices conducted by trade unions, and abolition of private employment offices;

Improvement in the industrial schools of the province;

Extension by the provincial government, as a remedy for unemployment, of the 8-hour day to all its employees and to workers employed on government works;

To compel contractors to register the names and addresses of their employees;

Helmets to be supplied by contractors to those employed in excavating;

That officers of the Department of Labour be given the same privileges as other civil servants in regard to insurance;

That Catholic unions be given representation on all appointive bodies;

Amendments to the regulations covering electrical inspection so as to permit temporary installations of electrical fixtures for national and religious celebrations;

That the provincial Department of Labour be separated from the Department of Public Works under a separate minister;

Awarding of scholarships to the best scholars in the technical schools of the province of Quebec;

Establishment of an accident prevention bureau;

Compulsory arbitration in all disputes involving firefighters or police;

Two-platoon system for firefighters in all cities of 30,000 or over;

That the authorities proceed with all possible public work, and compel contractors to refrain from using machinery of any kind on such jobs, and that the provincial Government induce the farmer to remain on the farms and encourage the excess rural population to take up colonization;

An eight-hour day for bakers, suppression of Sunday and night work in bakeries, and appointment of inspectors to enforce the law;

Establishment of an industrial museum, open to workers, and containing native and foreign species of woods;

Amendments to the Minimum Wage for Women Act as to include women employed in stores;

Enactment of a law to compel all employers to give their employees having performed at least a month's service eight days' notice before dismissal, if such employees are not guilty of criminal negligence in the discharge of their duties;

Repeal of the tax of one-tenth of a cent per ton per mile on truck owners;

A minimum wage law for men based on the cost of living figures as published in federal statistics;

That the provincial Government pass enabling legislation so as to make Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act applicable to disputes on public utilities within the province;

A labour code for the province;

That the provincial Government provide that a fair wage clause be inserted in all contracts where grants are made for public works;

Appointment of fair wage officers on government work;

Amendment to the Professional Syndicates Act to provide for an insurance fund;

Increase of witness fees to \$4 per day;

Enactment of an Apprenticeship Act for the province of Quebec similar to that of France.

Two of the requests of the delegation were covered by the Speech from the Throne, viz.: the creation of a separate Ministry of Labour, and the adoption of collective insurance as part of the Workmen's Compensation law.

Abbé Fortin and other members of the delegation complimented the Government on its adoption of these portions of the Federation's program.

OCCURRENCE OF SILICOSIS IN CANADA

Contributed by Dr. J. G. Cunningham, Director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Ontario Department of Health

DR. CUNNINGHAM was the representative of Canada at the International Conference on Silicosis, which was held last August at Johannesburg, South Africa, under the auspices of the International Labour Office (Geneva), with the assistance of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines and of the Government of the Union of South Africa. (Notes on this conference appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1930, page 1040; October, 1930, page 1179.) Dr. Cunningham's paper follows:—*

Silicosis in Canada

The subject of silicosis has deservedly received increased attention within the last few years. The lung diseases due to dust inhalation referred to in the broader sense as pneumoconiosis, or as miners' phthisis and silicosis, are designated as compensable in the Workmen's Compensation Acts of Ontario and Alberta. They are compensable in Nova Scotia and British Columbia under the heading of diseases due to occupation, while in Manitoba and Saskatchewan legislation in regard to compensation is pending.

In Ontario and Manitoba, examinations in miners to determine the presence of silicosis have been made by the Provincial Departments of Health.

A survey was made by the Industrial Hygiene Division of the Department of Health in Ontario gold mines in 1922 and again in 1925-1926.

Using the South African classification of cases, later adopted in the Ontario Workmen's Compensation legislation, there were few compensable cases in Sudbury and Cobalt where the amount of free silica in the ore and country rock is low. Cases were also few in Kirkland Lake where the camp is of recent origin, while in Porcupine, among 236 workers nearly all with over five years under ground exposure to silica dust, there were 46 cases of silicosis, 29 ante-primary, 9 primary and 8 secondary. The average underground exposure of the ante-primary cases was 11 years. This represented an accumulation of cases.

In 1928, the Ontario Mining Act was amended to provide physical examination on employment and yearly thereafter of all un-

derground men except in mines exempt by the Chief Inspector of Mines. To be employed, the workmen must hold a certificate of "Freedom from Tuberculosis," good for twelve months, stating that he is free from tuberculosis of the respiratory organs. In the meantime, an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act provided for the appointment of medical officers, working under the supervision of the Workmen's Compensation Board, to conduct these examinations. The definition of tuberculosis in silicosis cases was included. Tuberculosis alone is not compensable. Cases arising in the course of these examinations are submitted to the Workmen's Compensation Board if the total exposure to silica of five years in Ontario mines is verified. Cases are then referred to a Silicosis Referee Board for examination and report on diagnosis. If the claim is allowed the miner is notified of the fact by the Workmen's Compensation Board and informed that if he continues in work exposing himself to silica and should the disease progress, no further benefits will be paid, whereas, if exposure to silica ceases and the disease progresses compensation is paid accordingly.

Up to January 1, 1930, there had been compensated 91 ante-primary cases, 58 primary and 33 secondary, of which 18 have died, at a cost of \$268,356, and \$282,500 set aside for continuing claims. From 5 per cent to 10 per cent of applicants for work have been rejected on account of their physical condition. Among these have been a number of cases of silicosis from outside Ontario. The number of cases of tuberculosis without silicosis revealed by these examinations shows no important variations from camp to camp and no significant increase compared with workers in mines or other heavy trades elsewhere.

Dust control in the mines includes blasting at the end of the shift, the use of water in drills and on rock surfaces throughout, and general ventilation.

The examination of 133 granite-cutters with over 15 years experience in the trade showed 19 ante-primary, 5 primary and 10 secondary cases.* The average exposure of the ante-primary cases was 31 years, much longer than in miners, but the proportion of secondary cases was higher in granite cutters. The work is done under dry conditions in sheds which are open in summer but closed in winter.

Exhaust equipment and general ventilation are used for removing dust. A positive

* Another paper by Dr. Cunningham on this subject was reprinted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1929, page 43.

* These terms were defined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1923, page 341.

pressure mask devised by Dr. F. M. R. Bulmer of the Industrial Hygiene Division, Ontario Department of Health, is in fairly common use by granite cutters in the Province. Provision for initial or periodical examinations of these men has not yet been put into effect.

Cases of silicosis have been detected among sand-blasters, moulders and grinders. Examination by the Manitoba Department of Health have revealed cases of silicosis incurred elsewhere, but the mine operations are too recent to show the length of time required for its development. Dust counts and rock analyses indicate the necessity for preventive measures.

The X-ray picture is of first importance in the diagnosis of the condition but must be considered only in relation to physical examination findings and the worker's general condition.

Studies on the pathology based on autopsy findings and animal experiments have been made by Dr. T. H. Belt, Pathology Department, University of Toronto; Dr. G. C. Cameron, Banting and Best Chair of Medical Research; Dr. A. R. Riddell and H. E. Rothwell, Division of Industrial Hygiene, Ontario Department of Health.

South African Conference.—In August of this year the International Labour Office called a Conference of experts from eight different countries to Johannesburg, South Africa to consider the various aspects of silicosis. Discussions dealt mainly with the effect of the inhalation of free silica (SiO_2), in the mining industry.

The proceedings may be grouped under three main headings, prevention; pathology and diagnosis; prognosis, compensation and after care.

For the prevention of silicosis in mining, water has been used extensively, at the point of origin of dust, during blasting and drilling, and for wetting rock surfaces.

In grinding, local exhaust equipment properly installed and maintained has been found to be more effective than the use of water alone, but it is not practical for most mining

operations. When water is used, it is even more important than under dry conditions that men with active tuberculosis should not be at work, spreading the tubercle bacillus, since the organism lives longer under wet conditions. This involves examination on employment and periodical examination thereafter to eliminate those with tuberculosis.

With the reduction in the amount of fine dust in the air which has been effected in South African mines, the average length of time for the development of early silicosis is about twelve years. This is a marked improvement over previous conditions.

The pathology and diagnosis of the disease elicited important technical discussions at the Conference, in the course of which it was demonstrated that silicosis has been produced experimentally in animals, an important preliminary to the recognition of the manner in which silica produces its effects.

In addition, the Conference recommended for general acceptance the standard of diagnosis of silicosis developed by the Miners' Phthisis Bureau of South Africa, based on a very wide experience with the disease.

Prognosis when silicosis is established is not satisfactory. South African experience indicates that practically all cases reaching the first compensable stage are sooner or later complicated by tuberculosis, with total disability.

For after care, a number of schemes for the rehabilitation of men with silicosis, removed from mines, have been instituted in South Africa and Australia without success. The problem is complicated there by the lack of other types of industrial employment.

In reference to compensation, it should be recognized that silicosis is a disease due to occupation, frequently progressive in character and attended by disability.

The Conference passed resolutions dealing with these aspects of the subject, indicating where further research is desirable and suggesting the institution of comparable methods for the determination of dust concentration in air, and for radiological technique.

Methods of accident prevention were discussed at a safety congress held during December under the auspices of the New York State Department of Labour. Reports were received from industries having a clear accident record for the year. It appeared that the greatest success is obtained when there is strong executive support and the workers are carefully educated as to the dangers existing. One paper showed the tremendous success that can

be obtained where the employers of small plants seriously study prevention. Another was devoted to an exposition of how accident prevention can be most successfully secured amongst groups of industries. In one such case all the industries of a neighbourhood gathered together, hired a safety engineer who organized methods thoroughly in all plants and obtained considerable success.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Hazards of Winter Operations in Nova Scotia

The executive committee of the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, at their recent quarterly meeting, gave special consideration to the industries whose operations are more or less seasonal in nature and become intensified during the winter months. Among these are the lumbering and allied industries, and stevedoring work in connection with the winter port business at Halifax. The Committee decided to make a distribution of cards to the lumber operators for posting around the lumber camps, calling the attention of the employees to the chief hazards of the industry, and in particular to the use of axes which are the most prolific cause of injuries. It was also decided to distribute a large poster showing the number and causes of accidents in this industry during the last year.

The Secretary reported that, owing to unforeseen circumstances, a special committee appointed last winter to deal with accident prevention in connection with stevedoring operations was unable to complete its work, but that it is hoped to accomplish something definite this year. A code of safety regulations for this industry is now in course of preparation.

Progress in Accident Prevention

The United States Secretary of Commerce, Robert P. Lamont, in a recent appeal addressed over the radio to employers and workers to endeavour to lessen the enormous human and economic losses caused by industrial accidents, described the measure of success so far obtained by concerted safety efforts as follows:—

"The accident records in iron and steel and other major industries, compiled by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, may be taken as indicative of what may be achieved for accident prevention in the more dangerous industries. From 1910, when the safety movement was started, to 1927, the accident frequency rate per 1,000,000 worker-hours exposure was reduced from 74.7 to 19.7 a reduction of nearly three-quarters. In the same period the accident severity rate per 1,000 worker-hours exposure was reduced from 5.20 to 2.30, or 56 per cent. In the cement industry, from 1919 to 1927, the frequency rate declined 67 per cent, the severity rate 49 per cent; in paper making, from 1920 to 1927, the declines were 41 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively; in chemicals, from 1923 to 1927, the declines were 27.5 per cent and

60 per cent, respectively. If by carefully planned safety work such notable reductions can be made in such short periods of time, it seems reasonable to expect that intensive effort can in the next ten years cut in half the destruction of lives, health and dollars by industrial accidents."

Architects and Construction Safety

The *Contract Record and Engineering Review* (Toronto) in its issue of December 24, points out that "so far, most of the burden of instituting safety measures in connection with construction operations has fallen on the contractors who, for the most part, have been putting forth every effort to reduce the hazards attached to their work. The architectural profession, however, could be of effective assistance in this direction if it would only recognize that, as a major element in the construction industry, it has a responsibility to encourage the formulation and adoption of appropriate safeguards for construction workers. The subject, consequently, might well be taken in hand by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and its affiliated provincial associations." The *Record* quotes from a recent report from the Committee on Health and Safety of the American Institute of Architects as follows:—

"Architects enjoy reciprocal relations with the master craftsmen in many directions, yet they have refrained from participating in the movement to establish safe working conditions and to eliminate the greatest source of economic waste."

Control of Dust in Asbestos Industry

The British Home Office lately published a report on the effects of asbestos dust on the lungs and on dust suppression in the asbestos industry. Part 1 gives details of the occurrence of pulmonary fibrosis and other lung affections in this class of workers, and Part 2 describes the processes giving rise to dust, and the methods of its suppression. The investigators establish the facts that the inhalation of asbestos dust over a period of years results in the development of a serious type of fibrosis of the lungs, that the development of the disease varies in direct proportion to the length of the exposure to dust, and that susceptibility to the disease is not affected either by age or sex.

The remedy for these conditions is to be found, as in the case of so many industrial diseases, in the suppression of dust. The second part of the report indicates that this

point has only recently been appreciated. In the non-textile section of the industry, no serious difficulties arise as regards the application of exhaust ventilation. For the textile section, it is evident that experimental work will have to be carried out before completely successful ventilating appliances are evolved effectively to remove all the dust.

The report points out that manufacturers are clearly confronted with the necessity of attaining conditions in their industry which will ensure much less dust in the atmosphere than can safely be tolerated in many comparable trades not using asbestos.

The principal methods for the control of dust are:—(a) application of exhaust draught at dust-producing points; (b) substitution of enclosed mechanical methods for hand conveyance and for dusty hand work generally; (c) effective enclosure of dust-producing machines and plant; (d) substitution of wet methods for dry.

The following measures are also recommended for controlling the hazard:—the elimination of certain dust producing appliances; the abandonment of settling chambers in manufacturing processes, to the utmost extent; effectual separation of processes to prevent unnecessary exposure to dust; wide spacing of dust-producing machines in new factories and, as far as practicable, in existing works. Use of sacks of close texture material for internal work; efficient cleaning system with wide use of vacuum methods; storage of asbestos and other goods to be outside workrooms; exclusion of young persons from specially dusty work.

Poisoning by Turpentine, etc.

The Home Secretary (England and Wales) has appointed a Departmental Committee to inquire and report whether, and, if so, subject

to what conditions, if any, the schedule of Industrial Diseases to which section 43 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, applies can properly be extended to include (i) poisoning by turpentine; and (ii) papilloma occurring in workers liable to mule-spinner's cancer; and to advise on any other proposal for extending or modifying the schedule which may be referred to them.

Recommendations of British Health Research Board

The Industrial Health Research Board of Great Britain (formerly known as the Industrial Fatigue Research Board) have issued their tenth Annual Report, for the year 1929.

The report directs attention to certain definite conclusions which have been reached as the result of the Board's investigations, e.g., as to the value of scientifically designed and well adjusted lighting; the value of special spectacles to workers (including those of normal vision) engaged on fine work; the benefit of rest pauses, both to the comfort of the worker and to the increase of output; the proper limits on temperature and on humidity in factories and mines.

In conclusion, the Board observe that "these conditions involve no revolutionary change in factory routine, and in some cases do little more than place upon a scientific and statistical basis empirical practices adopted by individual workers or by enlightened firms, as the outcome of careful observations. Their value is demonstrated by the fact that they have already been adopted in certain branches of industry, and their utility would be greatly increased by more widespread acceptance.

Survey of Canadian Fisheries

In order to devise means for expanding the domestic and foreign market for Canadian fish the Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Fisheries, recently retained a well-known firm of marketing specialists to make a complete survey of the fishing industry. The study will cover the methods of marketing that are followed in countries where fish marketing is efficiently carried out, and the existing organizations of the markets in Canada, including the methods of transportation, canning, merchandizing, etc. The minister points out that according to the best statistics available the *per capita* consumption of fish in Canada is 22 pounds per annum, whereas in Great Bri-

tain, according to figures accurately compiled, the consumption is 40.3 pounds; and that if, by pursuing the best methods fish can be made more generally available in first-class condition to the individual house-holders throughout Canada, the Canadian consumption of fish should be largely increased. An increase of 10 pounds per head per year, making the Canadian consumption only three-quarters that of the consumption in Great Britain, would result in increased Canadian sales amounting to 100,000,000 pounds per year, and it is for the purpose of preparing the ground upon which can be based a policy directed towards this end that this survey is being undertaken.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Vocational Schools in the United States

According to the annual report of the United States Federal Board for Vocational Education, more than a million persons, young and old, were enrolled in Vocational schools in 1930. This number includes 170,000 who were learning to farm, 250,000 to make better homes, and 625,000 to do some specific job in trade and industry. This enrolment, the report states, was largely in schools which received aid under the terms of the national Vocational Education Act and all of it in vocational courses organized and conducted under a joint Federal and State plan of vocational education. Vocational education is carried on in the classroom, in the shop, in the factory and on the farm. Under the national Vocational Education Act, which is administered by the Federal Board, three types of schools have been set up in each of the States; the day school for the boys and girls who have chosen an occupation and desire training in it; the part-time school for persons who are employed and can devote part of the day to instruction and training; and evening schools for workers who desire to devote time outside their employment hours to improving themselves in the occupation in which they are engaged. Instruction in these schools, the report states, reaches into every kind of employment requiring a measure of technical or mechanical skill. Practical farm courses, courses covering trade and industrial occupations such as the building trades, mining and specific lines of manufacturing, and courses in home making for girls and women are provided in these vocational schools.

The report shows that the largest enrolment of vocational education students last year was reported by the part-time schools in which more than 418,000 received instruction. The evening schools enrolled over 341,000 students, while in all-day schools the enrolment was more than 300,000 students.

Benefits of Vocational Guidance

A more adequate system of guidance of boys and girls in selecting occupations is recommended by a committee on vocational guidance and child labour in a report to the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, which was held at Washington in November, 1930. It is stated in the report that "increasing technicalities in the various

industrial and business occupations of the country make necessary vocational guidance to meet the needs of the modern world." Millions of youths in their 'teens, it is stated, are constantly leaving school to enter a thousand different occupations. They are without conception of the risks or opportunities involved. Vocational guidance has been introduced in the United States to assist them in making selections and in fitting themselves adequately for whatever occupation they elect. The committee recommends that vocational guidance be established in all school systems and become an integral part of every school organization.

Education in House Construction

A bulletin entitled "Light Frame House Construction," prepared co-operatively by the United States Federal Board for Vocational Education and the National Committee on Wood Utilization of the Department of Commerce, has just been published. Commenting on the publication, Mr. Frank Duffy, general secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, said: "I consider it the best textbook on the subject ever issued. It should prove of great value not only to apprentices but to men of the trade as well."

To make the book as practical as possible, each separate type of job met with in the building of houses—50 of these are listed—is described, the technical information necessary to intelligent completion of each of these type jobs is presented, and a full explanation of the methods used in completing them, is given. For example, in describing type job No. 2—the selection, framing and installing of a girder—the bulletin shows the necessity of giving careful consideration to the size and type of girder; explains the factor entering into the determination of the number, grade and size of the girders to be used; and illustrates how these factors are worked out for specific cases.

The same detail is followed in connection with the other 49 type jobs covered in the bulletin, which includes everything from framing and installing the foundation sill to laying roof shingles. The latest developments in construction of frame walls and chimneys especially from a fire-safety standpoint, are included in the bulletin.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference

The Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference will be held in Geneva, opening on May 28. The agenda will comprise the two items following:—

1. The Age of Admission of Children to Employment in Non-Industrial Occupations;
2. Hours of Work in Coal Mines.

The Conference will also have to deal with the following matters:—(1) a report on wages in the coal-mining industry which has been prepared with a view to exploring the possibilities of international action; (2) reports on the working of the Conventions which were adopted at the First and Second Sessions of the International Labour Conference in 1919 and 1920, respectively.

These Conventions have now been in effect for ten years, and it is required in such cases that the Governing Body will submit a report on their operation, with a view to determining if any amendments are desirable. With respect to seven of these Conventions, the Governing Body has considered that no revision or modification is requisite. These Conventions are as follows:—

Convention concerning unemployment;

Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week;

Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth;

Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment;

Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry;

Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea;

Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen.

In respect of another Convention adopted in 1919, concerning employment of women during the night, the Governing Body decided in June last that the question of placing the revision or modification of this Convention of the Conference should be further pursued.

In addition to the consideration of the Director's annual report and of reports from different countries on the operation of Conventions which have been accepted by them, the forthcoming Session of the Conference will also have to proceed to the election of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office which is held once in every three years.

Hours of Work in European Coal Mines

A proposal for the regulation of the hours of work in coal mines, with special reference to European conditions, will come before the International Labour Conference at its Fifteenth Session in May-June next. A proposal in favour of shorter hours of work in these mines came before the last Session of the Conference, but failed by a narrow margin to receive a two-third majority vote, necessary for its adoption. In anticipation of the forthcoming Conference, the Secretary for Mines of the British Government, Mr. Shinwell, M.P., has been conducting a series of conversations in London with representatives of the German and Polish Governments. It is hoped thereby to ensure beforehand agreement among the chief coal-producing countries and thus to clear the way for international regulation of the coal-mining industry in which there has been much irregularity of employment for years past.

Ratification of Draft Convention

At November 30, 1930, the total number of ratification of International Labour Conventions registered with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and officially notified to the International Labour Office was 414.

At the same date the number of Conventions of which ratification had been authorized by the competent authority in the countries concerned, but had not yet been registered with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, was 23.

Six new ratifications have been registered during the month of November 1930.

International Wage Comparisons

The committee on Cost of Living and Wage Statistics met in December at the International Labour Office, Geneva, under the chairmanship of Dr. Riddell, representative of the Canadian Government, for the purpose of examining with a view to possible improvements the statistics compiled by the Office relating to the comparative purchasing power of the wages of workers in the chief industrial countries of the world. The comparative index numbers of real wages were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1930, page 1471, and in previous issues. With a view to the future development of international wage comparisons, the committee recommended that official representatives of the governments which have hitherto collaborated in the enquiry and those whose co-operation is anticipated

should be called together to consider further improvements. For instance, renewed efforts should be made to obtain, for all countries, the actual earnings per unit of time, allowance being made for social insurance bonuses, holidays with pay and family allowances, but not for overtime payments. It was considered

that the number of industries included in the enquiry should be extended to cover the largest possible proportion of the working population, and that efforts should be made to obtain information concerning clothing and rents, in order to enable these important items to be included in the comparisons.

ESTIMATE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1930

NEW records were established in the output and value of gold, petroleum and natural gas, and more copper, lead and zinc were produced in 1930 than in any previous year in the mining history of Canada, according to the official estimate recently issued by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, Canada. However, because of the drastic reduction in metal prices and on account of lower outputs in many of the non-metallic minerals, and structural materials, the total value of Canada's mineral production in 1930, amounting to \$276,865,000, decreased 11 per cent from the record output of \$310,850,246 created in 1929. Figures showing the quantity and value of production in the several

branches of the industry for 1929 and 1930 are given in the accompanying tables.

In 1929, the latest year for which industrial statistics are available, there was invested in the mining industry in Canada some \$850,000,000 in lands, plants, buildings and working capital. More than 95,000 men were employed in operating the mines, smelters, oil and gas wells, brick plants and quarries, who received \$125,000,000 in salaries and wages. This widespread activity in Canadian mining is not only reflected in the great expansion of the industry itself but its influence, magnitude, and spending power are now recognized as being important factors in the general industrial life of the Canadian people.

ESTIMATE OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1930, WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1929

	1929		1930	
	Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
METALS—				
Gold..... fine oz.	1,928,308	39,861,663	2,089,766	43,199,000
Silver..... fine oz.	23,143,261	12,264,308	26,171,651	10,057,000
Nickel..... lb.	110,275,912	27,115,461	103,782,009	24,449,000
Copper..... lb.	248,120,760	43,415,251	301,017,167	38,687,000
Lead..... lb.	326,522,566	16,544,248	329,033,531	12,992,000
Zinc..... lb.	197,267,087	10,626,778	259,700,849	9,393,000
Other metals.....		4,626,347		4,347,000
Total Metals.....		154,454,056		143,124,000
NON-METALS—				
<i>Fuels</i>				
Coal..... tons	17,496,557	63,065,170	14,925,000	53,000,000
Natural gas..... M cu. ft.	28,378,462	9,977,124	29,566,000	10,561,000
Peat..... tons	2,607	13,339	3,000	15,000
Petroleum..... brls.	1,117,368	3,731,764	1,500,000	5,120,000
Total Fuels.....		76,787,397		68,696,000
<i>Other Non-Metals</i>				
Asbestos..... tons	306,055	13,172,581	244,000	8,600,000
Feldspar..... tons	37,527	340,471	26,000	265,000
Gypsum..... tons	1,211,630	3,345,696	1,060,000	2,875,000
Mica..... tons	4,059	118,549	1,200	110,000
Quartz..... tons	265,949	561,527	200,000	400,000
Salt..... tons	330,264	1,578,086	283,000	1,575,000
Talc and soapstone.....		229,198		202,000
Other non-metals.....		1,727,851		1,354,000
Total Other Non-Metals.....		21,073,959		15,382,000
Total Fuels and Other Non-Metals.....		97,861,356		84,078,000
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—				
Clay products (brick, tile, sewer pipe, pottery, etc.).....		13,904,643		11,000,000
Cement..... brls.	12,284,081	19,337,235	10,857,000	17,686,000
Lime..... tons	674,087	5,908,610	490,000	4,477,000
Stone, and sand and gravel, etc.....		19,384,346		16,500,000
Total.....		58,534,834		49,663,000
Grand Total.....		310,850,246		276,865,000

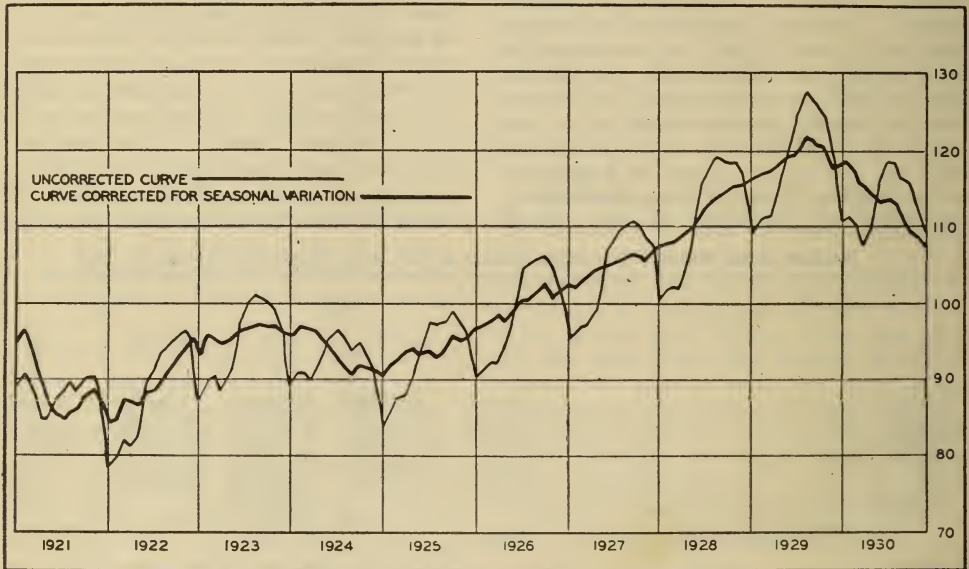
ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1930

IN Canada, as in other parts of the world, there was a general slackening in industrial activity during 1930. At the beginning of the year there were the usual heavy losses in employment throughout the Dominion, succeeded by partial recovery during January. This recovery, however, was on a smaller scale than is ordinarily reported and was followed by declines in the next two months, during which the index of employment fell slightly below the figure for the same months in 1929. Seasonal expansion then caused an increase in the number employed during the three months, May 1 to July 1, but the additions made by

tions involved a smaller number of workers than in the early winter of 1929. In spite of this beneficial effect the index on December 1, 1930, standing at 108.5 per cent of the 1926 basic average, was nearly three points lower than at the beginning of the year.

The accompanying chart illustrates the fluctuations in employment since 1921, as indicated by the larger employers reporting monthly to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This shows plainly that although activity was generally less than in 1929, yet, on the whole, it was greater than in other years since 1921. Owing to the marked seasonality

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE, 1921-1930



The light curve is based upon the number employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The heavy curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

employers to their payrolls were smaller than those recorded in the same period of the last few years, and the curve of employment, already lower than in 1929, fell below the 1923 level also, as from August 1. Nevertheless, the staffs reported by employers were with these exceptions considerably larger than in any other period of the years since 1921. From July, 1930, onward, the trend of employment was steadily downward, the period of curtailment following the spring and summer activity, being therefore rather longer than usual. Towards the close of the year, however, the influence of public unemployment relief measures began to be evident in the stabilization of employment, so that the seasonal contrac-

tion of employment in the Dominion, an index of seasonal variation has been prepared according to the¹ Harvard method; the monthly indexes

¹The Harvard method is described in detail and exemplified in most modern statistical text books. In this method, link relatives are first constructed by dividing the index for each month by that for the month preceding. The median of these link relatives for each month is then ascertained, and these medians are expressed as a chain series with January as the base. The next steps involve the removal of the discrepancies between the Januaries due to long-term growth, and the conversion to a percentage basis. The resulting factor for each month is then divided into the corresponding crude index; this corrected index then shows the trend of employment after adjustment for seasonal tendencies.

plotted in the light curve have been adjusted by means of this index, and the corrected indexes are shown in the heavy curve. By eliminating the pronounced seasonal peaks and troughs, the trend of employment over a period of years is clearly indicated. From both the crude and the corrected curves, it is evident that employment, despite the downward movement characterizing most of 1930, was at a higher level than in other years since 1921, with the exception of 1929 and part of 1928.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated payroll data from some 7,260 firms who employed a monthly average of 993,845 workers during 1930, their staffs varying between 941,427 on April 1, and 1,043,232 at the beginning of July. The index, calculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100, reached its peak for the year in the latter month, standing at 118.9. In 1929, the peak was 127.8 on August 1, while that in 1928 was 119.3, also on August 1. The index averaged 113.4 during the year under review, as

TABLE I—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR, 1926 = 100

NOTE.—The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
1921—Average.....	102.4	82.2	90.6	94.0	81.1	88.8
1922—Average.....	97.3	81.4	92.8	92.6	82.8	89.0
1923—Average.....	105.7	90.7	99.5	94.8	87.4	95.8
1924—Average.....	96.6	91.3	95.5	92.1	89.4	93.4
1925—Average.....	97.0	91.7	94.8	92.0	93.7	93.6
1926—Average.....	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.5	100.2	99.6
1927—Jan. 1.....	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7	95.9
Feb. 1.....	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8	96.6
Mar. 1.....	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0	97.5
April 1.....	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1	97.4
May 1.....	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4	101.8
June 1.....	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5	107.2
July 1.....	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1	109.7
Aug. 1.....	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0	110.5
Sept. 1.....	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7	111.0
Oct. 1.....	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8	110.3
Nov. 1.....	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2	108.8
Dec. 1.....	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0	108.1
Average, 1927.....	103.7	104.0	105.6	105.3	101.1	104.6
1928—Jan. 1.....	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4	100.7
Feb. 1.....	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5	102.0
Mar. 1.....	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0	102.6
April 1.....	95.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0	102.3
May 1.....	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4	106.3
June 1.....	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9	113.8
July 1.....	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0	117.7
Aug. 1.....	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4	119.3
Sept. 1.....	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5	119.1
Oct. 1.....	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0	118.8
Nov. 1.....	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1	118.9
Dec. 1.....	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9	118.7
Average, 1928.....	106.6	108.3	113.5	117.9	106.4	109.1
1929—Jan. 1.....	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4	111.6
Feb. 1.....	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4	110.5
Mar. 1.....	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	104.7	111.4
April 1.....	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0	110.4
May 1.....	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6	116.4
June 1.....	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5	122.2
July 1.....	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2	124.7
Aug. 1.....	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7	127.8
Sept. 1.....	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5	126.8
Oct. 1.....	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2	125.6
Nov. 1.....	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9	124.6
Dec. 1.....	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3	119.0
Average, 1929.....	114.8	113.4	123.1	126.3	111.5	119.0
1930—Jan. 1.....	114.8	113.4	123.1	126.3	111.5	119.0
Feb. 1.....	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1	111.2
Mar. 1.....	110.2	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9	111.5
April 1.....	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	104.2	110.2
May 1.....	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	106.0	111.4
June 1.....	123.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3	116.5
July 1.....	141.1	116.8	116.9	115.8	113.5	118.9
Aug. 1.....	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8	118.8
Sept. 1.....	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6	116.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1	116.2
Nov. 1.....	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4	112.9
Dec. 1.....	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0	108.5
Average, 1930.....	118.3	110.3	114.6	117.1	107.9	113.4
Relative weight of employment by districts as at Dec. 1, 1930.....	7.7	28.3	40.8	14.9	8.3	100.0

¹The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

compared with 119.0 in 1929, 111.6 in 1928, 104.6 in 1927, 99.6² in 1926, 93.6 in 1925, 93.4 in 1924, 95.8 in 1923, 89.9 in 1922 and 88.8 in 1921.

As is usually the case, the outstanding feature of the situation during 1930 was the marked expansion in construction, in which the

²As the average for the calendar year, 1926, including figures up to December 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, January 1-December 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

number of workers covered by these statistics more than doubled between March and August. Towards the latter part of the year, unemployment relief works absorbed a very large number of persons, many of whom were employed in rotation, so that the number assisted in this manner was actually greater than appears in these statistics. Manufacturing showed gains during many months; these, however, were on a smaller scale than in 1929, and activity was generally less than in either 1929 or 1928. The early part of 1930 saw ex-

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR, 1926 = 100

NOTE.—The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922—Average	86.0		96.1				93.9	81.5
1923—Average	92.7		98.0	107.2	94.6		90.6	82.5
1924—Average	93.0	99.6	94.3	102.3	86.0		86.5	86.2
1925—Average	94.2	97.9	95.7	100.1	88.0	85.1	88.5	92.0
1926—Average ¹	99.7	99.1	99.6	100.0	99.3	99.9	99.2	99.9
1927—Jan. 1	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
April 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.3
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Average, 1927	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928—Jan. 1	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
April 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	112.9	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Average, 1928	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.5	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929—Jan. 1	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
April 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Average, 1929	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930—Jan. 1	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
April 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	108.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Average, 1930	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Dec. 1, 1930...	14.1	1.4	12.7	1.3	3.4	1.5	3.3	3.2

¹The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here shown for the 12 months, Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

ceptionally large numbers of men engaged in logging operations, but as export and other conditions were unfavourable, employment became very slack as from the spring of last year, and the customary seasonal gains towards the autumn and winter provided work for a much smaller number of workers than usual. Transportation, also, was quieter than in the two preceding years. In mining and com-

munications, employment was maintained throughout 1930 at a lower level than in 1929, but it was generally better than in 1928. Trade and services during the first half of 1930 were more active than in the preceding year, but from August 1 on, the indexes were slightly lower, though they averaged rather higher than in 1929 and earlier years of the record.

TABLE III—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR, 1926 = 100

NOTE.—The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade	All in- dustries
1921—Average.....	87.7	103.0	98.0	90.2	94.1	71.1	83.6	92.7	88.8
1922—Average.....	88.3	85.1	99.5	86.4	97.8	76.7	81.9	90.8	89.0
1923—Average.....	96.6	114.2	106.2	87.6	100.3	80.9	87.9	92.1	95.8
1924—Average.....	92.4	116.7	105.3	93.7	99.1	80.3	93.8	95.5	93.4
1925—Average.....	93.0	105.4	99.8	95.5	96.6	84.9	95.4	92.1	93.6
1926—Average ¹	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.2	99.6
1927—Jan. 1.....	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9	95.9
Feb. 1.....	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2	96.6
Mar. 1.....	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2	97.5
April 1.....	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3	97.4
May 1.....	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4	101.8
June 1.....	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8	107.2
July 1.....	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0	109.7
Aug. 1.....	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3	110.5
Sept. 1.....	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4	111.0
Oct. 1.....	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4	110.3
Nov. 1.....	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9	108.8
Dec. 1.....	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2	108.1
Average, 1927.....	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928—Jan. 1.....	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4	100.7
Feb. 1.....	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0	102.0
Mar. 1.....	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7	102.6
April 1.....	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1	102.3
May 1.....	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7	106.8
June 1.....	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7	113.8
July 1.....	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3	117.7
Aug. 1.....	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3	119.3
Sept. 1.....	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0	119.1
Oct. 1.....	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1	118.8
Nov. 1.....	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3	118.9
Dec. 1.....	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4	116.7
Average, 1928.....	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929—Jan. 1.....	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5	109.1
Feb. 1.....	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7	110.5
Mar. 1.....	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8	111.4
April 1.....	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5	110.4
May 1.....	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0	116.2
June 1.....	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0	122.2
July 1.....	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7	124.7
Aug. 1.....	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1	127.8
Sept. 1.....	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8	126.8
Oct. 1.....	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2	125.6
Nov. 1.....	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7	124.6
Dec. 1.....	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4	119.1
Average, 1929.....	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930—Jan. 1.....	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8	111.2
Feb. 1.....	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6	111.6
Mar. 1.....	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0	110.2
April 1.....	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1	107.8
May 1.....	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6	111.4
June 1.....	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6	116.5
July 1.....	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5	118.9
Aug. 1.....	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4	118.8
Sept. 1.....	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3	116.6
Oct. 1.....	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9	116.2
Nov. 1.....	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2	112.9
Dec. 1.....	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8	108.5
Average, 1930.....	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
Relative weight of employ- ment by industries as at Dec. 1, 1930.....	50.7	3.0	5.5	3.1	12.3	13.4	2.2	9.8	100.0

¹The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

Employment by Economic Areas

Firms in all except the Maritime Provinces generally reported less activity in 1930 than in 1929. The index, based upon the 1926 average as 100, was higher in the Maritime Provinces than elsewhere; this was largely due to the execution of an important program of road work during the summer months.

Maritime Provinces.—In the early part of 1930, employment in the Maritime Provinces showed an increase, but this was succeeded by three months of contraction. During the summer, considerable improvement was recorded, especially in highway construction work, but from September 1, the trend was downward. At the peak of employment on July 1, the index stood at 141.1, compared

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1927-1930.

NOTE.—Average calendar year, 1926=100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

Industries	Jan. 1, 1927	Feb. 1, 1927	Mar. 1, 1927	April 1, 1927	May 1, 1927	June 1, 1927	Relative weight, June 1, 1927
<i>Manufacturing</i>	94.7	98.2	99.8	101.5	103.9	106.9	55.7
Animal products—edible.....	91.9	92.8	90.6	94.5	102.2	115.4	2.1
Fur and products.....	96.6	89.3	83.2	95.9	93.4	97.3	0.1
Leather and products.....	102.9	104.9	105.6	103.2	100.2	100.3	1.9
Lumber and products.....	77.4	81.9	85.5	88.3	98.2	111.3	6.3
Rough and dressed lumber.....	67.6	70.8	74.6	76.7	94.0	113.2	4.2
Furniture.....	94.9	102.8	105.8	108.5	106.9	105.6	1.0
Other lumber products.....	95.3	101.3	105.0	110.1	105.1	108.5	1.1
Musical instruments.....	105.1	99.6	95.8	100.6	96.1	96.9	0.4
Plant products—edible.....	92.0	92.4	94.4	93.6	94.4	98.5	3.0
Pulp and paper products.....	98.7	101.1	99.8	102.9	103.8	108.1	6.8
Pulp and paper.....	95.6	99.1	96.7	102.8	104.4	113.1	3.6
Paper products.....	98.3	101.2	103.5	105.3	104.9	104.4	0.8
Printing and publishing.....	103.3	104.0	103.2	102.5	102.8	103.1	2.4
Rubber products.....	102.2	108.5	108.5	108.8	111.3	113.8	1.6
Textile products.....	98.2	101.8	103.1	104.8	105.9	105.5	8.6
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	100.9	103.6	104.0	106.1	109.1	109.6	3.3
Hosiery and knit goods.....	99.6	101.2	102.3	104.8	102.0	102.5	1.7
Garments and personal furnishings.....	93.2	100.4	102.6	104.6	102.3	99.8	2.5
Other textile products.....	97.7	102.1	104.0	103.4	114.3	114.3	1.1
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	92.6	105.1	104.1	102.3	105.5	107.7	1.4
Tobacco.....							
Distilled and malt liquors.....							
Wood distillates and extracts.....	111.2	102.9	107.3	111.1	107.6	95.7	0.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	95.0	100.7	101.6	102.3	104.4	106.2	0.3
Clay, glass and stone products.....	93.3	89.8	92.1	95.0	99.1	108.0	1.2
Electric current.....	97.6	96.6	97.1	99.6	103.9	106.7	1.5
Electrical apparatus.....	108.3	108.0	107.4	106.5	105.0	105.0	1.2
Iron and steel products.....	94.2	99.8	103.5	104.8	106.7	105.9	15.1
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	97.2	99.6	104.1	113.2	115.8	112.8	1.6
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	100.9	104.4	104.4	112.1	110.8	110.6	1.3
Agricultural implements.....	106.5	109.9	111.7	114.4	110.7	109.9	1.1
Land vehicles.....	88.7	96.5	101.6	100.1	104.7	103.1	6.8
Automobiles and parts.....	64.0	99.1	114.7	96.6	118.8	116.6	1.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	100.6	114.5	114.1	109.0	103.5	110.3	0.4
Heating appliances.....	93.1	92.2	100.2	98.4	102.4	101.9	0.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	93.7	99.6	101.2	108.1	105.5	111.0	0.7
Foundry and machine shop products.....	101.2	100.9	105.9	111.7	108.5	105.5	0.6
Other iron and steel products.....	97.6	100.9	101.3	104.8	104.5	104.5	2.0
Non-ferrous metal products.....	100.7	104.4	105.8	111.1	112.1	114.0	1.9
Non-metallic mineral products.....	96.4	96.6	96.9	100.2	101.7	104.5	1.2
Miscellaneous.....	100.2	103.3	104.4	105.0	104.9	106.9	0.5
Logging.....	136.1	149.1	137.5	85.7	82.8	86.8	2.3
Mining.....	104.7	104.0	101.6	103.0	103.6	105.5	5.1
Coal.....	110.4	107.9	104.2	104.7	102.8	101.8	2.9
Metallic ores.....	101.7	102.8	102.1	103.9	107.5	110.9	1.4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	88.1	91.6	92.3	95.0	101.2	103.7	0.8
Communications.....	99.6	99.1	99.8	101.9	103.5	101.9	2.9
Telegraphs.....	95.2	95.5	96.0	102.4	105.5	106.8	0.6
Telephones.....	100.7	100.3	100.9	101.9	102.9	102.7	2.3
Transportation.....	99.1	95.4	95.7	96.2	100.8	104.8	13.1
Street railways and cartage.....	97.1	97.8	96.9	98.4	103.2	104.4	2.3
Steam railways.....	102.0	98.3	99.0	99.6	99.9	103.0	9.0
Shipping and stevedoring.....	85.6	77.1	75.7	80.2	102.1	114.8	1.3
Construction and maintenance.....	73.1	67.6	72.3	72.5	95.0	121.3	11.9
Building.....	86.7	82.9	87.3	88.7	102.9	112.4	4.2
Highway.....	40.0	30.3	27.4	35.7	68.5	125.0	1.9
Railway.....	73.5	68.3	76.2	73.0	99.7	126.8	5.8
Services.....	96.7	95.9	97.3	99.0	101.5	105.4	1.8
Hotels and restaurants.....	93.0	92.0	92.5	92.7	95.9	101.5	0.9
Professional.....	96.0	96.6	100.9	103.1	103.3	107.2	0.2
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	102.2	101.4	103.0	106.5	108.9	109.8	0.7
Trade.....	109.9	102.2	101.2	102.3	104.4	104.8	7.2
Retail.....	115.3	103.7	102.4	103.7	106.3	106.5	4.8
Wholesale.....	99.8	99.2	99.0	99.6	101.2	101.9	2.4
<i>All industries</i>	95.9	96.6	97.5	97.4	101.8	107.2	100.0

with the previous high point of 127.5 on August 1, 1929. The index number averaged 118.3 during 1930, as compared with 114.8 in the preceding year, and 106.6 in 1928. Manufacturing as a whole afforded a smaller volume of employment in 1930 than in 1929; the index at the end of the year was in fact lower

than in the early winter of the last few years. The pulp and paper industries, which have been gaining steadily in recent years, showed further improvement in 1930; lumber, textiles and iron and steel, however, reported a less favourable situation than in 1929 or 1928. The tie-up in the movement of grain, which

TABLE IV—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1927-1930—Continued

(NOTE.—Average calendar year, 1926=100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms on the date indicated).

Industries	July 1 1927	Aug. 1 1927	Sept. 1 1927	Oct. 1 1927	Nov. 1 1927	Dec. 1 1927	Relative weight Dec. 1 1927	Aver. Jan. 1— Dec. 1 1927
<i>Manufacturing</i>	106.8	107.0	106.8	106.4	104.9	104.3	53.9	103.4
Animal products—edible.....	121.4	120.6	117.6	114.0	112.0	109.6	2.0	106.9
Fur and products.....	101.8	91.1	99.9	104.8	100.8	103.2	0.1	96.4
Leather and products.....	100.8	100.7	103.9	104.1	104.6	105.8	2.0	103.1
Lumber and products.....	115.8	117.4	114.4	109.4	97.9	89.5	5.0	98.9
Rough and dressed lumber.....	120.5	123.6	119.6	110.6	92.4	79.1	2.9	95.2
Furniture.....	106.1	105.8	105.8	109.5	112.1	114.0	1.0	106.5
Other lumber products.....	108.0	105.9	102.7	103.6	103.5	103.6	1.1	104.4
Musical instruments.....	97.2	94.9	97.2	104.4	109.6	108.7	0.4	100.5
Plant products—edible.....	100.4	107.0	109.4	120.9	109.7	107.5	3.3	101.7
Pulp and paper products.....	107.8	108.4	108.8	108.5	107.3	107.5	6.8	105.2
Pulp and paper.....	111.5	112.8	112.3	111.9	108.4	106.3	3.4	106.2
Paper products.....	104.3	104.6	107.6	108.1	110.0	112.5	0.8	105.4
Printing and publishing.....	104.5	104.1	104.5	104.6	105.5	108.0	2.6	104.2
Rubber products.....	114.9	115.4	115.7	112.6	120.8	121.5	1.7	112.8
Textile products.....	103.6	103.5	104.4	104.9	106.8	106.5	8.6	104.1
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	109.3	108.3	111.0	111.2	112.0	113.1	3.5	108.2
Hosiery and knit goods.....	99.1	100.0	97.7	97.8	103.4	104.5	1.7	101.2
Garments and personal furnishings.....	99.1	96.9	98.9	101.7	103.9	99.5	2.4	100.2
Other textile products.....	107.5	112.5	109.6	108.4	105.4	108.6	1.0	107.3
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	106.0	109.4	111.3	109.6	111.6	112.5	1.5	106.5
▶ Tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
▶ Distilled and malt liquors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	110.1	103.6	104.1	115.0	117.4	129.7	0.1	109.6
Chemicals and allied products.....	103.6	103.3	104.4	104.9	105.8	105.8	0.8	103.2
Clay, glass and stone products.....	112.2	113.7	109.5	106.2	108.1	105.2	1.2	102.7
Electric current.....	111.5	112.5	117.2	113.2	113.7	111.4	1.5	106.8
Electrical apparatus.....	106.5	101.3	107.8	110.2	112.0	112.9	1.3	107.6
Iron and steel products.....	103.0	101.7	100.1	99.5	99.3	100.6	14.2	101.6
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	107.1	107.2	106.9	103.1	103.3	112.3	1.6	106.9
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	109.8	113.3	112.2	113.2	110.9	112.4	1.3	109.6
Agricultural implements.....	106.8	107.1	94.3	94.6	96.1	94.2	0.9	104.7
Lead vehicles.....	98.7	96.7	94.6	94.8	93.1	93.9	6.1	97.2
Automobiles and parts.....	96.3	89.5	89.7	92.7	87.4	85.3	1.2	95.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	107.4	100.6	92.0	89.7	88.7	100.6	0.4	102.6
Heating appliances.....	102.7	103.8	105.4	103.8	110.7	111.0	0.6	102.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	113.9	112.2	116.6	116.0	121.1	120.3	0.8	109.9
Foundry and machine shop products.....	102.1	97.7	96.3	91.1	92.6	91.7	0.5	100.4
Other iron and steel products.....	104.4	103.2	105.5	104.1	104.8	104.9	2.0	103.4
Non-ferrous metal products.....	114.4	111.5	111.5	110.2	110.2	114.8	1.9	110.1
Non-metallic mineral products.....	107.7	108.8	106.9	104.7	105.0	103.6	1.1	102.8
Miscellaneous.....	103.4	101.1	101.2	98.2	100.1	97.6	0.4	102.2
<i>Lodging</i>	69.9	68.6	78.7	96.8	136.3	182.7	4.8	109.3
<i>Mining</i>	106.6	109.4	109.9	111.5	111.4	113.1	5.5	107.0
Coal.....	102.1	104.9	104.4	105.9	105.8	110.8	3.2	105.5
Metallic ores.....	112.2	116.6	118.5	120.5	121.5	121.1	1.5	111.6
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	115.6	115.6	117.8	119.6	118.1	108.7	0.8	106.3
<i>Communications</i>	106.0	106.6	107.2	107.2	106.2	104.6	2.9	103.8
Telegraphs.....	110.8	112.4	113.0	111.1	108.5	106.1	0.6	105.3
Telephones.....	104.8	105.2	105.7	106.2	105.5	104.3	2.3	103.4
<i>Transportation</i>	107.0	105.0	105.9	106.5	106.5	107.1	13.2	102.5
Street railways and cartage.....	105.4	106.4	108.6	107.9	106.5	106.0	2.3	103.2
Steam railways.....	105.3	103.6	104.6	104.8	105.3	105.5	9.1	102.5
Shipping and stevedoring.....	117.7	110.1	108.6	114.0	113.1	116.7	1.8	101.5
<i>Construction and maintenance</i>	144.2	150.2	150.4	139.8	122.1	99.5	9.7	109.0
Building.....	120.8	129.6	134.7	133.7	117.7	107.4	4.1	108.7
Highway.....	221.1	242.4	238.8	215.4	193.4	113.9	1.8	129.3
Railway.....	137.7	132.4	129.1	115.7	101.2	85.5	3.8	101.6
<i>Services</i>	113.1	115.8	120.0	115.3	107.9	106.9	1.8	106.2
Hotels and restaurants.....	116.1	120.8	126.0	114.9	102.6	100.6	0.9	104.1
Professional.....	107.4	102.2	100.7	113.1	114.3	107.6	0.2	104.4
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	110.3	112.1	116.4	116.0	113.6	115.9	0.7	109.7
<i>Trade</i>	106.0	107.3	108.4	109.4	111.9	121.2	8.2	107.4
Retail.....	107.5	108.8	108.1	109.5	113.0	120.0	5.7	109.3
Wholesale.....	102.8	104.5	109.2	109.4	109.9	110.0	2.5	103.9
<i>All industries</i>	109.7	110.5	111.0	110.3	108.8	108.1	100.0	104.6

affected general conditions towards the end of 1929, continued during 1930 as an important factor in transportation, but in spite of this, the group afforded more employment than in 1929 or 1928. Construction was considerably brisker, especially in the highway division; services, communications and trade also registered a higher level of employment than in

any other year of the record. Employment in mining was on the whole maintained at approximately the same level as in the preceding year. Considerable activity in logging in the early months of 1930 was succeeded by a period of quietness, and the index averaged many points lower than in 1929. The aggregate payrolls of the 552 reporting firms in the

TABLE IV—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1927-1930—Continued

(NOTE.—Average calendar year, 1926 = 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms on the date indicated.)

Industries	Jan. 1 1928	Feb. 1 1928	Mar. 1 1928	April 1 1928	May 1 1928	June 1 1928	Relative weight June 1 1928
<i>Manufacturing</i>	97.9	102.3	104.7	106.6	109.0	112.6	55.0
Animal products—edible.....	102.1	97.3	94.6	97.5	108.2	116.7	2.0
Fur and products.....	93.7	89.4	88.2	92.0	89.5	91.1	0.1
Leather and products.....	102.6	106.4	108.9	108.6	102.6	100.4	1.8
Lumber and products.....	78.1	86.1	88.9	91.7	98.2	109.7	5.8
Rough and dressed lumber.....	65.5	73.5	77.4	81.0	89.7	106.5	3.7
Furniture.....	105.3	113.3	113.7	116.1	117.1	117.1	1.0
Other lumber products.....	97.9	105.2	106.4	106.8	111.1	113.4	1.1
Musical instruments.....	102.2	97.8	95.3	90.5	87.8	92.4	0.3
Plant products—edible.....	87.7	92.1	93.8	95.0	94.9	100.0	2.9
Pulp and paper products.....	104.4	107.7	108.3	106.6	108.7	111.3	6.6
Pulp and paper.....	102.3	107.8	110.2	107.0	109.8	113.5	3.4
Printing and publishing.....	104.9	105.3	106.0	107.6	109.5	112.5	0.8
Rubber products.....	107.9	108.9	107.0	106.6	107.7	108.7	2.4
Textile products.....	116.2	118.6	119.5	120.3	123.0	125.7	1.7
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	99.9	105.7	106.8	106.5	107.0	106.3	8.1
Hosiery and knit goods.....	108.8	111.1	110.4	107.9	110.3	110.5	3.2
Garments and personal furnishings.....	92.5	99.6	102.1	102.9	104.2	104.0	1.6
Other textile products.....	93.9	101.1	103.7	104.9	104.1	101.9	2.3
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	101.4	111.7	111.6	113.0	109.7	108.7	1.0
Tobacco.....	109.7	118.3	121.7	116.3	121.6	120.1	1.5
<i>Distilled and malt liquors</i>							
Wood distillates and extracts.....	116.3	138.9	148.0	141.2	130.0	133.3	0.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	102.8	108.5	108.9	111.3	113.0	114.1	0.8
Clay, glass and stone products.....	89.8	96.3	96.0	104.0	108.7	115.7	1.2
Electric current.....	107.8	107.2	109.0	110.4	112.2	118.9	1.5
Electrical apparatus.....	109.5	108.4	109.6	110.1	112.5	117.5	1.3
Iron and steel products.....	96.9	101.7	106.9	112.0	114.6	118.1	15.8
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	105.4	108.6	114.1	119.2	124.7	125.3	1.6
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	110.7	114.1	117.3	118.3	120.1	123.9	1.3
Agricultural implements.....	95.1	99.4	104.0	103.0	100.4	102.8	0.9
Land vehicles.....	92.0	96.4	103.7	110.9	114.0	118.7	7.4
Automobiles and parts.....	82.8	96.4	120.3	140.2	154.7	170.0	2.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	68.2	99.0	104.8	117.0	120.3	125.4	0.5
Heating appliances.....	98.6	91.7	103.3	106.3	108.4	112.7	0.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	117.7	126.9	127.3	133.3	140.2	138.8	0.9
Foundry and machine shop products.....	90.3	96.6	100.4	105.3	111.5	113.9	0.6
Other iron and steel products.....	99.4	104.1	105.3	106.5	105.2	108.4	2.1
Non-ferrous metal products.....	107.9	113.9	116.1	117.9	119.1	120.7	1.9
Mineral products.....	101.6	102.8	106.4	110.0	113.9	116.9	1.2
Miscellaneous.....	95.5	95.8	96.6	97.8	102.2	103.9	0.4
<i>Logging</i>	163.2	169.5	159.6	88.3	78.5	85.9	2.1
<i>Mining</i>	112.6	113.2	111.4	109.0	111.5	112.3	5.1
Coal.....	113.5	113.6	109.7	104.9	104.3	100.7	2.7
Metallic ores.....	119.5	120.7	122.6	123.8	123.9	126.6	1.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	97.8	99.9	100.4	101.1	120.4	135.2	0.9
<i>Communications</i>	102.9	100.9	101.2	102.3	105.0	106.9	2.7
Telegraphs.....	99.0	98.1	98.4	100.9	106.0	111.5	0.6
Telephones.....	104.0	101.7	101.9	102.8	104.7	105.7	2.1
<i>Transportation</i>	99.4	98.8	97.3	98.2	100.7	108.0	12.9
Street railways and cartage.....	104.0	105.6	103.4	103.3	107.0	112.3	2.3
Steam railways.....	103.2	101.7	99.4	99.4	99.2	105.1	8.8
Shipping and stevedoring.....	72.7	73.5	77.9	84.7	100.6	119.8	1.8
<i>Construction and maintenance</i>	78.6	75.6	73.3	78.6	103.7	136.8	12.6
Building.....	82.8	84.6	79.3	87.1	102.6	118.3	4.2
Highway.....	63.1	54.0	49.9	43.2	83.8	142.5	2.3
Railway.....	79.0	74.9	75.1	82.8	109.7	144.1	6.1
<i>Services</i>	105.3	105.8	105.3	108.4	111.7	118.4	1.9
Hotels and restaurants.....	99.0	99.6	99.1	100.3	103.4	114.7	1.0
Professional.....	107.8	113.8	114.6	119.2	120.1	118.5	0.2
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	113.9	112.0	111.5	117.2	121.1	123.6	0.7
<i>Trade</i>	120.4	110.0	109.7	111.1	111.7	113.7	7.7
Retail.....	127.1	112.5	112.3	113.6	114.4	116.3	5.3
Wholesale.....	107.3	105.3	104.6	105.9	106.2	108.3	2.4
<i>All industries</i>	100.7	102.0	102.6	102.3	106.8	113.8	100.0

Maritime Provinces averaged 79,817 persons, as compared with 77,007 in the preceding year.

Quebec.—In Quebec, the period of expansion during the summer of 1930 was shorter, and in this period a smaller number of persons was added to the staffs of the reporting

firms, than was the case in the preceding summer. Until May 1, the index each month was higher than in the corresponding month in any of the last nine years, but from then on the situation was not so favourable as in 1929, while from September 1, employment was at a slightly lower level than in 1928

TABLE IV—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1927-1930—Continued

(NOTE.—Average calendar year, 1926=100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated).

Industries	July 1 1928	Aug. 1 1928	Sept. 1 1928	Oct. 1 1928	Nov. 1 1928	Dec. 1 1928	Relative weight Dec. 1 1928	Average Jan. 1- Dec. 1- 1928
<i>Manufacturing</i>	113.1	115.2	115.9	115.7	115.1	112.9	53.7	110.1
Animal products—edible.....	121.6	122.4	125.9	119.6	116.1	112.2	1.8	111.2
Fur and products.....	93.0	90.4	99.3	99.5	94.4	90.8	0.1	92.6
Leather and products.....	97.6	97.0	97.4	96.4	97.1	93.9	1.7	100.7
Lumber and products.....	117.7	121.0	120.5	117.6	109.2	95.4	4.9	102.3
Rough and dressed lumber.....	118.5	122.9	121.8	116.3	105.2	84.9	2.8	96.9
Furniture.....	117.0	118.4	116.5	120.0	120.6	121.4	1.0	116.4
Other lumber products.....	111.9	117.0	117.9	118.7	100.0	108.6	1.1	100.6
Musical instruments.....	97.6	97.9	101.2	112.6	121.7	116.4	0.4	101.4
Plant products—edible.....	101.3	111.4	112.9	121.5	116.2	111.8	3.1	103.2
Pulp and paper products.....	110.0	109.9	108.8	109.0	110.5	110.0	6.5	108.8
Pulp and paper.....	117.2	117.7	115.8	112.6	108.1	106.1	3.2	110.7
Paper products.....	113.9	118.0	121.0	120.8	112.5	115.3	0.9	112.3
Printing and publishing.....	110.0	111.7	109.4	110.8	112.2	113.7	2.4	109.6
Rubber products.....	127.1	130.3	137.4	135.2	145.6	145.3	1.9	128.7
Textile products.....	101.2	102.4	104.0	105.2	107.9	108.8	8.1	105.1
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	107.0	110.6	111.9	109.4	109.0	110.6	3.1	101.5
Hosiery and knit goods.....	103.3	102.7	103.6	105.2	108.5	113.5	1.7	103.5
Garments and personal furnishings	99.7	99.2	101.8	106.5	107.8	103.9	2.3	102.4
Other textile products.....	106.7	107.4	107.0	110.5	105.2	107.8	1.0	108.4
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	118.0	119.0	121.5	121.5	120.1	125.6	1.6	109.3
Tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108.6	0.9	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137.6	1.7	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	126.2	110.5	138.8	150.2	161.5	159.4	0.1	137.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	113.6	108.5	109.9	110.0	111.6	114.0	0.8	110.5
Clay, glass and stone products.....	116.5	122.9	124.6	123.3	118.4	120.1	1.2	111.4
Electric current.....	120.8	123.8	129.3	127.9	128.1	123.9	1.5	118.3
Electrical apparatus.....	118.4	118.8	123.1	127.4	130.0	128.9	1.3	117.9
Iron and steel products.....	116.4	118.7	117.6	116.4	115.5	116.3	15.1	112.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	123.5	121.7	122.7	125.0	126.7	125.8	1.6	120.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)...	121.8	125.4	128.8	127.6	125.2	124.2	1.3	121.5
Agricultural implements.....	100.9	104.1	97.4	95.4	103.4	111.6	1.0	101.7
Land vehicles.....	116.5	120.7	117.9	115.0	109.1	108.8	6.6	110.3
Automobiles and parts.....	160.3	179.9	171.0	158.6	132.3	122.7	1.7	140.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	124.1	116.4	107.1	101.9	108.7	108.7	0.4	108.0
Heating appliances.....	115.4	114.6	121.4	123.1	124.9	122.9	0.5	111.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)...	143.5	151.5	145.6	144.6	150.2	154.5	1.0	139.5
Foundry and machine shop products	117.6	118.6	121.7	119.5	120.4	121.3	0.6	111.4
Other iron and steel products.....	112.5	112.2	114.4	114.5	117.6	117.5	2.1	109.8
Non-ferrous metal products.....	122.0	123.2	124.1	122.3	123.6	126.1	1.9	119.7
Miscellaneous.....	109.5	115.8	108.6	109.6	111.9	109.1	0.4	104.7
<i>Logging</i>	69.5	68.6	75.0	98.5	139.3	178.1	4.5	114.5
<i>Mining</i>	113.1	114.9	115.7	117.1	121.2	121.0	5.3	114.4
Coal.....	98.7	101.8	102.9	103.1	110.6	113.4	2.9	106.4
Metallic ores.....	125.9	129.6	131.4	134.2	135.0	130.2	1.5	116.6
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	137.4	140.3	138.5	141.8	138.8	134.4	0.9	123.8
<i>Communications</i>	108.7	111.2	114.8	115.1	114.1	114.7	2.8	108.2
Telegraphs.....	116.1	121.2	125.1	126.4	124.5	122.8	0.6	112.5
Telephones.....	106.8	108.5	112.1	112.1	111.4	112.6	2.2	107.0
<i>Transportation</i>	109.2	110.8	111.5	111.8	113.4	112.2	12.9	105.9
Street railways and cartage.....	114.5	114.8	117.7	118.3	121.5	118.2	2.4	111.7
Steam railways.....	110.0	111.7	110.8	111.5	112.6	111.0	8.9	106.3
Shipping and stevedoring.....	98.0	100.0	107.0	104.5	106.9	111.0	1.6	96.4
<i>Construction and maintenance</i>	154.3	167.7	158.7	147.3	137.4	113.2	10.6	118.8
Building.....	120.5	131.9	137.7	138.2	136.0	125.0	4.8	112.0
Highway.....	222.3	251.9	243.7	232.2	166.2	111.8	1.7	137.1
Railway.....	159.8	168.8	145.6	130.5	127.4	102.5	4.1	116.7
<i>Services</i>	130.8	132.8	132.5	127.7	120.8	117.2	1.8	118.1
Hotels and restaurants.....	133.5	136.8	137.5	125.8	114.9	112.9	0.9	114.8
Professional.....	119.2	120.5	121.9	119.5	121.5	116.1	0.2	117.7
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	129.5	130.6	128.3	133.2	129.5	124.2	0.7	122.9
<i>Trade</i>	115.3	116.3	116.0	120.1	121.3	127.4	8.4	116.1
Retail.....	117.0	118.6	118.3	122.4	124.8	133.7	6.0	119.3
Wholesale.....	110.8	111.1	111.0	115.1	113.8	113.8	2.4	109.4
<i>All Industries</i>	117.7	119.3	119.1	118.8	118.9	116.7	100.0	111.6

also. From the low point of 103·7 on April 1, the index rose to 116·8 at its peak on July 1, but by the beginning of December it had fallen to 106·7, or slightly lower than on January 1. The labour forces of the 1,680 co-operating employers varied between 262,565 and 297,187 workers on the dates of minimum and maximum activity, respectively, aver-

aging 279,911 for the twelve months. The mean index was 110·3, as compared with 113·4 in the preceding year. Manufacturing as a whole was slacker than in 1929, averaging approximately the same as in 1928, but was higher than in earlier years of the record. Lumber, pulp and paper, and iron and steel recorded a smaller volume of employment

TABLE IV—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1927-1930—Continued

(NOTE.—Average calendar year, 1926=100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.)

Industries	Jan. 1 1929	Feb. 1 1929	Mar. 1 1929	April 1 1929	May 1 1929	June 1 1929	Relative weight, June 1, 1929
<i>Manufacturing</i>	107·3	112·8	115·7	116·5	119·8	121·2	55·0
Animal products—edible.....	109·8	105·1	104·7	106·7	110·0	119·5	1·8
Fur and products.....	80·5	80·0	84·8	94·8	100·3	102·5	0·2
Leather and products.....	85·8	92·3	93·3	91·9	91·4	91·0	1·5
Lumber and products.....	84·2	87·6	95·0	95·3	107·9	120·7	5·9
Rough and dressed lumber.....	70·6	71·0	81·1	81·9	100·8	119·6	3·7
Furniture.....	112·9	121·9	123·8	120·2	123·5	123·7	1·0
Other lumber products.....	103·3	111·6	115·5	117·3	117·8	121·6	1·2
Musical instruments.....	110·4	102·5	103·3	93·2	97·8	96·5	0·3
Plant products—edible.....	98·1	97·2	100·2	101·6	101·6	104·8	3·0
Pulp and paper products.....	106·1	109·6	108·0	108·3	109·8	111·8	6·4
Pulp and paper.....	100·1	104·7	103·2	104·4	105·6	108·7	3·1
Paper products.....	107·2	110·4	109·7	110·3	111·2	111·4	0·8
Printing and publishing.....	114·6	116·3	114·3	113·3	115·0	116·0	2·5
Rubber products.....	142·2	138·9	138·5	133·3	139·7	143·6	1·7
Textile products.....	102·4	107·5	110·1	110·5	110·3	108·8	7·9
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	106·9	109·1	110·6	108·4	108·7	107·0	2·9
Hosiery and knit goods.....	109·4	110·7	111·5	112·6	115·6	114·0	1·6
Garments and personal furnishings.....	93·0	102·3	108·5	111·0	108·4	107·2	2·4
Other textile products.....	100·2	109·4	110·3	112·1	111·0	109·4	1·0
Plant products, n.e.s.....	113·5	127·3	121·9	121·2	124·0	125·2	1·5
Tobacco.....	96·1	120·3	111·4	108·9	113·2	112·8	0·8
Distilled and malt liquors.....	141·0	138·3	138·6	140·2	141·6	145·1	0·7
Wood distillates and extracts.....	153·5	151·0	152·9	170·2	176·8	186·5	0·1
Chemicals and allied products.....	110·2	112·8	112·9	118·9	118·9	117·6	0·7
Clay, glass and stone products.....	108·3	109·6	107·7	114·4	125·1	131·3	1·2
Electric current.....	114·1	115·6	116·5	117·0	121·9	132·3	1·5
Electrical apparatus.....	128·7	130·3	130·4	134·0	136·0	139·0	1·3
Iron and steel products.....	114·9	126·5	132·1	134·2	137·6	133·2	16·4
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	117·6	134·7	141·4	139·6	145·9	143·9	1·7
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	117·4	127·1	127·1	128·0	133·9	133·3	1·3
Agricultural implements.....	106·8	121·1	125·3	124·0	126·2	124·9	1·0
Land vehicles.....	113·3	126·9	134·8	138·7	140·0	131·5	7·5
Automobiles and parts.....	130·1	177·7	194·9	209·0	215·2	182·9	4·5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	112·8	105·2	112·8	122·2	136·7	135·2	0·5
Heating appliances.....	120·7	118·5	132·1	132·1	133·6	137·9	0·6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	150·4	117·6	173·2	169·2	174·6	178·2	1·1
Foundry and machine shop products.....	120·2	132·0	134·6	137·0	138·9	137·2	0·7
Other iron and steel products.....	106·8	111·6	111·9	114·1	118·8	117·4	2·0
Non-ferrous metal products.....	121·7	128·0	135·3	131·7	134·3	136·5	2·0
Mineral products.....	122·9	126·1	126·3	128·0	133·7	136·7	1·2
Miscellaneous.....	105·4	108·9	112·1	112·0	112·5	113·2	0·4
<i>Logging</i>	171·0	178·3	167·8	83·1	75·8	92·7	2·2
<i>Mining</i>	116·2	117·8	115·9	112·9	115·6	115·8	4·8
Coal.....	111·1	113·7	111·6	103·3	101·5	99·3	2·4
Metallic ores.....	126·6	128·3	125·6	129·3	132·2	138·4	1·5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	118·0	115·4	115·8	121·9	142·1	140·9	0·9
<i>Communications</i>	112·6	110·9	112·0	113·5	117·3	120·9	2·8
Telegraphs.....	117·8	108·1	109·4	114·2	118·6	126·8	0·6
Telephones.....	111·2	111·7	112·7	113·3	116·9	119·3	2·2
<i>Transportation</i>	102·6	101·6	99·8	101·8	108·1	113·9	12·4
Street railways and cartage.....	113·4	114·4	112·3	113·3	119·6	125·1	2·3
Steam railways.....	103·5	102·6	101·3	102·7	106·0	109·9	8·4
Shipping and stevedoring.....	83·4	78·6	74·4	81·0	104·7	120·3	1·7
<i>Construction and maintenance</i>	87·4	79·3	80·0	85·4	112·0	144·6	12·8
Building.....	96·6	93·0	94·3	102·5	114·3	134·7	4·9
Highway.....	70·4	43·0	40·7	38·2	77·9	144·3	2·1
Railway.....	85·0	79·9	81·4	87·3	123·2	154·2	5·8
<i>Services</i>	118·0	117·3	118·4	121·1	121·6	131·1	2·1
Hotels and restaurants.....	114·9	113·2	113·7	115·6	113·8	131·9	1·2
Professional.....	113·6	118·5	122·5	124·5	126·3	122·5	0·2
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	124·0	123·4	124·5	128·9	133·5	132·5	0·7
<i>Trade</i>	128·5	119·7	117·8	122·5	124·0	126·0	7·9
Retail.....	136·8	124·5	121·9	127·9	128·8	130·8	5·6
Wholesale.....	110·4	109·4	109·0	110·8	113·7	115·4	2·3
<i>All Industries</i>	109·1	110·5	111·4	110·4	116·2	122·2	100·0

than in the preceding year; reduced activity was indicated, on the whole, in textiles, although these industries towards the close of the year showed some improvement over earlier months. Owing probably to stock market conditions activity in mining was rather curtailed as compared with 1929, but

employment was, on the average, greater than in 1928. Communications and transportation were not so active as in 1929, but the level of employment in the former was generally higher than in 1928 and earlier years for which data are available, while transportation was quieter than in any other year since 1926.

TABLE IV—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1927-1930—Continued

(NOTE.—Average calendar year, 1926 = 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.)

Industries	July 1 1929	Aug. 1 1929	Sept. 1 1929	Oct. 1 1929	Nov. 1 1929	Dec. 1 1929	Relative weight, Dec. 1 1929	Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1 1929
<i>Manufacturing</i>	120.3	121.6	119.8	120.2	117.2	112.8	52.1	117.1
Animal products—edible.....	122.3	123.6	121.0	117.1	115.2	110.1	1.8	113.8
Fur products.....	104.0	99.0	104.3	103.1	102.5	90.2	0.2	95.5
Leather and products.....	92.8	94.4	96.4	97.7	95.5	94.3	1.6	93.1
Lumber and products.....	122.7	124.5	120.7	116.6	106.1	93.6	4.6	106.2
Rough and dressed lumber.....	122.6	125.8	122.0	114.7	97.1	79.6	2.5	98.9
Furniture.....	123.4	126.2	121.7	125.4	128.1	124.3	1.0	122.9
Other lumber products.....	122.3	119.0	115.6	115.8	116.6	112.0	1.1	115.7
Musical instruments.....	99.9	99.5	99.4	101.8	102.8	100.0	0.3	100.6
Plant products—edible.....	112.3	118.4	123.4	134.8	122.7	115.8	3.1	110.9
Pulp and paper products.....	113.0	115.1	113.1	114.2	114.1	113.4	6.5	111.4
Pulp and paper.....	110.5	113.2	110.9	111.9	110.2	108.4	3.1	107.7
Paper products.....	113.3	113.7	115.3	116.8	116.6	115.3	0.8	112.6
Printing and publishing.....	116.1	118.1	115.3	116.3	118.6	119.6	2.6	116.1
Rubber products.....	143.4	145.2	140.6	137.2	136.3	135.0	1.7	139.5
Textile products.....	105.8	105.7	104.8	106.9	107.4	105.8	8.0	107.2
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	104.1	104.4	100.6	102.2	105.5	104.9	2.9	106.0
Hosiery and knit goods.....	113.3	107.2	113.1	115.4	117.1	117.2	1.7	113.1
Garments and personal furnishings	103.5	105.1	105.7	107.6	104.5	101.6	2.5	104.9
Other textile products.....	104.6	108.4	100.9	105.1	104.6	101.1	0.9	106.4
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	125.6	128.1	120.0	128.2	130.0	130.3	1.6	124.6
Tobacco.....	111.8	115.4	103.3	115.5	118.7	119.7	0.9	112.3
Distilled and malt liquors.....	147.0	148.0	146.1	148.2	147.7	147.0	0.7	144.1
Wood distillates and extracts.....	183.8	171.4	160.8	177.3	186.3	189.4	0.1	171.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	118.7	117.9	120.6	120.6	122.3	122.6	0.8	117.8
Clay, glass and stone products.....	137.8	141.2	139.9	136.7	133.8	129.1	1.2	126.2
Electric current.....	137.0	139.4	136.8	138.9	132.1	129.7	1.5	127.6
Electrical apparatus.....	142.7	146.1	154.7	158.2	164.1	161.7	1.6	143.8
Iron and steel products.....	126.8	126.3	122.3	120.9	117.1	110.9	13.8	125.2
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	136.3	138.1	133.3	132.6	129.0	118.0	1.4	134.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)...	132.1	136.5	131.9	132.5	133.2	131.3	1.3	130.4
Agricultural implements.....	127.8	125.9	108.3	103.0	96.8	96.7	0.8	115.6
Land vehicles.....	119.9	117.6	114.6	112.8	106.2	98.4	5.7	121.1
Automobiles and parts.....	145.3	130.3	129.1	126.8	115.2	94.0	1.3	154.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	142.7	149.4	142.1	146.2	133.7	124.8	0.5	130.3
Heating appliances.....	133.6	132.7	130.8	138.0	139.4	133.5	0.5	131.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)...	178.4	182.6	181.3	175.3	185.2	174.3	1.0	174.2
Foundry and machine shop products.....	127.6	123.8	128.3	123.0	115.4	116.0	0.6	127.8
Other iron and steel products.....	117.0	117.2	114.2	113.7	114.6	111.4	2.0	114.1
Non-ferrous metal products.....	134.8	136.7	133.6	132.9	135.7	132.7	1.9	132.8
Mineral products.....	141.7	147.8	148.8	149.1	149.4	148.4	0.4	138.2
Miscellaneous.....	113.4	113.0	118.4	116.6	113.7	110.7	0.4	112.5
<i>Logging</i>	80.1	74.0	83.6	117.1	173.3	212.3	5.5	125.8
<i>Mining</i>	119.5	122.1	123.8	126.6	128.0	127.2	5.5	120.1
Coal.....	102.9	104.2	105.9	110.0	112.0	112.7	2.9	107.4
Metallic ores.....	140.3	145.1	147.2	149.7	152.7	154.8	1.7	139.2
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	148.2	151.8	153.2	151.6	149.7	136.9	0.9	137.1
<i>Communications</i>	123.8	126.0	128.8	128.1	125.8	127.5	2.9	120.6
Telegraphs.....	130.5	133.7	140.3	135.7	132.5	129.7	0.6	124.8
Telephones.....	122.0	123.9	125.7	126.0	124.0	127.0	2.3	119.5
<i>Transportation</i>	117.5	117.2	117.2	114.3	113.8	108.4	12.0	109.7
Street railways and cartage.....	128.7	130.5	134.3	132.9	131.7	127.5	2.5	123.6
Steam railways.....	113.1	113.3	112.2	109.6	108.4	102.2	7.8	107.1
Shipping and stevedoring.....	126.0	120.8	121.2	113.8	117.4	114.4	1.7	104.7
<i>Construction and maintenance</i>	164.5	186.8	181.3	162.4	153.6	119.0	11.1	129.7
Building.....	148.8	170.2	174.8	169.7	173.7	150.8	5.7	135.3
Highway.....	213.3	298.2	293.5	240.7	214.8	125.7	2.2	150.1
Railway.....	160.4	153.8	137.7	119.7	106.0	84.3	3.2	114.4
<i>Services</i>	145.4	146.6	146.6	141.0	131.6	125.3	2.0	130.3
Hotels and restaurants.....	154.8	159.3	158.3	149.4	132.4	123.8	1.1	131.8
Professional.....	126.6	122.6	124.5	118.4	119.8	117.1	0.2	121.4
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	135.1	132.9	133.2	133.9	134.1	130.7	0.7	130.6
<i>Trade</i>	127.7	126.1	127.8	128.2	130.7	135.4	8.9	126.2
Retail.....	132.8	129.4	130.1	130.6	134.6	143.2	6.5	131.0
Wholesale.....	116.8	118.7	122.7	122.9	121.8	117.7	2.4	115.8
<i>All industries</i>	124.7	127.8	126.8	125.6	124.6	119.1	100.0	119.0

Construction, during the greater part of 1930, afforded more employment than in the preceding year, the index averaging a few points higher than in 1929 or 1928. Employment in logging was in much greater volume during the first few months of last year than in any other year of the record, but the prevailing dullness in this group adversely affected em-

ployment in the 1930-31 season; the number on the payrolls of the co-operating firms however averaged higher than in the preceding year. In practically every month of 1930 employment in trade was better than in other years of the record, the index averaging 133.5 compared with 130.6 in 1929, the previous maximum. Services were also slightly more active.

TABLE IV—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1929-1930—Continued
(NOTE.—AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR, 1926 = 100)

(The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated).

Industries	Jan. 1 1930	Feb. 1 1930	Mar. 1 1930	April 1 1930	May 1 1930	June 1 1930	Relative weight June 1 1930
<i>Manufacturing</i>	106.5	110.2	110.9	111.3	112.4	113.6	53.6
Animal products—edible.....	103.3	101.5	100.6	100.1	106.7	116.9	2.0
Fur and products.....	80.4	73.8	80.2	85.4	88.6	98.9	0.2
Leather and products.....	88.1	93.0	93.0	91.5	90.4	88.6	1.5
Lumber and products.....	83.7	86.3	90.4	91.1	97.6	109.3	5.5
Rough and dressed lumber.....	70.0	70.5	76.5	76.7	87.7	105.6	3.3
Furniture.....	108.9	118.0	115.7	114.7	113.0	112.0	0.9
Other lumber products.....	105.8	109.0	112.5	115.9	115.0	118.3	1.3
Musical instruments.....	83.8	72.0	68.7	64.2	63.0	64.5	0.2
Plant products—edible.....	100.0	101.6	100.9	100.0	102.9	106.7	2.9
Pulp and paper products.....	110.4	109.6	108.8	108.3	110.9	110.9	6.5
Pulp and paper.....	105.0	102.4	103.9	102.8	108.1	108.6	3.2
Paper products.....	106.9	109.5	106.9	106.4	107.8	106.7	0.8
Printing and publishing.....	118.7	119.1	116.1	116.3	115.8	115.4	2.5
Rubber products.....	128.0	128.9	127.5	126.1	112.8	118.0	1.5
Textile products.....	98.5	103.5	106.3	107.4	104.9	102.1	8.0
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	96.8	98.1	99.8	102.8	100.4	97.3	2.7
Hosiery and knit goods.....	108.5	110.0	110.9	110.5	108.2	106.6	1.6
Garments and personal furnishings.....	95.5	106.0	111.5	112.6	109.1	105.1	2.7
Other textile products.....	95.3	102.1	104.1	102.4	101.9	101.3	1.0
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	125.7	130.1	121.5	118.3	120.9	126.3	1.6
Tobacco.....	117.1	123.1	111.3	104.1	107.2	113.5	0.9
Distilled and malt liquors.....	139.7	141.3	137.9	140.5	142.3	146.4	0.7
Wood distillates and extracts.....	192.4	198.3	171.9	170.8	130.0	138.1	0.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	119.9	120.8	118.8	120.7	121.9	120.7	0.8
Clay, glass and stone products.....	116.0	110.0	104.8	109.7	123.1	130.3	1.3
Electric current.....	123.8	126.4	124.8	125.3	132.6	139.7	1.7
Electrical apparatus.....	156.3	161.1	157.8	158.6	159.5	158.2	1.5
Iron and steel products.....	107.3	115.5	117.2	119.3	118.8	115.8	14.6
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	110.2	129.5	130.5	127.0	122.7	122.8	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	127.9	129.0	129.4	128.8	127.6	126.8	1.3
Agricultural implements.....	97.3	92.1	84.3	85.6	81.1	75.4	0.6
Land vehicles.....	100.5	109.7	113.3	118.0	118.4	114.6	6.7
Automobiles and parts.....	104.7	125.1	137.7	151.0	153.2	138.3	1.9
Steel ship building and repairing.....	109.3	135.6	140.8	133.3	128.0	122.6	0.4
Heating appliances.....	90.2	104.9	108.8	109.6	118.9	113.2	0.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	173.4	174.3	173.3	172.7	169.0	162.8	1.0
Foundry and machine shop products.....	103.8	111.4	112.7	115.6	118.4	115.9	0.6
Other iron and steel products.....	103.5	108.4	112.5	111.9	111.9	111.0	2.0
Non-ferrous metal products.....	127.4	133.9	134.4	128.8	126.8	128.0	1.9
Non-metallic mineral products.....	145.9	145.1	142.4	139.3	146.7	149.1	1.4
Miscellaneous.....	105.5	105.8	110.7	111.9	111.2	113.6	0.4
<i>Logging</i>	200.2	209.8	178.3	87.6	63.5	90.0	2.4
<i>Mining</i>	122.5	123.0	119.8	114.5	114.1	115.6	5.0
Coal.....	112.6	114.4	106.7	98.9	95.6	96.4	2.5
Metallic ores.....	146.6	148.9	151.7	145.6	149.3	148.8	1.7
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	119.7	111.9	116.2	122.7	127.2	135.3	0.8
<i>Communications</i>	128.2	120.7	118.7	117.1	117.3	119.6	3.0
Telegraphs.....	123.7	116.8	110.5	109.1	111.4	119.9	0.6
Telephones.....	129.4	121.8	120.8	119.2	118.7	119.5	2.4
<i>Transportation</i>	101.9	98.2	97.7	99.5	104.3	108.0	12.2
Street railways and cartage.....	125.5	122.8	115.6	118.8	121.8	124.1	2.5
Steam railways.....	99.9	97.3	97.2	96.8	100.1	101.7	7.8
Shipping and stevedoring.....	81.5	70.7	76.8	88.3	102.9	118.3	1.9
<i>Construction and maintenance</i>	92.7	88.0	83.7	86.4	112.0	137.0	12.9
Building.....	121.4	114.9	109.2	110.5	127.6	140.8	5.4
Highway.....	59.0	55.9	52.0	57.8	101.2	177.2	3.1
Railway.....	79.3	75.5	72.7	75.1	101.5	114.8	4.4
<i>Services</i>	123.5	125.2	125.0	126.1	128.9	134.7	2.3
Hotels and restaurants.....	123.3	125.9	125.1	124.3	125.6	136.4	1.3
Professional.....	115.0	120.4	119.0	127.0	126.3	126.8	0.2
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	126.7	125.6	126.8	128.9	135.2	134.3	0.8
<i>Trade</i>	133.8	124.6	123.0	123.1	125.6	127.6	8.6
Retail.....	142.7	129.7	127.8	127.4	129.9	132.2	6.2
Wholesale.....	113.4	113.0	112.3	113.3	116.0	117.2	2.4
<i>All Industries</i>	111.2	111.6	110.2	107.8	111.4	116.5	100.0

Ontario.—An average of 410,479 employees was registered by the 3,235 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 114.6 in 1930, or over eight points lower than in the preceding year. Manufactures reported less activity than in 1929 and the index also averaged slightly lower than in 1928. Employment in iron and steel, pulp and paper,

building material, lumber, textile and other factories shared in the general quietness prevailing in 1930. On the other hand, food, electrical apparatus and some other industries reported increases over preceding years. Operations in logging camps, very brisk in the first few months of the year, recorded a pronounced falling off in employment in the latter part.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1929-30—*Concluded*
(NOTE.—AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR, 1926 = 100)

The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by firms making returns on the date indicated).

Industries	July 1 1930	Aug. 1 1930	Sept. 1 1930	Oct. 1 1930	Nov. 1 1930	Dec. 1 1930	Relative weight, Dec. 1 1930	Aver. Jan. 1-Dec. 1 1930
<i>Manufacturing</i>	111.3	110.2	108.2	107.8	104.6	100.6	50.7	109.0
Animal products—edible.....	119.9	123.6	120.9	111.7	107.9	102.9	1.8	109.7
Fur and products.....	94.6	89.3	98.7	107.5	105.8	101.2	0.2	92.0
Leather and products.....	86.0	85.9	86.6	86.7	82.1	81.5	1.5	87.8
Lumber and products.....	105.4	105.3	98.9	92.4	84.7	74.9	4.1	93.3
Rough and dressed lumber.....	103.1	104.5	95.7	83.4	72.0	58.5	2.0	83.7
Furniture.....	105.2	102.3	100.8	110.1	111.7	110.0	1.0	110.2
Other lumber products.....	112.3	110.2	106.9	106.2	101.9	96.9	1.1	109.2
Musical instruments.....	62.9	66.6	66.3	73.3	83.1	81.9	0.2	70.9
Plant products—edible.....	114.5	121.3	134.3	143.1	118.7	111.6	3.3	113.0
Pulp and paper products.....	110.4	113.0	109.2	108.6	106.1	102.7	6.4	109.1
Pulp and paper.....	107.3	111.1	105.7	104.4	99.4	92.7	2.9	104.3
Paper products.....	106.6	107.0	108.3	109.8	107.8	104.9	0.8	107.4
Printing and publishing.....	115.9	117.6	114.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	2.7	116.1
Rubber products.....	120.4	116.4	110.5	107.9	105.8	108.5	1.4	117.4
Textile products.....	99.2	96.4	96.9	99.3	101.7	99.2	8.2	101.2
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	97.2	93.9	92.9	92.8	99.2	100.5	3.0	97.6
Hosiery and knit goods.....	104.4	103.1	103.2	104.9	111.3	111.2	1.8	107.7
Garments and personal furnishing.....	100.3	98.1	101.0	106.9	104.2	94.7	2.5	103.7
Other textile products.....	93.9	88.8	87.7	89.4	87.3	85.4	0.9	95.0
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	125.8	126.1	125.2	128.0	127.1	123.9	1.6	124.9
Tobacco.....	114.3	115.9	108.9	114.9	116.8	113.4	0.9	113.4
Distilled and malt liquors.....	143.4	142.2	150.9	148.8	143.0	139.9	0.7	143.0
Wood distillates and extracts.....	118.9	115.1	123.8	131.7	144.4	137.3	0.1	147.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	116.5	115.8	116.3	116.7	118.8	118.8	0.8	118.8
Clay, glass and stone products.....	137.1	134.3	133.4	127.1	122.9	111.4	1.2	121.7
Electric current.....	133.1	134.3	134.0	133.6	130.6	131.9	1.7	130.8
Electrical apparatus.....	156.1	155.5	157.9	158.7	155.6	149.7	1.7	157.1
Iron and steel products.....	109.5	104.8	99.3	98.2	97.0	94.5	12.7	108.1
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	116.2	110.4	102.0	102.6	100.4	97.8	1.3	114.3
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	122.6	118.8	113.4	115.5	114.1	109.8	1.2	122.0
Agricultural implements.....	70.2	63.4	47.9	40.8	36.0	33.4	0.3	67.3
Land vehicles.....	107.2	100.9	97.9	95.3	93.8	94.3	5.9	105.3
Automobiles and parts.....	119.4	100.8	99.9	89.4	89.1	80.8	1.3	116.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	116.4	116.4	101.4	106.3	109.7	109.1	0.4	119.1
Heating appliances.....	105.0	116.6	111.1	122.4	123.4	114.8	0.5	111.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	156.2	152.8	149.6	144.3	142.3	131.3	0.8	158.5
Foundry and machine shop products.....	111.2	101.0	96.0	99.8	100.4	96.5	0.5	106.9
Other iron and steel products.....	107.2	115.4	98.7	98.8	98.2	92.4	1.8	105.0
Non-ferrous metal products.....	127.6	130.1	130.7	132.5	130.6	120.9	1.9	129.3
Non-metallic mineral products.....	149.1	145.3	140.2	138.2	135.6	133.9	1.4	142.6
Miscellaneous.....	110.7	109.2	110.4	115.1	113.2	107.6	0.5	110.4
<i>Logging</i>	82.1	61.5	54.3	70.8	90.9	106.5	3.0	108.0
<i>Mining</i>	113.8	115.5	116.6	118.9	121.9	117.8	5.5	117.8
Coal.....	96.8	98.9	101.6	107.1	110.5	109.4	3.0	104.1
Metallic ores.....	142.2	142.5	141.0	143.0	148.5	138.8	1.7	145.6
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	132.5	134.9	134.0	123.3	120.8	114.1	0.8	124.4
<i>Communications</i>	119.7	121.0	120.9	119.5	119.9	115.3	3.1	119.8
Telegraphs.....	121.1	129.0	130.4	129.7	130.7	116.0	0.6	120.7
Telephones.....	119.3	119.1	118.6	117.0	117.2	115.2	2.5	119.6
<i>Transportation</i>	108.0	108.9	110.2	110.0	106.0	102.5	12.3	104.6
Street railways and cartage.....	123.2	125.8	128.7	128.8	126.0	122.0	2.6	123.6
Steam railways.....	104.1	104.0	105.1	104.4	99.9	97.4	7.9	100.7
Shipping and stevedoring.....	108.2	111.8	112.2	114.2	110.2	102.9	1.8	99.8
<i>Construction and maintenance</i>	170.1	179.8	169.2	163.0	148.8	127.3	13.4	129.8
Building.....	150.9	154.9	155.4	156.9	145.3	123.3	5.1	134.3
Highway.....	319.7	362.9	299.9	277.7	242.3	197.9	1.9	183.6
Railway.....	120.6	120.0	122.3	115.9	109.2	91.5	3.7	99.9
<i>Services</i>	142.7	142.4	143.4	136.7	126.9	132.9	2.2	131.6
Hotels and restaurants.....	150.8	152.0	154.1	141.5	126.2	123.6	1.2	134.1
Professional.....	128.9	124.2	124.9	124.8	121.4	122.1	0.2	123.4
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	133.6	132.6	131.6	132.6	129.8	124.0	0.8	130.2
<i>Trade</i>	129.5	126.4	127.3	127.9	129.2	134.8	9.8	127.7
Retail.....	133.5	129.1	129.9	130.8	133.5	143.4	7.2	132.5
Wholesale.....	120.3	120.3	121.3	121.4	119.3	115.8	2.6	116.8
<i>All Industries</i>	118.9	118.8	116.6	116.2	112.9	108.5	100.0	113.4

Mining maintained a good volume of employment throughout the year, the index averaging 142.8 as compared with 138.2 in 1929 the previous maximum. In communications and transportation, however, the numbers employed were smaller than in the previous year; activity in communications was greater and in transportation slightly less than in 1928. Employment in construction although somewhat lower than in 1929, nevertheless continued in good volume, while services and trade showed more activity than in other years for which data are available. The high level of employment in the latter two industries reflects in some measure a brisk tourist trade.

Prairie Provinces.—Important advances were indicated in the Prairie Provinces during the summer months; the period of general expansion lasted a month longer than in 1929, but the number of persons added to the payrolls was smaller. In these provinces only, was the index more than fractionally higher at the close of the year than at the beginning. The employers furnishing data had an average staff of 139,048 persons during the year, and the index averaged 117.1, while in 1929, the average index was 126.3. The unfavourable conditions prevailing in agriculture since the autumn of 1929, resulted in much unemployment among farm workers (who are not represented in these statistics) and also had a very deleterious effect upon business in general. The growing use of machinery in agricultural work is also a factor in the Prairie employment situation. Activity in manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, services and trade was, on the whole, lower in 1930 than in 1929, the year of maximum activity. Within the manufacturing group, there were losses in the lumber, iron and steel and other industries. Construction work was at a lower level during most of 1930 than in 1929, although the index in the last quarter was higher, chiefly as a result of unemployment relief work. Communications reported improvement over the preceding year.

British Columbia.—The firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 84,592 employees, and the index averaged 107.9 as compared with 111.5 in 1929, and 106.4 in 1928. At the end of the year, employment was slightly higher than at the beginning. Nearly all groups of manufacturing showed lowered activity, notable exceptions being the pulp, paper and printing and miscellaneous groups divisions, on the other hand, there were losses in iron and steel, textile and lumber plants. Logging, mining, transportation, services, and trade were slacker during the greater part of 1930 than in 1929, while employment in communications and construction was maintained at slightly higher levels than in the preceding year.

Monthly index numbers by economic areas are shown since 1927 in Table I, which also give annual averages since 1921.

Employment by Cities

Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, Quebec, Ottawa and Vancouver recorded on the whole a rather higher level of employment than in 1929. Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor (including the adjacent Border Cities) and Winnipeg, however, showed reduced employment as compared with the preceding year. In the two centres last named, the index was also lower than in 1928, but the remaining cities reported higher activity in that comparison.

Montreal.—The staffs of the 914 Montreal firms making returns averaged 138,725 persons, while the mean index, at 111.8 was 3.5 points lower than that for the preceding year. Manufacturing was more active during part of 1930, but the index averaged slightly lower in the twelve months than in 1929, although it was higher than in 1928. Vegetable food, printing, tobacco and miscellaneous manufactures afforded more employment than in any other year on record, but the textile, and iron and steel industries were slacker. Communications, transportation and construction also showed curtailment as compared with 1929, while trade during most of the year was slightly more active.

Quebec.—Considerable fluctuations were indicated in Quebec, but the index averaged higher than in earlier years of the record. From the low point of 110.0 on March 1, it rose to its maximum of 138.5 on September 1, and at the beginning of December was higher than the average for any previous year on record. The staffs of the employers furnishing data averaged 12,766 and the index averaged 125.3 in 1930, compared with 11,977 and 124.2 respectively, in 1929. Transportation and construction, on the whole, afforded more employment than in earlier years of the record, but manufacturing was generally slacker.

Toronto.—Employment in the first quarter of 1929 showed curtailment, succeeded by three months of moderate improvement. From July until October the tendency was again unfavourable, while increases on October 1, were followed by reductions in the next two months. At the close of the year the index was slightly lower than at the beginning, and was also below the mean for 1930. The index for the year averaged 116.3, as against 121.3 during 1929. The number of employees of firms co-operating during 1930, averaged 123,799. Within the manufacturing group, iron and steel reported the most marked

falling-off, but losses were also indicated in textile, printing and publishing and other industries. Construction was not nearly so active as in 1929. In trade and transportation, however, employment was generally well maintained by the firms furnishing returns.

Ottawa.—Manufacturing on the whole reported a smaller volume of employment than in the preceding year, all branches showing rather reduced activity. Moderate gains were noted in trade, while construction also afforded slightly more employment. A mean payroll of 13,278 workers was reported by the employers furnishing data, and the index averaged 123.1, as compared with 12,695 employees and an average index of 120.7 in 1929.

Hamilton.—Following a period of marked industrial expansion during 1929, employment in Hamilton was dull during the whole of 1930, the index being over 19 points lower at the end of the year than at the beginning. All industries showed curtailment, but the greatest losses were in the iron and steel group, while employment in trade was relatively more stable than in other lines. Towards the latter part of 1930, the textile division showed improvement over earlier months. The co-operating firms reported an average working force of 34,270 persons; the index averaged 113.9, compared with 128.4 in 1929, and 108.2 in 1928.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.—The index number of employment in the Border Cities averaged 128.6 and the recorded payrolls averaged 15,927 workers in 1930, compared with 153.2 and 18,906, respectively, in the preceding year, while in 1928 the mean index was 137.3, and in 1927, 86.2. Largely owing to depression in the automobile and related industries, employment in the Border Cities was dull throughout 1930. Construction also showed less activity than in 1929.

Winnipeg.—The unfavourable situation that first developed in Winnipeg as a result of crop conditions from September, 1929, continued during 1930. Employment decreased steadily during the first four months of the year, after which there was a period of moderate expansion lasting until September 1; this was succeeded by contractions until the close of 1930. The mean index for the year was 107.6, compared with 112.3 in 1929 and 110.1 in 1928. All branches of manufactures were slacker than in 1929; the food and printing industries showed least curtailment. Transportation, reflecting the grain congestion, afforded a smaller volume of employment, and trade was also duller than in the preceding year. On the other hand, construction showed a slight

improvement. An average staff of 32,347 was recorded by the 345 firms whose data were received.

Vancouver.—Conditions in Vancouver did not show so great a change from those of 1929 as was the case in other cities, although considerable unemployment was indicated during the year; the index averaged 109.8 as compared with 109.2 in the preceding year, while the paylists covered averaged 29,671 persons. Until the autumn, manufacturing showed improvement over 1929, but from then on, dullness in the lumber industries offset the gains that were reported in other groups. Communications recorded a higher level of employment throughout the year, while the indexes for construction, transportation, services and trade averaged slightly lower than in 1929; in all of these except construction and services, activity was generally greater than in 1928 and earlier years of the record.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

From the beginning of 1930, employment in manufacturing was quieter than in the preceding year, and from the spring was also slacker than in 1928, although it averaged higher than in 1927 and earlier years on record. Statistics were received from some 4,400 manufacturers employing, on the average, 525,247 operatives, as compared with the average of 555,280 reported by the 4,100 establishments reporting in 1929. The index averaged 109.0 per cent of the 1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, as compared with a mean of 117.1 in the preceding year and 110.1 in 1928. Nearly all branches of manufacturing shared in the generally unfavourable movement; notable exceptions were the vegetable food, tobacco, electric current, electrical apparatus, chemical and non-metallic mineral groups. Especially important losses were indicated in the rubber, lumber and iron and steel groups, in the last of which the automobile, agricultural implements, and crude, rolled and forged divisions, were particularly affected by the prevailing dullness. The Animal food, pulp and paper, building material and non-ferrous metal industries reported a relatively more favourable situation as compared with 1929 than was the case among the other branches of manufacturing which showed curtailment. The textile trades improved towards the latter part of the year, but employment averaged less than in 1929.

Animal Products, Edible.—Employment in this division showed much the same trends as during 1929, but was not quite so active. Fish-preserving factories, dairies, and meat-packing plants reported rather smaller staffs.

The payrolls of the reporting employers averaged 18,589 persons, varying between 16,479 on March 1, and 21,152 at the beginning of August. The mean index was 109·7, compared with 113·8 in 1929, and 111·2 in 1928.

Leather and Products.—Boot and shoe and other leather-using factories, on the whole, afforded less employment than in the preceding year; an average working force of 15,722 employees was recorded by the co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 87·8, as compared with 93·1 in 1929.

Lumber Products.—The seasonal movements always indicated in lumber mills caused pronounced fluctuations during 1930, when employment was generally much quieter than in 1929. Steady gains between February 1, and June 1, were succeeded by consistent losses during the latter part of the year. The payrolls of the firms furnishing data ranged between 55,948 persons at the beginning of June and 39,205 on December 1, averaging 43,929 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1929 mean of 53,870. The average index, standing at 93·3, was many points lower than the mean of 106·2 for the preceding year. Rough and dressed lumber mills, owing partly to curtailment of foreign demand, recorded a smaller volume of employment than in 1929, and losses in that comparison were also noted in furniture and other lumber-using factories.

Musical Instruments.—Activity in musical instrument factories was not so pronounced as in 1929, according to statements from some 38 firms whose staffs averaged 2,058. The mean index stood at 70·9 in 1930, compared with 100·6 in the preceding year. The production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which, as in previous years, has undoubtedly been seriously affected by the popularity of radios.

Plant Products, Edible.—Employment in vegetable food factories, on the whole, was better in 1930 than in the preceding year, mainly due to unusual activity in canneries, while the tendency was also favourable in the bread and bakery division. On the other hand, flour mills, sugar and syrup and chocolate and confectionery factories were slacker than in 1929. An average working force of 32,020 persons was registered by the reporting establishments, in which the number of operatives ranged between 28,204 on January 1, and 40,888 at the beginning of October. The mean general index of 113·0 in 1930 compared favourably with the 1929 average of 110·9, and also with that of 103·2 in 1928.

Pulp and Paper.—The pulp and paper industries shared in the general dullness in the foreign and domestic market, but the losses

in employment, as compared with 1929, were not so marked as in some of the other industries, and activity, was on the whole, slightly greater than in 1928, and considerably greater than in earlier years of the record. The reported staffs averaged 65,303 employees and the index 109·1, as compared with a mean index of 111·4, in 1929. During 1930 employment was lower than in 1929 in the pulp and paper goods groups, but in printing and publishing establishments the general situation was unchanged.

Rubber Products.—Activity in rubber factories was materially reduced during 1930, partly as a result of the depression in the automobile industry, since the production of tires ordinarily employs about 55 p.c. of the workers in the rubber group. The mean index in 1930 was 117·4, compared with 139·5 in the preceding year, and 128·7 in 1928. The pay-rolls of the plants supplying information averaged 14,992, ranging between 16,394 workers on February 1, and 13,498 at the beginning of November.

Textile Products.—Employment in the textile industries showed wide fluctuations in 1930. Considerable improvement was indicated during the first quarter of the year, followed by four months of decreasing activity; from the first of September, however, the trend was favourable until December when losses were again recorded; at the end of the year the level of employment was practically the same as at the beginning. The index averaged 101·2, as compared with 107·2 in 1929. An average staff of 80,715 employees was reported by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 677. Practically all branches of this group reported curtailment as compared with 1929, the smallest falling-off being noted in the garment trades.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Statements were compiled from nearly 150 firms, whose working forces averaged 15,924 persons. The mean index of 124·9 in 1930 showed very little variation from the 1929 mean of 124·6, but was considerably higher than the 1928 average of 109·3. Tobacco factories were slightly more active during the year under review than in 1929, while employment in the production of distilled and malt liquors was rather less.

Chemical and Allied Products.—The level of employment in this group was slightly higher than that reported in 1929, and was considerably higher than in 1928 and earlier years for which data are available. The index averaged 118·8, as compared with 117·8 in 1929 and 110·5 in 1928. An average payroll of 7,726 workers was registered by the employers whose statistics were tabulated.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Employment in these industries was generally less than in 1929, but greater than in 1928 and previous years on record. The index number averaged 121·7, while in 1929 and 1928 it was 126·2 and 111·4, respectively. The moderately high level of activity in building during 1930 is reflected in the personnel of building material factories, 157 of which reported an average working force of 12,558 persons. At the maximum, the number employed was 14,222.

Electric Current.—The average number engaged in the production of electric current was greater than in any other of the last ten years; the index averaged 130·8, as compared with 127·6 in 1929 and 118·3 in 1928, the previous high levels of the record. The aggregate staffs of the cooperating producers averaged 15,759 during 1930, as compared with 15,389 in the preceding year.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the firms producing radios and equipment, was in greater volume during 1930 than in any other period on record, although the improvement indicated was not so pronounced as that in 1929 over 1928. The reported pay-rolls included, on the average, 16,438 workers, and the mean index was 157·1 as compared with 14,555 and 143·8 respectively, in 1929.

Iron and Steel Products.—The trend of employment in this group was generally downward throughout the year, except for an unusually brief period of seasonal activity between February 1 and April 1. The slackness in the automotive industries contributed largely to this retrogressive movement, but the crude, rolled and forged, agricultural implement, machinery, heating appliance, structural iron and steel and other divisions also showed considerable curtailment. Towards the close of the year, however, the losses were on a smaller scale than in the early winter of 1929, which may perhaps be taken as an indication that the end of the depression is in sight. The aggregate working force of the 694 manufacturers of iron and steel products who reported during 1930, averaged 139,267 persons; in 1929 the mean was 161,126 and in 1928 it was 143,013. The average labour force per establishment in the year under review was 201, or 43 less than in the preceding year, while the average index, at 108·1, compared unfavourably with that of 125·2 in 1929 and 112·6 in 1928, although it was higher than the 1927 mean of 101·6.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Employment in this division fluctuated considerably during the year under review, but averaged rather less than in 1929, although it was better than in 1928 and all earlier years for which statistics

are available. The index averaged 129·2 and the reported employees 19,792; in 1929 the mean index stood at 132·8.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.—In spite of losses in many months of the year, employment in non-metallic mineral product plants averaged higher than in 1929, the index standing at 142·5, as compared with 138·2 in 1929 and 120·5 in 1928. Statements were received each month from over 80 firms with an average staff of 13,737 persons. The gas, petroleum and other divisions of this classification maintained a good volume of employment.

Other Manufacturing Industries.—In spite of improvement towards the end of 1930 fur factories recorded a rather less favourable situation than in the preceding year, while the production of wood distillates and extracts and of miscellaneous manufactured products also showed a moderate decrease.

Logging

Logging camps, on the whole, reported decidedly less activity than in the last few years; the index was considerably higher in the first four months of 1930 than in any other year on record, but employment in this group was soon affected by the prevailing depression. The working force of the firms supplying information averaged 28,921 and the index number 108·0 in 1930; in 1929, the mean index was 125·8. As has already been mentioned in other issues, the growing practice on the part of the larger operators, of letting contracts for their wood requirements to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement, is increasing the difficulty of collecting current statistics on employment. As usual, the greatest variation in logging was in Ontario and Quebec, while in British Columbia the fluctuations were not so marked. The index in Quebec was considerably higher than that for the Dominion as a whole.

Mining

As in 1929, there were losses in mining during the first part of 1930, followed by a series of advances lasting almost without interruption until the beginning of November, when declines were indicated; the gains during this period of expansion, however, did not result in so high a level of employment as in 1929, but this level was higher than in 1928 and earlier years on record. The index averaged 117·8, compared with 120·1 in 1929 and 114·4 in 1928. In coal-mining, conditions were not quite so good as in 1929, employment being generally less active. The mean index was 104·1, as compared with 107·4 in 1929, and 106·4 in 1928, while the labour force of the

cooperating operators averaged 27,548 workers in 1930. In metallic ores, employment was generally higher during 1930, although it did not attain so high a peak as in one or two months of the preceding year; the index, at 145.6 averaged some six points more than in 1929, the previous maximum. The staffs of the reporting firms averaged 16,851 during the year under review, compared with 16,055 in the preceding year. The commencement of productive operations in some of the mines in Manitoba on which preparatory work has been going forward for some time, materially increased employment in this group. Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) registered reduced employment in spite of the seasonally upward movement recorded during the summer. The index averaged 124.4 as against 137.1 in the preceding year; a mean payroll of 8,112 persons was employed by the co-operating firms, while those reporting in 1929 had an average of 8,803. Quarries, asbestos mines and other divisions coming under this heading recorded less activity.

Transportation

Heavy seasonal losses were shown in the first three months of 1930, but were on a smaller scale than in the first quarter of the year preceding. Following this period, the tendency was almost uninterruptedly favourable until the beginning of September, after which seasonal losses were again recorded. Employment was in smaller volume throughout 1930 than in 1929, and was also rather less than in 1928, although it exceeded that in 1927 and previous years for which data are on record. The index averaged 104.6 as compared with 109.7 in 1929 and 105.9 in 1928. The transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 120,536 workers. In the steam railway division, the index averaged 100.7, or over six points lower than in 1929. An average working force of 79,133 employees was recorded in steam railway operation, compared with 84,438 in 1929. Street railways and cartage companies with an average payroll of 25,099 persons, reported unchanged employment as compared with the preceding year, the index averaging 123.6 as compared with 111.7 in 1928. Employment in shipping and stevedoring was also lower than in 1929; the mean index was 99.8, while the reported staffs averaged 16,305, varying between 11,253 persons on February 1, and 19,175 at the beginning of June. In the preceding year, the mean index was 104.7, while in 1928 it was 96.4.

Communications

Telegraphs and telephones reported a good volume of employment during 1930; although this was slightly less than in 1929, it was greater than in 1928 and earlier years on record. The index averaged 119.8, compared with 120.6 in 1929, and 108.2 in 1928. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 30,483 employees, of whom some 80 per cent were engaged on telephones. Activity in this group was fairly general throughout the Dominion.

Construction and Maintenance

The period of expansion indicated by the construction industries in 1930 was shorter than in 1929, and the number of persons added to the payroll was smaller. Despite this, activity in the construction industries, aided by governmental unemployment relief measures, was well maintained, being practically the same as in 1929, the previous maximum, and at a higher level than in earlier years on record. During the period of most marked activity from April 1 to August 1, more than 90,000 extra workers were added to the forces of the co-operating employers, whose payrolls averaged 125,644 during the twelve months, varying between 79,682 on February 1 and 174,564 at the beginning of August. The general index for this group averaged 129.8, compared with 129.7 in 1929, and 118.8 in 1928.

Building construction gained steadily from April 1 to October 1, but did not attain quite so great a volume as in the preceding year; employment was nevertheless brisker than in earlier years for which data are available. The mean index was 134.3 in 1930, compared with 135.3 in 1929, and 112.0 in 1928. The average number of persons employed by the reporting contractors was 52,480. As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to submit their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly considerably in excess of that covered in these statistics.

Road construction reported an especially high level of employment during the year; this was partly due to unemployment relief works, especially towards the latter part of the year. The number employed was higher than in any other year on record; in the Maritime Provinces, an unusually important program of highway construction and im-

provement was carried out during the summer, but considerable activity was noted in all provinces. The payrolls reported averaged 33,876 workers, and ranged between 9,038 on March 1 and 66,156 at the beginning of August. The average index of 183.6 compares favourably with that of 150.1 indicated in 1929, and 137.1 in 1928. In many districts, road work is supplementary to the occupations ordinarily followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack periods on their farms.

Employment in *railway construction*, (in which the working forces covered averaged 39,288 men) was not so active as in the last few years. The index averaged 99.9, while in 1929 the mean was 114.4 and in 1928, 116.7.

Services

Statements were received monthly from some 235 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 22,529. With only two exceptions, gains were noted from February to September, succeeded by seasonal declines until the end of the year. Employment in hotels and restaurants was maintained at a good level during 1930, while other divisions did not report much change as compared with 1929. The index number for the service industries as a whole was 131.6, as against 130.3 in 1929, and 118.1 in 1928. Activity in these three years was greater than in any other for which statistics are available.

Trade

Employment in trade was on the average rather brisker than in any previous year of the record, the index number being higher in most months of 1930 than in the same months of any other year since 1920. Both *retail* and *wholesale trading establishments* maintained a good volume of employment. With one exception, there was uninterrupted expansion from March until the end of the year. The payrolls of the co-operating firms averaged 87,967 persons and the index 127.7, compared with 126.2 in 1929. Of these workers, nearly 72 per cent were classified as employed in retail stores. In recent years, there has been an increasing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics. This may partly account for the favourable showing, but it also appears that the volume of employment afforded in trade has been well kept up, in spite of the prevailing business depression. This may indicate that the purchasing power

of the majority of the population and their standard of living have undergone little change in the past year.

Tables Showing Employment by Industries

Table III gives the index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions since 1927, together with yearly averages since 1921, while the trend of employment in some 60 industries during the years 1927-30 is shown in Table IV. The columns headed "relative weight" indicate the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1 and December 1 of the indicated years. Chart V shows the course of employment in some of the important industries since 1927; the curves are based upon the indexes given in Table 3.

Persons desiring detailed indexes for the years 1924-1926 may obtain these on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Last year the New York Federation of Labour agreed to the suggestion of Governor Roosevelt that organized labour should take a more active part in the work of accident prevention. Accordingly it was decided that the local unions in each industry should each appoint a permanent safety and health committee for the purpose of studying and reporting upon unsafe practices and of investigating accidents as they occur, making a report to the State Department of Labour and the Union Executive committee in cases where accidents are found to have been caused by lack of proper safeguards. Representatives of the Department of Labour often address these committees, giving the unions the latest information concerning the causes and prevention of accidents, and industrial diseases, and keeping them informed as to the activities of the Department itself.

A delegation representing the Federated Association of Letter Carriers of Canada waited on the Hon. Arthur Sauvé, Postmaster-General on December 16, in order to submit the following requests: Holidays, between May and October, rather than in the winter months; increases in pensions; payment for overtime work and elimination of postal deliveries on civic holidays; limitation of the weight of a mail carrier's bag when he leaves the post office to 35 pounds; and regulations concerning magazines and newspapers in the mail and the disposal of unaddressed letters. The Postmaster promised to give careful consideration to these requests.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN NOVEMBER, 1930

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on December 1, was 7,514, their employees numbering 962,763 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for November was 1,798, having an aggregate

membership of 205,854 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 67 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period of various classes of building construction.

(1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of December, 1930, as Reported by Employers

The seasonal falling-off in employment recorded on December 1, 1930, was on a smaller scale than on the same date last year, although it exceeded the average decline recorded during the last ten years. The 7,514 firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics employed 962,763 persons on December 1, compared with 1,002,388 in the preceding month. Reflecting this decline of about four per cent, the index, based upon the 1926 average as 100, stood at 108.5, compared with 112.9 on November 1, 1930, and 119.1, 116.7, 108.1, 102.3, 96.5, 91.9, 96.9, 96.3 and 88.3 on December 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926; 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Employment as reported by employers therefore continued rather more active than on the same date in other years of the record except 1929 and 1928.

The most noteworthy losses were again indicated in construction and manufacturing, while considerable seasonal improvement was reported in logging and trade. An important feature of the situation was the large increase in work on public undertakings for the relief of unemployment: this exercised a stabilizing influence upon employment in construction, in which the seasonal declines involved a much smaller number of persons than those recorded on December 1, 1929.

Employment by Economic Areas

All provinces registered curtailment, the largest recessions taking place in Quebec and Ontario.

Maritime Provinces.—The seasonal reductions noted in the Maritime Provinces were on a much smaller scale than on December 1, 1929, but the level of employment then was higher. Most of the decline in 1930 took place in construction and manufacturing, while logging, trade and shipping afforded greater employment. The payrolls of 561 co-operating employers totalled 74,430 workers, as against 74,969 on November 1.

Quebec.—There was a further falling-off in activity in Quebec, according to statements from 1,722 employers of 272,589 persons, or 13,213 less than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, construction and transportation showed declines, those in construction, despite unemployment relief work, being particularly noteworthy; on the other hand, important improvement was shown in trade, and railway transportation was also busier. Smaller decreases were recorded on December 1, 1929, when employment was in greater volume.

Ontario.—Employment in Ontario showed a considerable contraction; 12,265 workers had been released during November from the staffs of the 3,338 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 392,458 on their payrolls. Retail trade and logging registered marked seasonal gains, but transportation, construction and manufacturing reported large losses, and smaller reductions were shown in mining, communications and services. The

index was many points lower than in the same month of last year, when curtailment was also reported.

Prairie Provinces.—Further marked declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces on the date under review; the 1,141 reporting employers had let out 8,903 workers, reducing their staffs to 143,053 on December 1. Retail trade was seasonally more active, while construction registered especially pronounced reductions, and transportation, manufacturing, mining and communications were also slacker; the general losses in construction would have been much larger had it not been for in-

work and logging recorded more activity. The situation was not so favourable as on the same date in 1929.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, only Hamilton showed improvement as compared with November 1, while lessened activity was reported in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver; the losses in Montreal were most noteworthy.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



creases due to unemployment relief work. Employment at the beginning of December was at a very slightly lower level than on the same date in 1929, and was also less in 1928, but activity was greater than in the early winter of all other years on record.

British Columbia.—Continued losses involving about the same number of workers as those noted on December 1, 1929, were shown in British Columbia, where 751 firms had 80,233 employees, as compared with 84,938 in their last report. Food and metal factories and lumber mills were slacker, as were general construction, transportation and mining; on the other hand, trade, public construction

Montreal.—There was a reduction in the employment afforded by the 954 cooperating firms, whose staffs declined by 5,101 persons to 135,701 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing, construction and transportation reported a considerable falling off, while retail establishments showed increased employment. Rather more extensive losses were noted on the same date last year, but the situation then was better.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec City showed a decrease, 780 workers being laid off by the 124 employers whose returns were received and who had 13,184 employees on December 1. The largest contractions were

in construction, transportation and manufacturing. Smaller declines were indicated on the same date in 1929, when the index was very slightly lower.

Toronto.—Continued decreases in personnel were reported in Toronto by 1,032 firms who employed 122,591 persons, as compared with 124,165 at the beginning of November. Trade

showed noteworthy improvement, but manufacturing and construction were slacker. Larger losses had been registered on December 1 last year, but the volume of employment was then greater.

Ottawa.—Curtailement was shown, chiefly in manufactures and construction, while trade afforded more employment; 148 employers in

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
Dec. 1.....	88.3	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	78.9
1922						
Dec. 1.....	96.3	103.4	89.5	100.5	100.8	84.8
1923						
Dec. 1.....	96.9	102.3	93.9	99.5	98.6	86.7
1924						
Dec. 1.....	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
1925						
Dec. 1.....	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
1926						
Dec. 1.....	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
1927						
Jan. 1.....	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1.....	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1.....	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
April 1.....	97.4	97.4	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1.....	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1.....	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1.....	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1.....	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1.....	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1.....	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1.....	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1.....	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
1928						
Jan. 1.....	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1.....	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
April 1.....	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1.....	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1.....	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1.....	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1.....	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1.....	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1.....	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1.....	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
1929						
Jan. 1.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1.....	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1.....	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
1930						
Jan. 1.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
April 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	103.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Relative weight of employment, by districts at as Dec. 1, 1930.....	100.0	7.7	28.3	40.8	14.9	8.3

Ottawa recorded a combined payroll of 12,545 workers, as against 13,416 in their last report. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of December, 1929, when smaller losses had been indicated.

Hamilton.—Chiefly owing to public unemployment relief work, an increase was reported in Hamilton, where an aggregate working force of 32,319 persons was employed by the 224

firms furnishing data, who had 31,508 employees on their November 1 staff. Municipal construction work, as already mentioned, was busier, but manufacturing as a whole was slacker, in spite of gains in textile mills. The index was many points lower than on the same date a year ago, when curtailment was noted.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
Dec. 1.....	95.9		102.7				100.1	78.5
1923								
Dec. 1.....	94.8		99.7	100.4	93.1		90.3	84.9
1924								
Dec. 1.....	94.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	81.4		85.5	90.0
1925								
Dec. 1.....	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3	93.3	92.9	93.7	95.8
1926								
Dec. 1.....	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
1927								
Jan. 1.....	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1.....	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1.....	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
April 1.....	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1.....	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1.....	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1.....	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1.....	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1.....	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1.....	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1.....	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1.....	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
1928								
Jan. 1.....	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1.....	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1.....	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
April 1.....	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1.....	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1.....	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1.....	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1.....	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1.....	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1.....	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1.....	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1.....	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
1929								
Jan. 1.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
April 1.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1.....	120.3	123.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1.....	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1.....	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
1930								
Jan. 1.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
April 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	103.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Dec. 1, 1930...	14.1	1.4	12.7	1.3	3.4	1.5	3.3	3.2

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.—There was a moderate reduction in the Border Cities, mainly in construction. Statements were tabulated from 137 employers with 14,147 workers, or 337 less than in the preceding month. Much greater losses were indicated on December 1, 1929, but employment was then at a higher level.

Winnipeg.—Employment again decreased in Winnipeg, according to data received from 361 firms employing 31,676 persons. Improvement was reported in trade, while manufacturing and building construction released employees. The index was lower than on the same date last year, when losses had also been noted.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
1921									
Dec. 1.....	88.3	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5
1922									
Dec. 1.....	96.3	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2
1923									
Dec. 1.....	96.9	95.5	148.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	83.7	96.0
1924									
Dec. 1.....	91.9	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3
1925									
Dec. 1.....	96.5	95.3	139.2	101.3	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1
1926									
Dec. 1.....	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
1927									
Jan. 1.....	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1.....	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1.....	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
April 1.....	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1.....	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1.....	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July 1.....	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1.....	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1.....	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1.....	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1.....	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1.....	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
1928									
Jan. 1.....	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.8	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1.....	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
April 1.....	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1.....	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1.....	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1.....	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1.....	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1.....	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1.....	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1.....	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
1929									
Jan. 1.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
April 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.5	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
1930									
Jan. 1.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
April 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	105.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Relative weight of employment by industries as at Dec. 1, 1930.....	100.0	50.7	3.0	5.5	3.1	12.3	13.4	2.2	9.8

Vancouver.—There was also a contraction in Vancouver, according to 298 employers of 30,555 workers, or 862 less than on November 1. Manufacturing and communications showed curtailment, but trade afforded more employment. A rather smaller reduction had been recorded at the beginning of December, 1929, when the index was two points higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

A substantial seasonal reduction in employment occurred in manufacturing establishments, 4,521 of which employed 488,533 operatives, compared with 507,387 on November 1. This decline was smaller than that

TABLE IV—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	Dec. 1 1930	Nov. 1 1930	Dec. 1 1929	Dec. 1 1928	Dec. 1 1927	Dec. 1 1926	Dec. 1 1925
<i>Manufacturing</i>	50.7	100.6	104.6	112.8	112.9	104.3	101.5	95.3
Animal products—edible.....	1.8	102.9	107.9	110.1	112.2	109.6	101.4	96.9
Fur and products.....	.2	101.2	105.8	90.2	90.8	103.2	103.6	113.3
Leather and products.....	1.5	81.5	82.1	94.3	93.9	105.8	106.1	97.6
Lumber and products.....	4.1	74.9	84.7	93.6	95.4	89.5	90.0	86.2
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.0	58.5	72.0	79.6	84.9	79.1	83.4	81.1
Furniture.....	1.0	110.0	111.7	124.3	121.4	114.0	105.2	100.1
Other lumber products.....	1.1	96.9	101.9	112.0	108.6	133.6	99.3	92.0
Musical instruments.....	.2	81.9	83.1	100.0	116.4	108.7	112.2	98.6
Plant products—edible.....	3.3	111.6	118.7	115.8	111.8	107.5	108.0	104.3
Pulp and paper products.....	6.4	102.7	106.1	113.4	110.0	107.5	103.9	94.5
Pulp and paper.....	2.9	92.7	99.4	108.4	106.1	106.3	103.8	89.0
Paper products.....	.8	104.9	107.8	115.3	115.3	112.5	105.1	102.5
Printing and publishing.....	2.7	115.2	114.5	119.6	113.7	108.0	103.5	99.8
Rubber products.....	1.4	108.5	105.8	135.0	145.3	121.5	103.4	107.4
Textile products.....	8.2	98.8	101.7	105.8	108.8	106.5	101.6	97.7
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.0	100.5	99.2	104.9	110.6	113.1	102.6	100.2
Hosiery, rolled and knit goods.....	1.8	111.2	111.3	117.2	113.5	104.5	103.7	95.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	94.7	104.2	101.6	103.9	99.5	98.4	94.3
Other textile products.....	.9	85.4	87.3	101.1	107.8	108.6	102.9	101.5
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.6	123.9	127.1	130.3	125.6	112.5	105.1	106.5
Tobacco.....	.9	113.4	116.8	119.7	117.9	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.7	139.9	143.0	147.0	137.1	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	1.1	137.3	144.4	189.4	159.4	129.7	98.0	105.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	.8	118.8	118.8	122.6	114.0	105.8	102.7	96.9
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	111.4	122.9	129.1	120.1	105.2	102.7	91.2
Electric current.....	1.7	131.9	130.6	129.7	123.9	111.4	101.4	99.0
Electrical apparatus.....	1.7	149.7	155.6	161.7	128.9	112.9	110.8	96.6
Iron and steel products.....	12.7	94.5	97.0	110.9	116.3	100.6	100.5	92.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	97.8	100.4	118.0	125.8	112.3	104.3	90.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)...	1.2	109.8	114.1	131.3	124.2	112.4	102.9	93.5
Agricultural implements.....	.3	33.4	36.0	96.7	111.6	94.2	108.4	81.0
Land vehicles.....	5.9	94.3	93.8	98.4	108.8	93.9	96.8	93.0
Automobiles and parts.....	1.3	90.8	89.1	94.0	122.7	85.3	97.2	88.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing...	.4	109.1	109.7	124.8	108.7	100.6	98.7	103.9
Heating appliances.....	.5	114.8	123.4	133.5	122.9	111.0	104.3	101.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)...	.8	131.3	142.3	174.3	154.5	120.3	99.6	80.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	96.5	100.4	116.0	121.3	91.7	100.5	94.6
Other iron and steel products.....	1.8	92.4	98.2	111.4	117.5	104.9	104.8	93.7
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.9	120.9	130.6	132.7	126.1	114.8	106.3	95.9
Mineral products.....	1.4	133.9	135.6	148.4	131.5	103.6	100.2	100.1
Miscellaneous.....	.5	107.6	113.2	110.7	109.1	97.6	103.9	94.1
<i>Logging</i>	3.0	106.5	90.9	212.3	178.1	182.7	139.2	139.2
<i>Mining</i>	5.5	117.8	121.9	127.2	121.0	113.1	109.0	101.3
Coal.....	3.0	109.4	110.5	112.7	113.4	110.8	113.0	92.4
Metallic ores.....	.7	138.8	148.5	154.8	130.2	121.1	104.7	96.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)...	1.8	114.1	120.8	136.9	134.4	108.7	101.6	95.5
<i>Communications</i>	3.1	115.3	119.9	127.5	114.7	104.6	102.2	96.8
Telegraphs.....	.6	116.0	130.7	129.7	122.8	106.1	104.6	95.5
Telephones.....	2.5	115.2	117.2	127.0	112.6	104.3	101.6	97.2
<i>Transportation</i>	12.3	102.5	106.0	108.4	112.2	107.1	101.5	101.4
Street railways and cartage.....	2.6	122.0	126.0	127.5	118.2	106.0	99.5	99.9
Steam railways.....	7.9	97.4	99.9	102.2	111.0	105.5	103.0	100.2
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.8	102.9	110.2	114.4	111.0	116.7	95.6	109.6
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i>	13.4	127.3	148.8	119.0	113.2	99.5	91.3	78.7
Building.....	5.1	123.3	145.3	150.8	125.0	107.4	104.4	81.5
Highway.....	4.6	197.9	242.3	125.7	111.8	113.9	83.2	84.8
Railway.....	3.7	91.5	109.2	84.3	102.5	85.5	83.8	75.8
<i>Services</i>	2.2	123.9	126.9	125.3	117.2	106.9	97.9	90.6
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.2	123.6	126.2	123.8	112.9	100.6	93.3	88.8
Professional.....	.2	122.1	121.4	117.1	116.1	107.6	104.6	96.6
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	.8	124.9	129.8	130.7	124.2	115.9	102.3	91.2
<i>Trade</i>	9.8	134.8	129.2	135.4	127.4	121.2	108.9	103.1
Retail.....	7.2	143.4	133.5	143.2	133.7	127.0	112.3	104.6
Wholesale.....	2.6	115.8	119.3	117.7	113.8	110.0	102.9	100.3
<i>All Industries</i>	100.0	108.5	112.9	119.1	116.7	108.1	102.3	96.5

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

noted at the beginning of December, 1929, when the index was, however, many points higher than on the date under review. The largest losses this year were in lumber and iron and steel, but these declines involved fewer workers than those noted on the same date in 1929. Important reductions were also recorded in clothing, food, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal and clay, glass and stone factories. On the other hand, improvement was shown in rubber and electric current plants.

Animal Products—Edible.—There were further seasonal declines in fish-canneries (mainly in British Columbia), and also in meat-packing plants. The result was a reduction of 883 in the staffs of the 189 firms making returns, who had 17,740 employees. This decrease involved about the same number of persons as that recorded on the same date in 1929, when employment was at a higher level.

Leather and Products.—Employment in this industry showed a small loss at the beginning of December, chiefly in boot and shoe factories. Statements were tabulated from 193 manufacturers, employing 14,795 persons, as compared with 14,878 on November 1. Greater losses had been noted on December 1, 1929, when the index was many points higher than on the date under review.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal curtailment of operations on a smaller scale than at the beginning of December, 1929, took place in saw-mills, while furniture, vehicle and match factories also reported reductions in payrolls. All provinces shared in the downward movement. Data were received from 776 firms in this industry, whose staffs declined from 44,376 workers on November 1, to 39,205 on December 1. The index was considerably lower than on the same date a year ago.

Plant Products—Edible.—Contractions in the different divisions of the vegetable food group produced a reduction of 1,994 employees in the 386 plants from which returns were received, and which reported a combined working force of 31,729 operatives. Fruit and vegetable canneries released help, owing to the completion of the season's work, and sugar and syrup factories and bakeries were also slacker. Curtailment was indicated in all provinces. The volume of employment on December 1, 1929, was larger, although the losses then noted were rather more extensive.

Pulp and Paper.—Statements were received from 546 manufacturers in the pulp and paper industry, whose payrolls were reduced by 1,994 persons to 61,670 at the beginning of Decem-

ber. Employment was not so brisk as on the same date in 1929, when less extensive losses had been noted. Improvement took place in printing and publishing establishments, while pulp and paper works released employees. Reductions in personnel were shown in all except the Prairie Provinces.

Rubber Products.—Partial recovery from the losses indicated in recent months was reported in the rubber group. This took place mainly in Quebec. The working forces of the 40 cooperating establishments stood at 13,847 compared with 13,498 on November 1. Curtailment had been shown on the corresponding date last year, but the level of employment was then considerably higher.

Textile Products.—There was a seasonal recession in employment in these industries, chiefly in the clothing trades, while cotton and silk mills were busier. Returns were compiled from 713 manufacturers employing 79,296 workers, or 2,146 less than in the preceding month. General curtailment was shown in all except the Maritime Provinces, that in Quebec being most noteworthy. There was a smaller loss at the beginning of December, 1929, when the index was a few points higher.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Employment in tobacco factories was not so active, and other divisions of this group also showed slight declines. An aggregate payroll of 15,781 persons was indicated by the 147 cooperating firms, compared with 16,188 at the beginning of November. Minor increases in Ontario were offset by reductions in Quebec. Small gains had been shown on the same date last year, when the index was several points higher.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further seasonal losses occurred in brick, glass and stone works; 1,168 persons were released by the 158 cooperating manufacturers, who had 11,523 on their payrolls. Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces recorded most of the shrinkage. A downward tendency was also in evidence on December 1, 1929, but the volume of employment then was greater.

Electric Current.—There was a small increase in employment in electric current plants, 93 of which reported 15,976 employees, or 142 more than in the preceding month. The gain occurred mainly in Quebec. A reduction was reported at the beginning of December, 1929, when the index number was slightly lower.

Electrical Appliances.—Losses in payrolls were noted in electrical apparatus plants, mainly in Quebec and Ontario; 64 manufacturers employed 16,009 persons, as compared

with 16,559 in their last report. Employment on December 1, 1929, was higher than on the date under review, the losses then indicated having involved fewer workers.

Iron and Steel Products.—Considerable curtailment was indicated in iron and steel factories, chiefly in the structural iron and steel, boiler, engine and tank, crude, rolled and forged, machinery, and heating appliance divisions. On the other hand, automobile factories showed slight improvement. There was a decrease of 3,099 in the staffs of 715 cooperating manufacturers, who employed 122,250 workers. Employment declined in all provinces. The situation was not so favourable as on the same date in the preceding year, although the losses then indicated were on a much larger scale.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—There was a falling-off in employment in this division at the beginning of December, according to data received from 118 employers of 18,627 persons, as compared with 20,087 in the preceding month. A slightly downward movement was noted in all provinces. The index was lower than on December 1, 1929, when small losses had been registered.

Logging

Continued pronounced advances were shown in logging; there were general increases, those in the Maritime Provinces being largest. Statements were tabulated from 221 logging camps having 28,633 employees, or 4,198 more than in their last report. This expansion involved a much smaller number of persons than that recorded on December 1, 1929, when the index was many points higher.

Mining

Coal.—Employment in coal mines decreased at the beginning of December, 285 persons being released from the payrolls of the 83 reporting operators, who had 29,035 employees. The Prairie Provinces reported most of the reduction. Gains were reported on the corresponding date in 1929 and the index number then was a few points higher.

Metallic Ores.—There was a large decrease in employment in metallic ore mines; 1,089 workers were released from the forces of the 63 employers from whom information was received and who had 16,258 persons on their pay lists. A small increase had been indicated in December, 1929, when the number engaged in the industry was greater.

Non-Metallic Mineral other than Coal.—Continued declines in employment were noted in this industry, in which 79 firms furnished data, showing that they had reduced their

staffs by 456 persons to 7,499 on the date under review. All provinces except British Columbia shared in this seasonal slackness. Conditions were not so good as in the same month of 1929, when the movement was also downward.

Communications

Decreases in personnel were noted on both telephones and telegraphs; 1,182 persons were released from the payrolls of the cooperating companies and branches, which had 30,072 employees on the date under review. The index was lower than in the early winter of 1929, although it was higher than in any other year of the record.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Employment in this division was seasonally quiet in all provinces. Data were compiled from 151 firms whose staffs declined from 25,517 on November 1, to 24,696 at the beginning of December. Although this loss was rather less pronounced than that recorded on the same date in 1929, the index then was slightly higher.

Steam Railways.—The trend of employment in railway operation was downward, 106 employers reporting 76,529 workers, as compared with 78,461 in the preceding month. The largest decrease was in the Prairie Provinces. The index number was lower than on December 1, 1929, despite the fact that the losses then reported greatly exceeded those indicated on the date under review.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Seasonal declines were registered in shipping, from which 1,228 persons were let out by the 81 cooperating employers, whose staffs aggregated 17,134. Improvement in the Maritime Provinces was offset by curtailment in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Decreases had also been indicated on December 1, 1929, but the index then was higher.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Employment in building construction showed a seasonal falling-off from the preceding month. Statements were compiled from 741 contractors employing 48,569 persons, as compared with 57,248 on November 1. The most extensive curtailment was in Quebec and Ontario, although there was a general recession throughout the Dominion. Slightly greater curtailment was reported on December 1, 1929, when employment was more active.

Highway.—Further important decreases were noted in the staffs of the 293 highway contractors furnishing statistics, who employed

44,040 workers on December 1, as compared with 50,089 in the preceding month. Declines were registered in all provinces, except British Columbia, but these would have been much more extensive had it not been for public works undertaken to relieve unemployment. The number released on December 1, 1929, was much greater, and employment then was in decidedly less volume.

Railway.—Activity on railway construction and maintenance showed another seasonal decline which, however, involved fewer workers than that noted on the same date in 1929, when the index was lower than on December 1, 1930. Statistics were received from 54 contractors and divisional superintendents whose staffs diminished from 42,965 men on November 1, to 35,982 on the date under review. The most pronounced contractions were in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, although there was general losses throughout the country.

Services

Further seasonal reductions were reported by the 245 cooperating firms in this division who had 21,369 employees, or 463 less than

in the preceding month. Hotels and restaurants continued to decrease their labour forces, and laundries were also slacker. Employment was slightly less active than on December 1, 1929, but was brisker than on that date in all earlier years of the record.

Trade

Large seasonal increases were again noted in retail trade, but wholesale houses released some employees. Returns were received from 804 trading establishments with 94,414 employees, or 4,198 more than on November 1. The index, standing at 134·8, was only fractionally lower than the maximum for the last ten years reported on December 1, 1929. This index is particularly significant as an indication of the anticipated purchasing power of the people during the holiday season.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of November, 1930

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

The customary seasonal curtailment of industry with the approach of the winter season, combined with the exceptional dullness which prevailed during 1930, caused the percentage of unemployment among local trade unions to rise from 10·8 at the close of October to 13·8 on the last day of November, 1930. All provinces shared in this downward employment movement manifest during November, Quebec and Saskatchewan showing the most important reductions. The Quebec situation was influenced to a large degree by the unfavourable conditions existing in the garment trades, though the building trades and steam railway operation also contributed substantially to the general adverse situation shown.

Compared with conditions in November, 1929, when the unemployment percentage stood at 9·3, Nova Scotia unions alone registered improvement during the month under review, which was but nominal, while of the declines those reported by Quebec and Ontario unions involved the largest number of workers.

A separate tabulation is made monthly of unemployment in the largest city in each province except Prince Edward Island. Regina unions during November reported large employment recessions from the previous month, and in Montreal, Edmonton and Vancouver the declines were noteworthy. Moderate curtailment of activity was reflected by Toronto and Winnipeg unions, while in Halifax the employment tendency was slightly adverse. Saint John unions, however, reported a nominally improved situation. In all cities a lower level of activity was maintained than in November, 1929, Regina as in the previous comparison showing the most extensive employment losses. In Toronto also the reductions were especially noteworthy.

Accompanying this article is a chart which illustrates the unemployment trend by months from January, 1924, to date. From this it will be noted that the curve at the end of November rose sharply from the previous month, showing a substantial increase in the volume

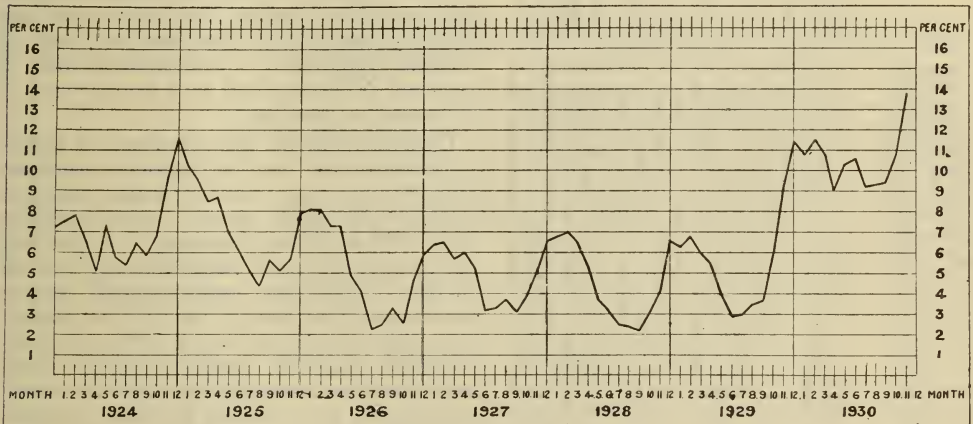
of idleness, and unemployment as shown by the curve was also considerably in advance of that indicated in November, 1929.

Unemployment in the manufacturing industries was more prevalent during November than in the preceding month according to the reports received from a total of 496 unions with 59,132 members. Of these, 8,774, or a percentage of 14.8, were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 10.7 per cent in October. A considerable proportion of the employment reductions took place in the garment trades of Quebec where operations were largely restricted. The majority of the trades, however, reported some falling off in available work which was of minor importance when compared with that recorded by unions of garment workers. Considerable improvement, however, was indicated by unclassified

1929. In the Nova Scotia coal fields employment eased off slightly during November from the previous month, while in British Columbia the situation remained almost unchanged. Alberta unions, on the other hand, showed a nominal employment advance. The trend of employment for both Nova Scotia and Alberta miners was slightly better than in November, 1929, and in British Columbia practically all members were reported at work in both months of the comparison.

The seasonal lull in building activities was in evidence to a more marked degree during November than in the preceding month, the 239 unions of building tradesmen from which reports were received with a total membership of 30,199 persons, showing 37.7 per cent of idleness compared with 31.5 per cent in October. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



workers, and employment for wood, hat and cap workers and bakers was on a higher level. The situation in the manufacturing industries, as a whole, was also less favourable than in November, 1929, when the unemployment percentage stood at 12.8. Especially noteworthy were the declines among pulp and paper makers, while reductions of lesser magnitude occurred among textile, wood, hat and cap, jewellery, glass, unclassified workers, printing tradesmen, metal polishers and cigarmakers. On the contrary, the garment trades reflected more active conditions than in November, 1929, and employment for iron and steel workers increased slightly.

From unions of coal miners 50 reports were tabulated during November, covering 18,349 members, 389 of whom or a percentage of 2.1 were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 1.9 per cent of unemployment in October and 2.4 per cent in November,

reported particularly depressed conditions from October, and the contractions registered by carpenters and joiners affected a considerable number of workers. Among the remaining tradesmen employment recessions on a much smaller scale were noted. In making a comparison with the return for November, 1929, in the building trades when 16.3 per cent of the members reported were without employment, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners hod carriers and building labourers, title layers, lathers and roofers, and bridge and structural iron workers all reported large increases in slackness during the month under review, and among painters, decorators and paperhangers, and plumbers and steamfitters employment also showed a substantial falling off. Reductions on a more moderate scale were recorded by granite and stonecutters and electrical workers.

The situation in the transportation industries was somewhat less favourable during November than in either the previous month or November, 1929, the returns tabulated from a total of 756 unions with a membership aggregate of 70,305 persons showing 8.2 per cent of unemployment contrasted with 6.5 per cent in October and with 7.0 per cent in November a year ago. Steam railway employees, whose returns constitute about 80 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, navigation workers, and teamsters and chauffeurs all shared slightly in the employ-

ment drop manifest both in comparison with October and with November a year ago. Among street and electric railway employees the same situation prevailed as in October, but nominal improvement in conditions was indicated from November, 1929.

From longshore workers whose returns are tabulated separately each month, due to the casual nature of their employment, 14 reports were received during November, covering a membership of 6,255 persons. Of these 1,182 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 18.9 contrasted with 17.5 per cent of unemployment in October and with 22.6 per cent at the close of November a year ago.

The 6 associations of retail clerks making returns during November with 1,309 members, reported .3 per cent of unemployment compared with percentage of .1 in October and with 10.2 in November, 1929.

Civic employees with 71 unions reporting 8,233 members during November were not quite so busy as in October, the percentage of idleness standing at 1.3 contrasted with .2 per cent in October and with 2.3 per cent in November a year ago.

Unemployment in the miscellaneous groups of trades at the close of November increased slightly from the previous month, the 129 unions from which reports were tabulated with 6,756 members, indicating 14.2 per cent of idleness compared with 13.3 per cent in October. Stationary engineers and firemen were largely responsible for the less favourable situation, though among barbers also employment eased off slightly. On the other hand, hotel and restaurant employees reported considerable improvement in conditions, and employment for unclassified workers and theatres and stage employees was slightly better. In comparison with the returns for November, 1929, when 6.2 per cent of idleness was reported in the miscellaneous group of trades, stationary engineers and firemen, as in the previous comparison, registered the most extensive contractions, and among unclassified workers employment was at a considerably lower level. Quieter conditions also prevailed for hotel and restaurant employees, theatre and stage employees, and barbers than in November a year ago.

Due to the closing of the halibut season employment for fishermen showed a large falling off from October, the 3 unions from which reports were received with 1,325 members, indicating 13.6 per cent of unemployment compared with 2.3 per cent in October. The situation, however, was better than in November, 1929, when 19.7 per cent of the members reported were idle.

TABLE 1.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.5	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.3	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Nov., 1919.....	1.3	1.6	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.2	1.5	17.1	3.6
Nov., 1920.....	2.3	5.14	7.7	6.4	4.3	4.1	3.6	24.7	10.2
Nov., 1921.....	6.9	5.7	20.8	6.1	8.5	5.5	5.9	18.0	11.1
Nov., 1922.....	3.0	3.4	11.9	2.2	5.7	2.5	2.9	11.4	6.2
Nov., 1923.....	2.4	3.9	12.0	4.2	3.2	3.2	6.5	3.7	6.2
Nov., 1924.....	7.3	4.5	18.1	5.4	5.2	4.2	7.1	11.7	9.7
Nov., 1925.....	4.4	4.7	9.8	4.4	2.0	2.5	3.5	6.1	5.7
Nov., 1926.....	1.3	2.1	4.9	4.0	2.2	1.9	6.7	10.0	4.7
Nov., 1927.....	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2
Jan., 1928.....	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	9.1	6.8
Feb., 1928.....	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0
Mar., 1928.....	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.5
April, 1928.....	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.1	5.2	4.2	6.8	3.3	5.2
May, 1928.....	5.6	1.5	4.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.0	3.7
June, 1928.....	5	8	5.6	2.4	2.1	1.1	3.3	3.6	3.2
July, 1928.....	1.5	7	2.6	2.6	1.8	0	4.5	2.8	2.5
Aug., 1928.....	1.6	7	4.0	1.9	1.4	8	1.2	2.8	2.4
Sept., 1928.....	9	5	3.5	1.2	1.2	6	4.2	3.3	2.2
Oct., 1928.....	1.1	1.0	5.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	5.8	3.1
Nov., 1928.....	1.1	1.1	6.3	2.8	5.4	1.4	2.9	7.8	4.2
Dec., 1928.....	3.9	9	7	4.0	8.1	4.4	6.9	6.9	6.6
Jan., 1929.....	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Feb., 1929.....	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.8
Mar., 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
April, 1929.....	6.0	1.3	9.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.5
May, 1929.....	3.9	5	6.8	2.6	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.3	4.0
June, 1929.....	3.3	1.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	2.6	2.9
July, 1929.....	2.0	8	4.8	2.2	3.1	1.8	2.7	2.7	3.0
Aug., 1929.....	2.2	8	4.6	2.5	2.5	1.8	5.7	3.9	3.5
Sept., 1929.....	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.1	4.7	2.5	6.1	4.5	3.7
Oct., 1929.....	2.3	2.3	7.8	4.4	9.3	4.0	7.2	6.9	6.0
Nov., 1929.....	5.1	3.0	13.6	6.3	10.5	8.8	10.8	9.8	9.3
Dec., 1929.....	5.2	2.4	14.5	9.7	12.8	13.0	13.9	11.5	11.4
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar., 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June, 1930.....	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.9	14.3	8.4	10.6
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.8	9.2
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Nov., 1930.....	4.4	5.1	19.2	13.9	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8

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

Table with 17 columns: Months, Fishing, Lumbering and Logging, Mining, Manufacturing Industries, Vegetable products, Pulp and paper, Printing and publishing, Wood products, Textiles, textiles and textile products, Workers, Hat, cap and glove makers, Animal products, Iron and its products, Non-ferrous metals, Clay, glass and stone products, Mineral products, Miscellaneous manufacturing industries, Building and construction, Transportation, Shipping and stevedoring, Steam railway operation, Local transportation, Communication, Telephone operation, Trade (retail shop clerks), Services, Governmental, Miscellaneous, All occupations.

Lumber workers and loggers recorded heavy increases in unemployment at the close of November as shown by the reports received from 4 unions with 934 members. Of these 189, or a percentage of 20.2 were without work on the last day of the month, contrasted with 8.6 per cent in October. Pronounced curtailment was also evident from November, 1929, when 6.3 per cent of the membership reported were without work.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1929 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for November of each year from 1919 to 1927 inclusive and for each month from January, 1928, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as Table I.

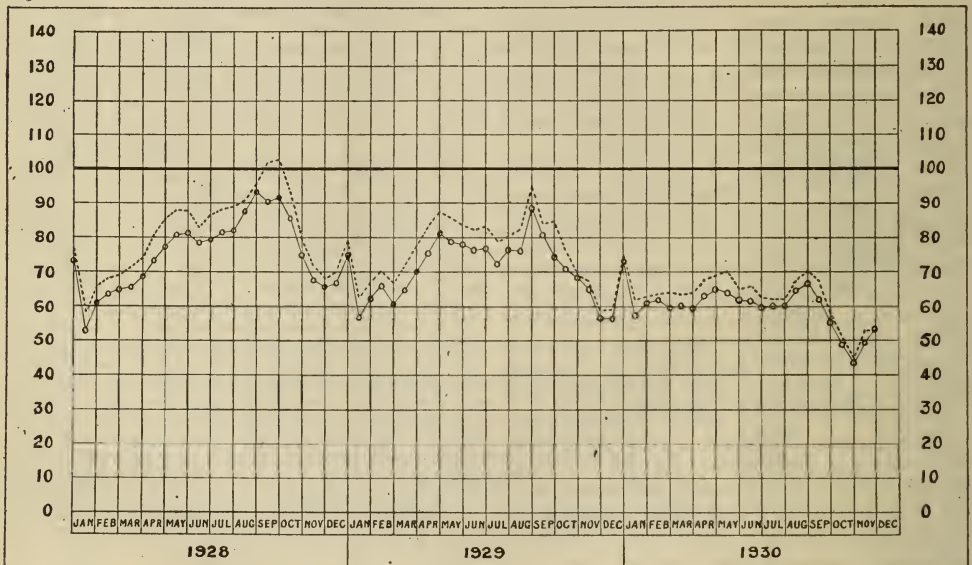
(3) Employment Office Reports for November, 1930

The volume of business transacted during the month of November, 1930, by offices operated under the Employment Service of Canada was 28 per cent more extensive than in October and nearly 30 per cent in excess of November a year ago. The gain in both instances was entirely due to greatly increased placements in the construction and maintenance group, where provincial and municipal

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1928, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each one hundred applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed an upward

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

Applications ——— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o



relief measures afforded extra work for the unemployed, in the construction of sewers, drains, dikes, pipe lines, highways, park and boulevard improvement, etc. All remaining industrial divisions except mining, in which there was a nominal gain, showed declines in comparison with November a year ago, those in logging and manufacturing being the heaviest.

trend during the first half of November, the former curve, however, remained stationary during the latter half of the month, but that of placements continued upward, though at the close of November, it was still three points below the level shown last year at that time, while the curve of vacancies was six points below the ratio shown on November 30, 1929.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1930

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Un-placed at end of period	Regular Place-ments same period 1929
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	904	59	987	901	166	685	867	160
Halifax.....	476	45	569	431	68	363	475	64
New Glasgow.....	90	13	101	132	36	47	140	80
Sydney.....	338	1	317	338	62	275	252	16
New Brunswick	892	10	964	883	265	618	727	220
Chatham.....	72	4	102	72	50	22	322	79
Moncton.....	324	6	326	315	33	282	74	99
St. John.....	496	0	536	496	182	314	331	42
Quebec	1,341	108	3,564	1,522	1,134	93	1,494	2,169
Amos.....	10	0	34	10	6	4	36	14
Hull.....	282	0	488	326	324	2	97	456
Montreal.....	495	33	1,916	486	334	54	1,031	746
Quebec.....	247	25	475	247	188	28	132	483
Rouyn.....	40	0	43	39	37	2	4	138
Sherbrooke.....	134	37	335	129	129	1	99	211
Three Rivers.....	133	13	273	285	116	2	95	121
Ontario	21,650	450	37,499	21,583	4,950	15,976	32,375	7,052
Belleville.....	180	0	183	179	33	146	85	132
Brantford.....	3,596	6	3,192	3,590	25	3,565	1,026	111
Chatham.....	239	0	266	243	73	170	387	83
Cobalt.....	59	1	108	70	58	12	75	196
Fort William.....	125	0	170	125	39	86	206	263
Guelph.....	124	12	297	139	45	85	267	61
Hamilton.....	543	0	2,004	542	157	385	5,778	316
Kingston.....	842	7	834	832	78	754	165	150
Kitchener.....	744	1	1,174	749	40	706	661	111
London.....	1,480	19	1,630	1,503	113	1,346	1,606	266
Niagara Falls.....	125	4	287	127	56	62	580	89
North Bay.....	124	0	187	155	110	45	93	617
Oshawa.....	1,012	0	972	1,006	54	952	613	120
Ottawa.....	2,193	92	3,314	2,218	649	1,414	3,115	322
Pembroke.....	275	6	449	239	157	82	110	266
Peterborough.....	477	5	482	480	137	398	412	93
Port Arthur.....	940	0	880	873	659	214	89	506
St. Catharines.....	1,140	81	1,200	1,056	40	1,016	922	121
St. Thomas.....	143	3	229	142	50	92	277	85
Sarnia.....	370	0	483	370	186	184	500	80
Sault Ste. Marie.....	143	0	323	145	25	111	90	164
Stratford.....	144	2	195	132	97	33	355	.....
Sudbury.....	158	66	243	186	129	57	52	440
Timmins.....	263	0	256	213	187	26	186	265
Toronto.....	5,869	134	17,527	5,944	1,607	3,916	13,296	1,855
Windsor.....	342	11	614	325	146	179	1,429	340
Manitoba	2,365	23	4,045	2,445	1,015	1,375	3,173	3,009
Brandon.....	561	4	570	541	231	310	52	124
Dauphin.....	35	5	74	20	6	14	214	59
Portage la Prairie.....	4	0	4	4	4	0	0	.....
Winnipeg.....	1,765	14	3,397	1,880	774	1,051	2,907	2,826
Saskatchewan	2,924	41	5,438	2,871	1,398	1,473	5,425	901
Estevan.....	22	0	162	22	22	0	213	24
Moose Jaw.....	572	10	945	592	224	368	878	127
North Battleford.....	65	4	129	58	51	7	82	43
Prince Albert.....	553	23	442	401	322	79	285	123
Regina.....	546	1	1,550	586	391	195	2,272	248
Saskatoon.....	722	0	1,798	781	262	519	1,473	239
Swift Current.....	118	1	157	120	46	74	131	44
Weyburn.....	69	0	79	67	38	29	30	20
Yorkton.....	257	2	176	244	42	202	61	33
Alberta	3,350	12	8,644	3,377	1,995	1,373	8,944	1,488
Calgary.....	1,367	1	4,034	1,374	1,263	111	3,924	334
Drumheller.....	149	1	312	158	124	34	124	102
Edmonton.....	1,291	9	3,216	1,304	482	813	4,030	822
Lethbridge.....	234	1	726	232	85	147	528	106
Medicine Hat.....	309	0	356	309	41	268	338	124
British Columbia	3,077	39	7,721	3,169	767	2,274	6,507	1,054
Cranbrook.....	32	10	155	31	20	8	105	99
Kamloops.....	75	1	240	73	53	17	86	45
Kelowna.....	29	0	163	29	29	0	134	27
Nanaimo.....	620	1	612	585	26	559	357	25
Nelson.....	105	0	130	86	62	24	22	86
New Westminster.....	71	3	137	69	27	41	278	40
Penticton.....	84	2	149	82	20	61	182	20
Prince George.....	15	0	243	15	15	0	251	60
Prince Rupert.....	22	0	77	22	15	7	254	18
Revelstoke.....	45	0	207	45	2	43	106	15
Vancouver.....	751	22	4,106	904	384	400	3,348	444
Vernon.....	23	0	111	23	19	4	218	26
Victoria.....	1,205	0	1,391	1,205	95	1,110	1,166	149
All Offices	36,503	742	68,862	36,751	11,690	23,867	59,512	16,053
Men.....	29,208	318	57,150	29,102	8,726	20,277	52,216	12,425
Women.....	7,295	424	11,712	7,649	2,964	3,590	7,296	3,628

The ratio of vacancies to each one hundred applications was 53.0 throughout the month, in contrast with ratios of 67.5 and 59.0 during the two periods of November, 1929. The ratios of placements to each one hundred applications during the periods under review were 49.5 and 53.5 as compared with 65.0 and 56.8 during the corresponding month of 1929.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during November, 1930, was 1,521 as compared with 1,195 during the preceding month and with 1,080 in November a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,870, in comparison with 2,519 in October and with 1,708 during November, 1929.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during November, 1930, was 1,482, of which 487 were in regular employment and 995 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,157 during the preceding month. Placements in November a year ago averaged 1,040 daily, consisting of 643 placements in regular and 397 in casual employment.

During the month of November, 1930, the offices of the Service referred 36,751 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 35,557 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 11,690, of which 8,726 were of men and 2,964 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 23,867. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 29,208 for men and 7,295 for women, a total of 36,503, while applications for work numbered 68,862 of which 57,150 were from men and 11,712 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1920, to date.

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,520	398,267
1930 (11 months).....	171,415	142,513	313,928

NOVA SCOTIA

There was an increase of over 10 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during November, 1930, when compared with the preceding month, and of nearly 27 per cent in comparison with November, 1929. Placements were almost 8 per cent higher than in October and 27 per cent in excess of November a year ago. Increased placements in transportation, services and construction and maintenance were responsible for the gains over November, 1929, all remaining groups showing declines, though in farming and manufacturing, these changes were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were: manufacturing, 45; transportation, 179; construction and maintenance, 102; trade, 66; and services, 443, of which 342 were of household workers. Placements of men in regular work numbered 98 and of women 68.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Orders listed at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during November, 1930, called for over 21 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 15 per cent more than during November a year ago. Placements also showed gains of nearly 22 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively, under each comparison. The largest increase in placements over November, 1929, was in construction and maintenance, followed by gains of lesser magnitude in services and manufacturing. Losses were shown in all other groups, the most pronounced being in logging. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 33; logging, 15; construction and maintenance, 200; and services, 628, of which 409 were of household workers. During the month 220 men and 45 women were placed in regular employment.

QUEBEC

During the month of November, 1930, positions offered by Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec were almost 26 per cent less than in October and over 43 per cent less than in November a year ago. Placements also declined over 29 per cent from the preceding month and were 46 per cent less than in November, 1929. Fewer placements in comparison with November a year ago were made in all groups except trade, where a slight gain was reported. Logging was chiefly responsible for the total loss shown, though services and construction and maintenance showed fairly heavy declines, those in the remaining groups being of lesser volume, or nominal only. Divisions in which employment was found for the majority of workers

included: manufacturing, 41; logging, 418; transportation, 45; construction and maintenance, 209; trade, 49; and services, 441, of which 333 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 808 men and 326 women.

ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Ontario during the month of November, 1930, were nearly 35 per cent in excess of those recorded during October and 56 per cent more than those listed during November a year ago. Placements showed an increase of 37 per cent over the preceding month and of almost 84 per cent in comparison with November, 1929. A very heavy gain in placements occurred in construction and maintenance, which was due to the extensive relief programs sponsored by the Municipal and Provincial governments and resulted in repairs and extension to sewerage systems and drains, sidewalks, and highway and park improvement, beside other undertakings of a local nature, as repairs to reservoirs, brush cutting and operation of stone quarries. The only other group showing improvement was services, where a moderate gain was reported. Of the divisions where losses occurred, the heaviest was in logging, followed by slighter recessions in manufacturing, transportation and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 798; logging, 526; farming, 264; transportation, 228; construction and maintenance, 14,326; trade, 469; and services, 4,261, of which 2,243 were of household workers. During the month 3,652 men and 1,298 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

Employment Offices in Manitoba during November, 1930, reported a decline of nearly 19 per cent in vacancies when a comparison was made with the records of October, 1930, and also with those of November a year ago. Placements were also 17 per cent less than during the preceding month and almost 48 per cent below those effected in November, 1929. All groups, except construction and maintenance, reported fewer placements, the most pronounced declines being in logging and services. A fair sized gain was shown in construction and maintenance, but quite insufficient to offset the declines indicated above. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 48; logging, 111; farming, 359; construction and maintenance, 617; trade, 125; and services, 1,112, of which 852 were of household workers. There were 612 men and 403 women placed in regular employment during the month.

SASKATCHEWAN

The number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during November, 1930, was 4 per cent less than in the preceding month, but almost 52 per cent in excess of November, 1929. Placements declined practically 4 per cent from October, but increased nearly 53 per cent over November a year ago. The major portion of the gain was in the construction and maintenance group, due to relief work carried on in various sections of the province, but additional placements were also recorded in logging and farming. Other groups showed declines, that in services being the most pronounced. Industries in which the largest number of positions were filled were: manufacturing, 69; logging, 413; farming, 429; construction and maintenance, 1,174; trade, 84; and services, 670, of which 441 were of household workers. During the month under review 1,106 men and 292 women obtained regular employment.

ALBERTA

There was a decrease of nearly 18 per cent in opportunities for employment offered by Alberta Offices during November, 1930, as compared with those of the preceding month, but an increase of 47 per cent over vacancies offered during the corresponding month a year ago. Placements showed a loss of 17 per cent in comparison with October's but a gain of nearly 48 per cent over November, 1929. Construction and maintenance was again the only group to report noteworthy improvement in placements and this, as in all sections of the country, was due to the relief work, both Municipal and Provincial, carried on in various sections, highway, sewer and bridge construction being the main undertakings in the Province of Alberta. Mining also showed a slight gain, all other divisions showing declines. The majority of placements recorded during the month was in the following industrial groups: manufacturing, 98; logging, 69; farming, 330; mining, 149; construction and maintenance, 1,845; trade, 78; and services, 759, of which 367 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,725 of men and 270 of women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

During November, 1930, orders received at Employment Offices in the province of British Columbia were over 9 per cent more than in October and 42 per cent in excess of November a year ago. Placements also showed gains of 9 per cent and nearly 43 per cent over those of the preceding month and of November, 1929. Nominal gains only were

shown in services, farming, fishing and communication and one of a substantial nature in construction and maintenance, where additional work on highways, etc., had been provided for the unemployed. All other groups reported declines, that of manufacturing being the largest. The majority of placements recorded during the month occurred in the following industries: manufacturing, 125; logging, 309; farming, 74; transportation, 81; construction and maintenance, 1,437; trade, 124; and services, 875, of which 475 were household workers. Placements in regular work numbered 505 of men and 262 of women.

Movement of Labour

During the month of November, 1930, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 35,557 placements in regular employment, 4,742 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 698 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 549 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 149 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with the minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Quebec offices issued 61 certificates for reduced transportation during November, 17 provincial and 44 interprovincial. The latter were issued at Hull to 39 bushmen travelling to situations in the Pembroke zone and to 5 bushmen going to Cobalt. Provincially Quebec transferred 8 bushmen, 5 teamsters and 3 cooks, and Hull 1 bushman to employment within their respective zones.

From Ontario centres 212 persons travelled at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 192 of whom were bound for centres within the province and 20 to points outside. The provincial movement from Sudbury included 25 carpenters going to Timmins, 4 plasterers to Sault Ste. Marie and 46 bushmen and 1 handyman to employment within the Sudbury zone. To points within its own zone Port Arthur despatched 75 bushmen and Fort William 5 tie loaders. Receiving certificates at North Bay 6 teamsters, 6 bushmen and 1 tinsmith proceeded to Timmins and 5 bushmen and 3 teamsters to Cobalt. In addition, the Timmins zone received 14 dam construction workers from Cobalt, and Oshawa 1 tool maker from Windsor. Of the workers going outside the province 12

were rock drillers travelling to Quebec on certificates issued at Cobalt and 8 were bricklayers destined to the Rouyn zone and transferred from North Bay.

Transfers at the special reduced rate in Manitoba during November were 177 in number, all of which originated at Winnipeg and of these 100 were to provincial centres and 77 to points in other provinces. Within the province 1 farm hand, 8 farm household workers and 3 hotel employees were conveyed to Brandon, 1 farm hand, 1 farm domestic, 1 hotel cook, 2 highway construction labourers and 1 housekeeper to Dauphin, and 58 farm hands, 17 bushmen, 2 farm domestics, 3 fishermen, 1 construction labourer and 1 highway construction cook to employment at points throughout the Winnipeg zone. The interprovincial movement included 40 bushmen, 3 farm hands, 1 hotel waitress, 2 domestics, 1 barn boss, 1 hotel porter and 1 saw filer going to Port Arthur; 4 bushmen to Prince Albert and 21 farm hands and 3 farm household workers to various rural points in Saskatchewan.

The business transacted by Saskatchewan offices in November involved an issue of 129 reduced rate certificates, 126 of which were to provincial centres and the remainder to points outside. The transfers within the province represented the movement of 94 bushmen mainly to points within the Prince Albert zone and of 26 farm hands and 3 farm household workers to various agricultural centres throughout the province. All offices combined to effect these transfers. In addition, 1 labourer travelled from Prince Albert to Weyburn, 1 power construction lineman from Regina to Saskatoon, and 1 miner from Moose Jaw to employment within its own zone. The 3 persons going outside the province were bushmen, 1 journeying from Regina and 1 from Saskatoon to the Dauphin zone, while from Moose Jaw, 1 was transported to Winnipeg.

In Alberta 74 workers took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during November, 69 going to provincial employment, the balance representing an interprovincial movement. The majority of the transfers within the province were effected by the Edmonton office which despatched 1 farm hand to Drumheller and 4 farm hands, 1 farm domestic, 21 bridge men, 17 bush workers, 3 saw mill workers, 1 truck driver, 1 axe man, 7 mine workers, 3 hotel workers, 1 labourer, 1 miller's assistant, and 1 domestic to employment at points within the district covered by the Edmonton offices. From Calgary also, 2 farm hands went to Drumheller, 1 cook to Edmonton and 3 farm

hands and 1 farm domestic within the Calgary zone. The 5 transfers outside the province were of farm hands proceeding from Edmonton to Saskatoon.

British Columbia offices granted 45 certificates for reduced transportation during November, all to provincial points. Of these, 32 were issued at the Vancouver office to 7 steamfitters, 5 mine workers, 1 hotel worker and 1 foreman going to Nelson, 1 farm hand and 1 hotel cook to Kamloops, 1 baker and 1 hotel cook to Penticton, 1 farm hand to Prince George and 5 tunnel construction workers, 2 carpenters, 1 cement finisher, 1 miner, 1 cook, 2 farm household workers, and

1 bushman travelling to points within the Vancouver zone. In addition, Nelson transferred 2 bushmen and 1 engineer and Prince George 10 bushmen to employment within their respective zones.

Workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during November were 698 in number, 426 of whom were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 207 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 55 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 9 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 1 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During November, 1930

The aggregate value of the construction represented by the building permits issued by 61 cities during November was \$11,791,478. This was a seasonal decline of \$932,311 or 7.3 per cent as compared with the October total of \$12,723,789, and a reduction of \$4,379,922 or 27.1 per cent in comparison with the November, 1929, figure of \$16,171,400. The total for November, 1930, was slightly greater than the average for November of the last ten years. The cumulative value for the elapsed eleven months of 1930 was also rather higher than the average for the same period in the ten years, 1920-29.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued nearly 900 permits for dwellings estimated to cost nearly \$4,600,000 and about 1,900 permits for other buildings estimated at almost \$7,000,000. During October, authority was granted for the erection of about 1,200 dwellings and 3,000 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately \$5,500,000 and \$6,000,000, respectively.

New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases of 122.8 per cent, 27.1 per cent and 51.2 per cent, respectively, in the value of the building permits issued as compared with October, 1930, while reductions were indicated in the remaining provinces, that of \$500,505 or 79.1 per cent in Saskatchewan being the largest proportionately.

As compared with November, 1929, New Brunswick, Quebec and Alberta reported increases, that of \$1,894,600 or 56.0 per cent in Quebec being the most noteworthy. The greatest decline in this comparison was that of \$4,724,005 or 54.4 per cent in Ontario.

Of the four largest centres, Montreal recorded a decrease in the value of the building authorized in November as compared with the preceding month, but an increase over November of a year ago. In Toronto and Winnipeg, there were reductions in both com-

parisons, while in Vancouver the aggregate value was higher than in the preceding month, but lower than in November of last year. Of the other centres, Saint John, Three Rivers, Brantford, Fort William, Ottawa, Owen Sound, York and East York Townships, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Kamloops reported greater building authorizations than in either comparison.

Cumulative Record for First Eleven Months, 1920-1930.—The following table shows the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during November and in the first eleven months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The January-November index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in these years are also given (average 1926 = 100).

Year	Value of permits issued in Nov.	Value of permits issued in first eleven months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first eleven months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first eleven months (Average 1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1930.....	11,791,478	148,349,706	132.2	91.4
1929.....	16,171,400	220,255,867	195.3	99.5
1928.....	15,830,836	203,010,555	181.0	98.0
1927.....	12,857,622	172,858,176	154.1	96.7
1926.....	9,975,451	144,877,789	129.2	100.2
1925.....	7,988,765	117,665,590	104.9	103.8
1924.....	10,212,908	120,119,829	107.1	107.2
1923.....	8,228,206	126,547,365	112.8	111.7
1922.....	11,182,030	138,698,005	123.6	108.6
1921.....	12,192,414	111,257,084	99.2	123.9
1920.....	5,627,949	112,175,268	100.0	153.4

The aggregate for the first eleven months of 1930 was 32.6 per cent lower than in 1929, the high level of the record, but was slightly higher than the ten-year average of

\$146,746,553, while the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials continue lower than in any other year since 1920. The accompanying table gives the value of

the building permits issued by 61 cities in October and November, 1930, and November, 1929. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	November, 1930	October, 1930	November, 1929	Cities	November, 1930	October, 1930	November, 1929
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Is.				Ontario—Con.			
Charlottetown.....		Nil	Nil	Sarnia.....	27,642	51,739	40,620
Nova Scotia.	88,340	93,942	487,877	Sault Ste. Marie...	10,775	57,074	13,980
*Halifax.....	77,060	80,342	460,380	*Toronto.....	1,466,295	2,061,078	6,512,638
New Glasgow.....	605	5,090	5,050	York and East			
*Sydney.....	10,675	8,510	22,447	York Town-			
New Brunswick.	375,780	168,663	246,622	ships.....	739,532	605,629	576,129
Fredericton.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Welland.....	13,575	28,375	1,605
*Moncton.....	7,950	124,975	34,923	*Windsor.....	133,825	30,180	172,530
*Saint John.....	367,830	43,638	211,699	East Windsor...	630	12,900	13,215
Quebec.....	5,275,424	5,792,398	3,380,824	Riverside.....	6,400	11,125	2,600
*Montreal—				Sandwich.....	4,000	34,200	53,550
*Maisonneuve....	4,853,575	5,238,888	2,966,152	Walkerville.....	4,000	33,000	28,000
*Quebec.....	153,935	297,515	249,412	Woodstock.....	7,566	20,660	16,752
Shawinigan Falls..	Nil	10,000	21,100	Manitoba.....	192,825	463,654	622,984
*Sherbrooke.....	58,400	62,100	30,850	*Brandon.....	100	8,554	34,304
Three Rivers.....	135,285	19,695	36,260	St. Boniface.....	3,475	14,250	28,480
*Westmount.....	14,229	163,900	77,050	*Winnipeg.....	189,250	440,850	560,200
Ontario.....	3,959,298	4,337,215	8,683,303	Saskatchewan	132,250	632,755	417,608
Belleville.....	17,800	26,850	48,075	*Moose Jaw.....	26,400	400,275	192,055
*Brantford.....	107,409	56,100	4,342	*Regina.....	48,555	121,090	150,878
Chatham.....	9,375	3,800	55,550	*Saskatoon.....	57,075	108,390	74,675
*Port William.....	415,150	14,300	10,460	Alberta.....	528,076	415,517	400,378
Galt.....	6,345	9,778	28,220	*Calgary.....	197,971	256,933	215,803
*Guelph.....	20,472	35,631	34,505	*Edmonton.....	58,210	102,035	176,420
*Hamilton.....	385,700	451,550	486,470	Lethbridge.....	267,170	54,554	6,665
*Kingston.....	18,754	51,537	41,390	Medicine Hat.....	4,725	1,995	1,490
*Kitchener.....	87,226	172,242	54,552	British Columbia	1,239,455	819,647	1,931,804
*London.....	75,320	105,880	144,550	Kamloops.....	25,140	9,345	13,650
Niagara Falls.....	4,925	66,448	78,990	Nanaimo.....	2,965	8,790	3,910
Oshawa.....	2,230	11,005	34,425	New Westminster..	28,910	28,850	107,650
*Ottawa.....	231,245	227,520	114,655	Prince Rupert.....	3,400	7,554	7,443
Owen Sound.....	9,400	Nil	3,000	*Vancouver.....	1,105,575	690,595	1,679,041
*Peterborough.....	19,050	26,780	14,000	North Vancouver	6,440	9,210	24,705
*Port Arthur.....	7,505	8,550	10,455	*Victoria.....	67,055	65,303	95,405
*Stratford.....	6,925	11,885	5,875				
*St. Catharines....	56,420	104,147	79,825	Total—61 Cities...	11,791,478	12,723,783	16,171,400
*St. Thomas.....	3,307	7,200	1,435	*Total—35 Cities...	10,613,363	11,630,418	15,063,296

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary, showing the employment situation during November is reproduced below. The following report on unemployment conditions in the United States is based on the statistics published by the United States Department of Labour, showing the recent trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labor, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from

the trade union locals in 24 representative cities. Summary figures for November, 1930, and previous months are reproduced below.

Great Britain

Employment continued to decline in November. There was a further seasonal increase in the numbers unemployed in the building industry, in public works contracting, brick, tile, cement and artificial stone manufacture, in the clothing trades, and in shipping service. Unemployment also increased in the mining industries (other than coal mining), in the pottery, glass, iron and steel (other than pig iron), engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, and boot and shoe industries, and in the silk and artificial silk, linen, lace and carpet trades. There was however some improvement in coal mining and in the cotton and jute industries.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,400,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at November 24, 1930 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 19.1, as compared with 18.7 at October 27, 1930, and with 10.9 at November 25, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at November 24, 1930, was 14.8, as compared with 13.9 at October 27, 1930; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4.3, as compared with 4.8. For males alone the percentage at November 24, 1930, was 19.8, and for females 17.2; at October 27, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 19.4 and 16.8.

At November 24, 1930, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,659,867 wholly unemployed, 521,305 temporarily stopped, and 105,288 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,286,460. This was 48,959 more than a month before, and 1,001,002 more than a year before. The total included 1,659,476 men, 59,521 boys, 518,040 women, and 49,423 girls.

The 1,659,867 wholly unemployed included approximately 1,156,830 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 419,670 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 83,370 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,515,950, included 256,304 men, 6,149 boys, 45,672 women, and 2,976 girls who had been on the register for less than one month.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at November 24, 1930, was 2,358,897.

United States

Employment in the United States decreased 2.5 per cent in November, 1930, as compared with October, 1930, and pay-roll totals decreased 5.1 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries included in the above statement are manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, quarrying and non-metallic mining, crude petroleum producing, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail), hotels, canning and preserving, and laundries, dyeing and cleaning.

A separate summary is made of the latest data available relating to all employees, exclusive of executive and officials, on Class I railroads. This tabulation is made from Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the months of August and September, 1930, and therefore cannot be included in the general statement for the month of November. The number of employees of Class I railroads as at September 15, totalled 1,469,521, representing a decrease of 1.9 per cent since August 15, 1930. The amount of pay-roll in the entire month of September was \$200,817,972, representing a decrease over the previous month of 3.4 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing industries decreased 2.7 per cent in November as compared with October, and pay-roll totals decreased 6.1 per cent. These changes are based upon returns made by 13,280 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in November had 2,837,854 employees whose combined earnings in one week were \$67,242,656.

The bureau's weighted index of employment for November, 1930, is 76.5, as compared with 78.6 for October, 79.7 for September, and 94.8 for November, 1929; the index of pay-roll totals for November, 1930, is 68.3, as compared with 72.7 for October, 74.2 for September, and 95.1 for November, 1929. The monthly average for 1926 equals 100.

Each of the 12 groups of industries had fewer employees in November than in October, the notable decreases being 7.3 per cent in leather, 4.2 per cent in lumber, and 3.8 per cent in stone-clay-glass; the smallest decrease was 0.3 per cent in the paper group.

Twelve of the 54 separate industries, upon which the manufacturing index is based, reported more employees in November than in October. Silk goods employees increased 4.5 per cent, slaughtering and meat packing and dyeing and finishing textiles each increased 1.5 per cent, and cotton goods employees increased 1.3 per cent; each of the decreases in the remaining 8 industries reporting increases was less than 1 per cent.

Outstanding decreases in employment in November as compared with October, most of which were largely seasonal, were 16.8 per cent in carriages and wagons, 9.9 per cent in millinery, 8.7 per cent in fertilizers, 8.3 per cent each in boots and shoes and women's clothing, 7.8 per cent each in men's clothing and cement, 7.3 per cent each in ice cream and cast-iron pipe. Employment was 1.9 per cent lower in November in the iron and steel

industry, 2.4 per cent lower in the automobile industry, 5.1 per cent lower in automobile tires, 5.8 per cent lower in shipbuilding, 5.6 per cent lower in machine tools, 4 per cent in petroleum refining, 3.3 per cent in woollen and worsted goods, 2.8 per cent in electrical-machinery-apparatus supplies, and 3.3 per cent lower in foundry and machine-shop products

Nine additional industries have been taken up during 1929 and 1930 and are not included in the bureau's indexes of employment or pay rolls, no data for 1926, the index-base year, being available. Increases in employment in these industries were reported in November as follows: Aircraft, 2.1 per cent; beet sugar, 26.7. Decreased employment was reported in the remaining 7 industries as follows: 0.6 per cent in rayon, 10.3 per cent in radio, 3.5 per cent in jewelry, 1.8 per cent in paint and varnish, 1.2 per cent in rubber goods, 7.4 per cent in beverages, and 0.2 per cent in cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines

Decreased employment and pay rolls were shown in each of nine geographic divisions except the Mountain division, which again showed increased employment, due to the inclusion of the beet sugar industry. This industry's refining season begins in October and requires considerable numbers of additional employees while it lasts. Omitting beet sugar there would have been a decrease of 1.7 per cent in employment and a decrease of 4.4 per cent in pay-roll totals in the Mountain division.

Unemployment percentage.—Unemployment statistics which are being compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-four representative cities

of the United States, as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent; January, 1929, 15 per cent; February, 1929, 15 per cent; March, 1929, 14 per cent; April, 1929, 12 per cent; May, 1929, 11 per cent; June, 1929, 9 per cent; July, 1929, 9 per cent; August, 1929, 9 per cent; September, 1929, 10 per cent; October, 1929, 11 per cent; November, 1929, 12 per cent; December, 1929, 16 per cent; January, 1930, 20 per cent; February, 1930, 22 per cent; March, 1930, 21 per cent; April, 1930, 21 per cent; May, 1930, 20 per cent; June, 1930, 20 per cent; July, 1930, 22 per cent; August, 1930, 22 per cent; September, 1930, 21 per cent; October, 1930, 21 per cent; November, 1930, 22 per cent.

The *Monthly Survey of Business* (published by the American Federation of Labour), from which the above percentages have been taken for the past two years, did not indicate in its issue for January, 1931, the percentage of unemployment in trade unions for the month of December, but gave the actual number of unemployed wage earners during the month as 5,300,000. This total is based upon United States Government figures supplemented by the estimate of the American Federation of Labour. It is stated in the same publication that "in December unemployment in trade unions increased less than is usual at this time of year, but figures for manufacturing industries in November showed that among the unorganized, unemployment increased more than usual."

STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES

INDUSTRIAL and Labour Information, the official weekly journal of the International Labour Office (League of Nations) in its issue of January 5, observes that "the year of 1931 opens under the black and menacing cloud of practically universal industrial depression and unemployment." There is, it adds, hardly a country in which unemployment has not become more serious since statistics of unemployment in various countries were compiled for November last.

"This is," it is stated, "partly due to normal seasonal causes; but the seasonal movement is

merely added to the continued deepening and widening of the general depression—deepening as shown by the steadily increasing unemployment, and among other things by the steadily decreasing world price level; widening because France, for instance, appears for the first time to be showing signs of an appreciable slackening in industrial activity and of unemployment.

"Evidence continues to point to a very close connection between the increase in unemployment and a fall in prices. This fall, which appeared in November to be coming to an end, has since then set in again with renewed

vigour. The fall in prices is essentially a monetary phenomenon. The monetary causes, are, however, by no means the only ones operating in the present crisis, and remedies must be sought in a number of different directions."

The International Labour Office has a special committee working at present on the unemployment problem and means of removing the causes of unemployment. The Economic and Financial Organization of the League of Nations is also engaged in an inquiry into the world economic depression. There are there-

fore two parallel but in no way overlapping international enquiries on unemployment and the world depression now in progress, and the International Labour Office announces that "some preliminary results of these enquiries may be looked for in the comparatively near future."

The accompanying interesting tabular statement of unemployment statistics in the principal industrial countries of the world has been compiled by the International Labour Office and published in its weekly journal of January 5.

RECENT STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES

Country	Source of information	Latest figures available (end of month)	Number unemployed		Percentage unemployed		Unemployment Index: (Year ago =100)
			1930	1929	1930	1929	
Austria.....	Number on benefit	15 Dec.	262,911	167,487	-	-	157
Belgium.....	“ “ wholly	Nov.	36,000	6,895	5.6	1.1	522
	“ “ partially		74,000	13,176	11.6	2.1	562
Czechoslovakia.....	Registered unemployed.....	Oct.	61,213	16,248	5.5	2.1	377
Danzig.....	“ “	Nov.	154,615	38,293			404
Denmark.....	Recorded by certain trade unions.....	“	20,272	13,146			154
Estonia.....	Registered unemployed.....	Oct.	44,202	36,302	15.3	13.0	122
Finland.....	“ “	“	3,282	3,055			107
France.....	Number on benefit.....	Nov.	9,716	4,997			194
	Registered unemployed.....	“	4,893	577			848
Germany.....	Number on benefit.....	15 Dec.	20,041	11,659			172
	Unemployed insured workers:	“	3,977,000	2,362,000			168
	wholly.....		2,549,115	1,627,859			157
	temporarily.....	Nov.	1,836,280	1,061,618	14.8	8.8	203
Great Britain and N. Ireland.....	Registered unemployed.....	“	532,518	263,987	4.3	2.2	172
Great Britain only.....	Recorded by certain trade unions.....	8 Dec.	2,306,963	1,309,504			176
Hungary.....	Registered unemployed.....	Nov.	23,333	15,910	18.8	10.3	147
Irish Free State.....	“ “	Oct.	20,775	20,720			100
Italy.....	“ “ wholly.....	Nov.	534,356	332,833			161
	“ “ partially.....	“	22,125	19,694			112
Latvia.....	“ “	Oct.	6,058	4,204			144
Netherlands.....	Unemployed insured.....	Nov.	46,807	20,941	11.8	5.3	224
Norway.....	Recorded by certain trade unions.....	Oct.	8,031	5,682	18.0	14.0	141
	Registered unemployed.....	Dec.	27,157	22,092			123
Poland.....	“ “ wholly.....	Oct.	141,422	76,818	17.5	8.9	184
	“ “ partially.....	“	91,854	84,060	19.8	15.3	109
Roumania.....	“ “	“	36,147	5,481			659
Saar.....	“ “	Nov.	12,110	6,408	7.0	3.4	189
Sweden.....	Recorded by certain trade unions.....	Oct.	43,927	27,529	12.2	8.6	160
Switzerland.....	Registered unemployed.....	Nov.	18,294	8,657			211
Yugoslavia.....	“ “	Oct.	6,609	4,739			139
Australia.....	Recorded by certain trade unions.....	3rd Qu.	90,379	52,480	20.5	12.1	172
Canada.....	“ “	Oct.	21,200	12,716	10.8	6.0	167
New Zealand.....	“ “	3rd Qu.	7,197	5,226	13.5	9.4	138
Japan.....	Estimated by Prefects.....	Aug.	386,394	*268,598	5.5	*4.1	144
Palestine.....	Estimated unemployed.....	Oct.	5,450	2,300			237
United States.....	Recorded by certain trade unions.....	Nov.			22.0	12.0	183
	<i>Employment Index</i> (Manufactures, 1926=100).....				78.6	98.8	80.0

* September, 1929.

The annual report of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, states that various reports received by the Bureau during the year indicate a growth of the 5-day week in industry, especially in the building trades. An analysis of the material available to the

bureau in February, 1930, showed that the 5-day week was then in existence in one or more of the building trades in at least 97 cities, involving 349,296 building-trades employees. In 17 of these cities, with 271,996 workers, all building trades were on a 5-day week basis.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30 last. The text of this measure appeared in the April issue at page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereunder with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or accept in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

Section 5 of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act authorized the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, to make necessary regulations under the Statute. Those regulations have not yet been made. The Act, however, was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions as to current and fair and reasonable rates of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, which has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council

adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924, requires that all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give

effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district. or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively

the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being

performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts Awarded Recently

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above mentioned:—

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Electrical work at the Royal Canadian Air Force Hangar, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, The Canadian Comstock Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 12, 1930. Amount of contract, \$4,100.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$1 00	8
Bricklayers' labourers.....	0 45	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters.....	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 70	8
Ordinary labourers.....	0 40	8
Roofers (sheet metal).....	0 70	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	per day 6 50	8
	per hour	
Structural ironworkers.....	1 00	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 70	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Concrete workers.....	0 40	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Roofers (felt and gravel).....	0 70	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 45	8

Plumbing work at the Royal Canadian Air Force, Hangar, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, The McClung Hardware, Ltd., Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, December 12, 1930. Amount of contract, \$4,361.00. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of an addition and alterations to the public building at Kenogami, P.Q. Name of contractors, Gagnon & Co., Ltd., Jonquiere, P.Q. Date of contract, December 5, 1930. Amount of contract, \$2,722.80. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers.....	\$0 40	8
Concrete mixers.....	0 45	8
Concrete floaters.....	0 55	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 75	8
Stone masons.....	1 00	8
Stone cutters, limestone.....	0 75	8
Stone cutters, granite.....	1 00	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Structural steel workers.....	1 10	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 55	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Felt and gravel roofers.....	0 55	8
Terrazzo layers.....	1 00	8
Marble and tile setters.....	1 00	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Metal lathers.....	0 60	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers.....	0 55	8
Steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Skilled labourers and helpers.....	0 45	8
	per day	
Driver, horse and cart.....	5 00	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	6 50	8
	per week	
Motor truck driver.....	17 50	8

Construction of wharf repairs at Fairhaven, Charlotte Co., N.B. Name of contractors, Luther Rogerson & Son, Leonardville, N.B. Date of contract, November 15, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately \$8,500.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per per day week
Carpenters.....	\$0 65	8 48
Blacksmiths.....	0 65	8 48
Labourers.....	0 35	8 48
	per day	
Horse, cart and driver.....	4 50	8 48
Team, wagon and driver.....	6 50	8 48

Installation of electric plant, wiring and fittings in the public building at Arichat, N.S. Name of contractor, Wm. W. Hoyt, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, December 12, 1930. Amount of contract, \$1,465.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per per day week
Electricians.....	\$0 90	8 48
Electricians' helpers.....	0 45	8 48

Installation of electric wiring and fittings in public building, Owen Sound, Ont. Name of

contractors, Patterson Electric Ltd. Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 6, 1930. Amount of contract, \$1,947.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Electricians.....	\$0 75	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 50	8

Construction of a wharf extension at St. Omer, Bonaventure Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Omer Arseneau, St. Omer, P.Q. Date of contract, December 6, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately \$23,408.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Master carpenter.....	\$0 60	8
Carpenters.....	0 50	8
Timbermen.....	0 40	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 50	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

Construction of a breakwater wharf at Cockburn Island, District of Algoma East, Ont. Name of contractors, McLarty, Harten & Urber, Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, December 6, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately \$26,237.27. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 75	8
Quarry men.....	0 45	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 65	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Teamsters, team and wagon.....	per day 6 50	8
	per hour	
Truck driver.....	0 50	8
Derrick hoist operators.....	0 85	8
Diver.....	1 00	8
Diver's tender.....	0 50	8
Timbermen.....	0 60	8

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Bamfield East, Comox Alberni District, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, November 25, 1930. Amount of contract, approx-

imately \$6,260.17. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver foreman.....	\$1 25	8
Pile driver engineer.....	1 12½	8
Pile driver boomman.....	1 06½	8
Pile driver bridgeman.....	1 00	8
Fireman.....	0 68½	8
Powdermen.....	0 68½	8
Labourers.....	0 50	8
Divers.....	2 00	
	per day	
Pipelayers.....	4 75	8
Pipefitters.....	5 25	8
Pumpmen.....	5 50	8

Construction of a public wharf at Petit de Grat, N.S. Name of contractors, Thos. D. Morrison of Descousse, Harry J. Doyle and Charles D. Doyle of Rocky Bay, N.S. Date of contract, December 6, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,016.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per per day week
Carpenters.....	\$0 60	8 48
Labourers.....	0 35	8 48
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8 48
	per day	
Horse, cart and driver.....	4 50	8 48
Team, wagon and driver.....	7 00	8 48
	per hour	
Painters.....	0 60	8 48

Reconstruction of pile bent and timber decking wharf at Lund, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, December 11, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,862.47. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per per day week
Pile driver foreman.....	\$1 25	8 48
Pile driver engineer.....	1 12½	8 48
Pile driver man.....	1 00	8 48
Pile driver bridgeman.....	1 00	8 48
Fireman.....	0 68½	8 48
Pile driver boom man.....	1 00	8 48

Construction of alterations and additions to the public building at Antigonish, N.S. Name of contractor, James W. Taylor, Antigonish,

N.S. Date of contract, December 22, 1930. Amount of contract, \$9,006.50 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages		Hours of labour	
	Not less than	per hour	Not more than	per day
Concrete workers.....	\$0 35	8	48	
Concrete mixers.....	0 40	8	48	
Concrete floaters.....	0 45	8	48	
Concrete finishers.....	0 60	8	48	
Stone masons.....	0 60	8	48	
Stone cutters.....	0 70	8	48	
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8	48	
Structural steel workers.....	0 75	8	48	
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8	48	
Helpers.....	0 40	8	48	
Felt and gravel roofers.....	0 55	8	48	
Terrazzo layers.....	1 00	8	48	
Carpenters.....	0 60	8	48	
Painters.....	0 60	8	48	
Glaziers.....	0 60	8	48	
Helpers.....	0 40	8	48	
Marble and tile setters.....	1 00	8	48	
Metal lathers.....	0 60	8	48	
Plasterers.....	1 00	8	48	
Helpers.....	0 40	8	48	
Plumbers.....	0 60	8	48	
Helpers.....	0 40	8	48	
Steam fitters.....	0 60	8	48	
Helpers.....	0 40	8	48	
Electricians.....	0 60	8	48	
Helpers.....	0 40	8	48	
Labourers.....	0 35	8	48	
Driver, horse and cart.....	per day	4 50	8	48
Driver, team and wagon.....	6 50	8	48	
Motor truck driver—	per week			
1 ton.....	22 00	8	48	
2 ton.....	28 00	8	48	

Construction of two cable huts, one at Cape Traverse, P.E.I., and the other at Cape Tormentine, N.B. Name of contractors, Henry J. Phillips and Peter G. Clark, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Date of contract, November 19, 1930. Amount of contract, \$1,550.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages		Hours of labour	
	Not less than	per hour	Not more than	per day
Labourers.....	\$0 35	8		
Carpenters.....	0 50	8		
Painters.....	0 50	8		
Driver, horse and cart.....	per day	5 00	8	
Driver, team and wagon.....	6 50	8		

Construction of alterations, additions, new foundation and heating to the Drill Hall, New Westminster, B.C. Name of contractor, Angus McGougan, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 2, 1930. Amount of contract, \$6,240.85. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages		Hours of labour	
	Not less than	per hour	Not more than	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$1 00	8		
Concrete finishers.....	0 93½	8		
Concrete floaters.....	0 56½	8		
Concrete mixers.....	0 56½	8		
Concrete workers.....	0 56½	8		
Electricians.....	1 17½	8		
Electricians' helpers.....	0 62½	8		
Labourers.....	0 50	8		
Painters and glaziers.....	0 90	8		
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 25	8		
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 62½	8		
Sheet metal workers.....	1 12½	8		
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 56½	8		
Teamsters, team and wagon.....	1 25	8		
Truck drivers (motor).....	0 50	8		

Construction of a 200 ft. extension to the Government wharf at Midland, Ont. Name of contractors, Rayner Construction Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 2, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately \$56,152.61. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages		Hours of labour	
	Not less than	per hour	Not more than	per day
Hoist engineer.....	\$0 80	8		
Pile driver engineer.....	0 80	8		
Carpenters.....	0 75	8		
Concrete finishers.....	0 60	8		
Concrete mixer engineer.....	0 75	8		
Firemen.....	0 45	8		
Labourers.....	0 40	8		
Teamsters.....	0 40	8		
Carters.....	0 40	8		
Truck driver.....	0 50	8		
Acetylene burners.....	0 50	8		
Divers.....	1 00	-		

Construction of a wharf at Pointe St. Pierre, Gaspé Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Joachim J. Leclerc, of St. Joachim Tourelle, P.Q. Date of contract, December 6, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately \$18,834.48. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages		Hours of labour	
	Not less than	per hour	Not more than	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 50	8		
Timbermen.....	0 40	8		
Labourers.....	0 35	8		
Blacksmiths.....	0 50	8		
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 40	8		

Construction of addition and alteration to the public building at Magog, P.Q. Name of contractors, Stewart Construction Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of contract, December 9, 1930. Amount of contract, \$5,433.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers	0 40	8
Concrete mixers	0 45	8
Concrete floaters	0 55	8
Concrete finishers	0 75	8
Stone masons	1 10	8
Stone cutters, limestone	0 75	8
Stone cutters, granite	1 00	8
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 10	8
Structural steel workers	1 10	8
Carpenters and joiners	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers	0 60	8
Felt and gravel roofers	0 60	8
Terrazzo layers	1 00	8
Marble and tile setters	1 10	8
Plasterers	1 00	8
Metal lathers	0 75	8
Painters and glaziers	0 60	8
Plumbers	0 70	8
Steamfitters	0 70	8
Electricians	0 65	8
Labourers	0 35	8
Skilled labourers and helpers	0 45	8
	per day	
Driver, horse and cart	5 50	8
Driver, team and wagon	7 50	8
	per week	
Motor truck driver	18 00	8

Construction of customs and immigration building at Clair, N.B. Name of contractors, John W. Powers and Edmund R. Casey, both of Edmundston, N.B. Date of contract, December 8, 1930. Amount of contract, \$6,477.60 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per per day week
Concrete workers	\$0 35	8 48
Concrete mixers	0 35	8 48
Concrete floaters	0 45	8 48
Concrete finishers (floor)	0 60	8 48
Concrete finishers (wall)	1 00	8 48
Bricklayers	1 00	8 48
Carpenters	0 65	8 48
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8 48
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 45	8 48
Metal lathers	0 65	8 48
Plasterers	1 00	8 48
Plasterers' helpers	0 45	8 48
Painters and glaziers	0 60	8 48
Plumbers	0 65	8 48
Plumbers' helpers	0 45	8 48
Steamfitters	0 65	8 48
Steamfitters' helpers	0 45	8 48
Electricians	0 60	8 48
Electricians' helpers	0 45	8 48
Labourers (common)	0 35	8 48
Labourers (skilled)	0 40	8 48
	per day	
Horse, cart and driver	4 80	8 48
Team, wagon and driver	7 00	8 48
	per hour	
Motor truck driver	0 45	8 48

Construction of wharf improvements at Tadoussac, P.Q. Name of contractor, Henry Lemelin, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, December 16, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately \$39,930.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Mechanics	\$0 55	8
Carpenters	0 55	8
Blacksmiths	0 55	8
Timbermen	0 40	8
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40	8
Labourers	0 35	8
	per day	
Carters	5 60	8
Teamsters	6 50	8

Construction of a public wharf at Louisburg, N.S. Name of contractor, Colin R. MacDonald, Antigonish, N.S. Date of contract, December 1, 1930. Amount of contract approximately \$63,750.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per per day week
Carpenters	0 60	8 48
Blacksmiths	0 60	8 48
Labourers	0 35	8 48
	per day	
Driver, horse and cart	4 80	8 48
Driver, team and wagon	6 50	8 48
	per hour	
Timbermen	0 50	8 48

Construction of a public building at Kam-sack, Sask. Name of contractors, Wilson & Wilson, Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, December 24, 1930. Amount of contract, \$23,200.00 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons	\$1 45	8
Hollow tile layers	1 45	8
Marble and tile setters	1 45	8
Plasterers	1 35	8
Stone cutters	1 35	8
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 25	8
Sheet metal workers	1 10	8
Structural steel workers	1 00	8
Electricians	1 00	8
Concrete finishers	1 00	8
Carpenters and joiners	0 90	8
Teamsters, team and wagon	0 90	8
Painters and glaziers	0 87½	8
Felt and gravel roofers	0 85	8
Steam hoist engineers	0 75	8
Terrazzo layers	0 75	8
Electricians' helpers	0 65	8
Plasterers' helpers	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 65	8
Gasoline hoist engineers	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 50	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers	0 50	8
Truck drivers	0 50	8
Concrete floaters	0 45	8
Concrete mixers	0 45	8
Concrete workers	0 45	8
Labourers	0 45	8
	per yard	
Metal lathers	0 08	8

Construction of a wharf at Point Fleurent, Bonaventure Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Joachim J. Leclerc, St. Joachim de Tourelle, P. Q. Date of contract, December 6, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately \$26,473.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Master carpenter.....	\$0 60	8
Carpenters.....	0 50	8
Blacksmith.....	0 50	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Timbermen.....	0 40	8

Docking, repairing, chipping, scraping and painting of Steel Hopper Scow No. 105, at Pictou, N.S. Name of contractors, The Pictou Foundry and Machine Co., Pictou, N.S. Date of contract, December 1, 1930. Amount of contract, \$1,150.00. A fair wages clause was inserted in the contract.

Docking, repairing, chipping, scraping and painting of Steel Hopper Scow No. 115, at Pictou, N.S. Name of contractor, The Pictou Foundry and Machine Co., Pictou, N.S. Date of contract, December 1, 1930. Amount of contract, \$975.00. A fair wages clause was inserted in the contract.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc)

Construction of interior fittings in the public building at Saskatoon, Sask. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, November 17, 1930. Amount of contract, \$23,255.00. The "B" conditions* were inserted in the contract.

Construction of interior fittings in the public building at Beauharnois, P.Q. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, December 2, 1930. Amount of contract, \$1,235.00. The "B" conditions* were inserted in the contract.

Construction of interior fittings in the public building at Gretna, Man. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, December 12, 1930. Amount of contract, \$840.00. The "B" conditions* were inserted in the contract.

Construction of interior fittings in the public building at Saint-Pascal, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, December 24, 1930. Amount of contract, \$885.00. The "B" conditions* were inserted in the contract.

Construction of interior fittings in the public building at Sydenham, Ont. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, December 24, 1930. Amount of contract, \$735.00. The "B" conditions* were inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Furnishing and erection of one 135' through plate girder swing span, hand operated, at Courtenay Bay Trestle, Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Co., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 23, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately \$39,945.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day per week
Structural steel workers.....	\$0 75	8 48
Hoisting engineer.....	0 65	8 48
Carpenters.....	0 75	8 48
Blacksmiths.....	0 65	8 48
Painters.....	0 65	8 48
Riggers.....	0 65	8 48
Firemen.....	0 45	8 48
Concrete workers.....	0 45	8 48
Labourers.....	0 40	8 48
	per day	
Horse, cart and driver.....	5 00	8 48
Team, wagon and driver.....	7 00	8 48

Construction of an extension to the railway train shed at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Standard Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 29, 1930. Amount of contract, \$25,495.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day per week
Carpenters.....	\$0 73	8 44
Painters and glaziers.....	0 73	8 44
Bricklayers.....	1 15	8 44
Roofers.....	0 65	8 44
Concrete workers' helpers.....	0 45	8 44
Labourers.....	0 45	8 44

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following are statements of payments made in November and December, 1930, respectively for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payments to

* Shown on page 87.

the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:

November, 1930

Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.—	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	\$1,932 35
Interprovincial Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.	116 35
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.—	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	312 37
Capital Rubber Stamp Works, Ottawa, Ont.	13 80
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms—	
Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.	14,081 41
Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont.	1,124 55
Sainthill-Levine Co., Montreal, P.Q.	93 25
Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	582 61
Barymore Cloth Co., Toronto, Ont.	2,564 30
R. J. Devlin Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	875 70
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	306 55
Gutta Percha & Rubber, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	360 25
Canadian Goodrich Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	308 29
Mail bag fittings—	
Ontario Equipment Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	1,010 00
Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.	1,104 63

Scales—	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	1,097 35
Cotton duck bagging—	
J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.	2,547 70
Stamping ink and pads—	
J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont.	500 71
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	29 05

December, 1930

Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.—	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	965 09
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.—	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	314 86
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms—	
Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.	20,256 99
Mail bag fittings—	
Ontario Equipment Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	2,020 00
C. Richardson & Co., St. Mary's, Ont.	580 70
Scales—	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	764 00
Stamping ink and pads—	
J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont.	177 90
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	111 80
Letter boxes—	
Collins Wire Goods Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	875 00

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

THREE RIVERS, QUEBEC.—A CERTAIN CONTRACTOR AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNIONS OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS.

This agreement, which covers the conditions of work on one contract, is to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931, in so far as the wage scale is concerned and to the end of the contract in so far as the other conditions are concerned. The agreement is similar to the one covering another contract which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1930, with the following exceptions:

Wages: the wage rates paid to the classes of work mentioned in the other agreement are the same as in this, but the following additional

classes are included: journeymen plumbers 70 cents per hour, junior journeymen plumbers 55 cents, plumbers' apprentices 30 to 40 cents, licensed electricians 50 cents, carpenters' apprentices 40 cents, truck drivers 40 cents, firemen with certificate 55 cents, plaster mixers and hod carriers 45 cents, terrazzo expert, tile and mosaic layers \$1, mortar and celanite mixers 45 cents, stationary engineers on portable machines 60 cents, wood lathers \$3 per thousand, metal lathers 45 cents per hour, pipe layers 45 cents, cement finishers 70 cents.

All workmen and foremen will be secured through the unions.

If the contractor or sub-contractor violates any of the clauses of the agreement, they will have to pay to the Central Council of National Catholic Unions of Three Rivers \$10 per day for each infraction and a fine of \$10 per day for each workman employed who is not a member of these unions.

In case of dispute the matter will be referred to a joint committee consisting of two representatives of each party. If unable to agree, a fifth member will be chosen and the decision of the committee as so formed will be final and binding. There will be no stoppage of work while the committee is considering the dispute.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

HALIFAX, N.S.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 269.

Agreement to be in effect from November 30, 1930, to November 30, 1931, and from year to year thereafter unless either party gives notice 30 days before November 30, of any year.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR

GAZETTE, February, 1928, and February, 1930, with the following exceptions:

In the previous agreement one clause reads as follows:

"That not less than six men be employed in the holds of ships, whether discharging, loading or shifting cargo. This clause not to apply to coastal or grain steamers. Any question of practicability to be discussed by the Business Agent of the Longshoremen's Association and a representative of the Steamship Company concerned."

A dispute over the interpretation of the last sentence of this clause resulted in a strike on one ship which was reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1930, page 499, and in the appointment of a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the report of the board being given in the issue for June, 1930, page 632. This sentence has been omitted from the present agreement.

Time and one half will be paid for work after 6 p.m. on Saturdays instead of double time as was previously provided.

Any dispute as to the interpretation of any clauses of the agreement which cannot be settled between the parties will be referred to a committee consisting of one representative of each party and a third chosen by them; the majority decision of this committee will be final and binding.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 810 (COAL HANDLERS AND TRIMMERS).

Agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1930, to October 31, 1931, and from year to year thereafter until either party gives 30 days' notice before October 31, of any year.

The agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1928, with only minor changes in working conditions.

The regular rate of pay remains at 80 cents per hour for day work and \$1 per hour for night work.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 1039 (STEAMSHIP HORSE AND CATTLE FITTERS, SEALERS, LINERS AND CLEANERS).

Agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1930, to October 31, 1931, and from year to year thereafter until either party gives notice of change 30 days prior to October 31, of any year.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1928, with only a minor change in working conditions.

The regular rate of pay remains at 65 cents per hour for day work and 97½ cents per hour for night work.

Service: Personal

VICTORIA, B.C.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, LOCAL No. 459.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1930, to June 1, 1931.

Hours: 8 per day, six per week.

Overtime for waiters, time and one half.

Work permits to cost \$1 per month payable to the local union.

Wages to include meals while working. Wages per week: chefs \$36, second fry cook \$30, night cook, \$32.40, cooks' helpers \$19.90, dish washers \$18, waiters \$18 per week or 45 cents per hour on short shifts, waitresses \$15 per week or 35 cents per hour on short shifts; at white lunches, cafeterias, etc., counter men \$18 per week, counter girls and pantry girls. \$12, bus girls \$9; waitresses at hotels \$35 per month with room or \$45 per month without room.

In case of shortage of help, non-experienced help may be employed and they will be paid \$15 per week for men and \$12 per week for girls for two months, after which time they will become union members and receive the union rate of pay.

A bill to provide for the reduction of the hours of work in mines has been introduced in the French Chamber of Disputes by Mr. Dura-four, a former Minister of Labour. Under its provisions a working day of 7½ hours would be established for a period of six months, and of 7¼ for another six months; this reduction in hours of work not giving rise to a reduction in wages. The promoters of the bill pointed out that, according to the accepted French social policy, miners are entitled to shorter hours of work than those laid down by general legislation on account of the strenuous nature of the work. No objection, it was stated, is taken to such discrimination by other classes of labour.

Workers' productive societies in the United States have declined in number in recent years according to data secured by the Bureau of Labour Statistics in connection with its latest study of co-operative societies published in the *Monthly Labour Review* for December. There were only 20 workers' productive societies in operation at the end of 1929 as compared with 39 in 1925, the date of the last previous comprehensive survey. Although the number of enterprises had decreased, the sales, share capital, surplus and reserves, and net profit per society were larger in 1929 than in 1925. A smaller amount was returned to the stockholders in 1929, however, as more of the profit was retained in the business.

The City Council of Hamilton, Ontario, has invited twenty-six other municipalities in the province to join in sending a delegation to Ottawa to request the Dominion Government to put some form of unemployment insurance into effect before next winter.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1930

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices in December continued downward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being lower than in November.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was again lower at \$10.10 at the beginning of December, as compared with \$10.25 for November; \$11.83 for December, 1929; \$11.31 for December 1928; \$11.17 for December, 1927; \$11.18 for December, 1926; \$11.56 for December, 1925; \$10.58 for December, 1924; \$10.73 for December, 1923; \$10.39 for December, 1922; \$11.00 for December, 1921; \$14.84 for December, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.65 for December, 1918; and \$7.96 for December, 1914. Of the twenty-nine foods included in the budget twenty-four were lower than in November, the most important declines being in the prices of beef, pork, lard, butter, bread, flour, rolled oats, beans, evaporated apples, prunes and potatoes. Seasonal increases occurred in the prices of eggs. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$20.46 at the beginning of December, as compared with \$20.60 for November; \$22.11 for December, 1929; \$21.56 for December, 1928; \$21.37 for December, 1927; \$21.40 for December, 1926; \$21.87 for December, 1925; \$20.90 for December, 1924; \$21.21 for December, 1923; \$20.97 for December, 1922; \$21.49 for December, 1921; \$25.67 for December, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.64 for December, 1918; and \$14.26 for December, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, continued downward, being 77.8 for December, as compared with 79.8 for November; 96 for December, 1929; 94.6 for December, 1928; 97.2 for December, 1927; and 97.9 for December, 1926. One hundred and twenty-two prices quotations were lower, thirty were higher and three hundred and fifty were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials seven of the eight main groups were lower, while one showed a slight increase. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group,

mainly because of lower prices for grains, milled products, raw rubber and hay; the Animals and their Products group, due to lower prices for canned salmon, hides, butter, cheese, eggs and hogs; the Fibres, Textile and Textile Products group, because of declines in the prices of raw cotton, raw jute, hessian, manila, hemp, raw wool, and worsted cloth yarns; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of price reductions for certain lines of lumber and for wood pulp; the Iron and its Products group, because of lower prices for automobile body plates and scrap; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower prices for electrolytic copper, copper wire bars, silver, tin and zinc; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to declines in the prices of arsenious oxide, iodine and shellac. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group was slightly higher, due mainly to an increase in the price of bituminous coal.

In the grouping according to purpose, both consumers' goods and producers' goods were lower, the former due chiefly to lower prices for bread, flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, cheese and eggs, and the latter due to reduced quotations for certain lines of lumber, wheat, oats, flax, corn, raw cotton, raw jute, raw wool, hides, hogs, copper, tin and silver, which more than offset higher prices for barley, bran, raw silk, lambs and steers.

In the grouping according to origin, lower prices for wheat, oats, flax, corn, hogs, wool, hides, pulp, tin and silver caused a decline in the raw and partly manufactured goods. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods were also lower because of lower quotations for flour, shorts, cheese, canned salmon, copper wire bars and brass. Domestic farm products, articles of marine origin, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin declined.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of December, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of

quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provisions for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published

in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1928, and monthly since January, 1929. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Household

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1;

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

Table with 12 columns: LOCALITY, Sirloin steak, Round steak, Rib roast, Shoulder roast, Stewing, Veal, Mutton, Fresh, Salt, Bacon (Breakfast), and Ham. Rows list various Canadian locations and their corresponding prices in cents.

a Price per single quart higher. b Price in bulk lower. c Formerly quoted 11-15 cents but milk at 15 cents per quart not extensively sold.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1930

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs			Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold) per lb. tin.		Fresh, specials, and e-tras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19-2	31.1	20.9	13.3	58.9	21.3	20.4	33.7	20.8	58.5	45.9	12.1	34.9	38.2
12-9	34.5	—	—	55.0	18.1	17.5	26.9	21.6	60.0	49.6	11.8	37.9	42.0
10	35	—	—	60	16.7	15.5	25.4	21.5	59	50.7	13-15	35	40.3
15	35	—	—	50-60	17.8	20	30.3	19.8	52.5	44.8	12-13	35.5	41.2
15	35	—	—	60	18.3	15.5	25.9	20.5	57.6	49.3	10	39	42.1
12	—	—	—	60	18.3	15	25.4	23.3	72.5	51.8	a 12.5	40	41.6
12	40	—	15	19	—	—	29.5	23.7	60	50	10	40	43
12-15	25-30	—	—	50	18.4	21.5	25	20.7	58.3	51.1	12	38	43.8
12	35	—	—	60	20	19	29	22	53.8	48.3	b 10-12	35	38.5
16-0	36.7	—	10.0	55.0	19.2	17.9	32.9	21.3	58.2	50.4	12.1	36.3	39.9
12	35	—	10	60	18.1	17	37.1	21.8	54.8	48.7	10-12	39.9	41.1
18	35	—	10	60	19	16.8	38.3	21.6	73.8	51	a 13.5	39.5	43.2
20	40	—	—	60	20	19.6	31.9	21.7	59.2	51.4	12	35.9	37.4
14	—	—	—	50	19.5	18	24.2	20	45	—	12	30	38
15-7	31.4	21.8	9.3	57.9	21.0	21.3	27.3	20.7	59.1	46.1	11.1	32.0	34.2
12	28	25	—	50	24.3	19.2	27	20.5	59.8	43.1	14	30.2	33.5
15	30-35	25	10	60	—	21.5	—	25	22.2	64.4	45.3	12	32
13-15	28-32	20-22	10	—	20.7	20	25.7	20.2	56.7	50.4	a 10	30.5	33.1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.5	20.2	53.7	43.5	10	—	34.7
—	—	20	—	20.5	—	—	—	19.1	62.5	47.1	9	—	34.4
20	—	10	8	60	21.2	18.7	25.3	19.4	60.6	52.6	10	32.5	33
—	—	8	—	50	—	25	30	22.7	48	43	10	31.7	35
15-20	35	25	8	60-75	19.3	21.9	29.3	19.7	68.3	49.2	12-13	35.1	36.8
—	15	10	10	60	20	22.5	27.8	22	58.3	40.9	12	32.2	33.5
19-0	31.3	22.1	11.4	63.3	21.0	19.9	36.4	20.2	58.6	45.4	12-3	34.8	37.5
18	30	22	—	—	21.1	20.1	39.5	19.7	71.1	46	12	35	35.4
16	34	19	—	—	21.3	17	34.7	20.7	55	46	10	35	36
15	35	25	10-20	—	17.5	16.8	33.6	18.7	61.4	44	10	33	36.3
—	18	—	—	—	25	20	32.7	20.6	52.5	42.6	a 9-5	35.5	37.6
20	28	20	—	60	19.2	20	36.3	22.8	54.7	43.1	10	32.8	35.7
17	32	20-24	10	75	22.3	20	32.4	20.7	57.3	45.3	a 12	35	36.2
20	30	20	12	—	25	19	36.5	20.5	56.4	41.8	a 11-4	34.7	38.4
18	30	16	9	—	23.7	17.4	40.6	19.8	67.2	45.6	12	38.2	27
20	35	25	—	—	22.5	22.5	35.4	20.6	63.3	52.5	b 13	—	38.4
20	35	30	—	—	18.7	18	38	19	57	47.3	a 13	35	37.3
20	30	20	—	75	18.7	16.7	44.6	20.2	63	43.7	12	34.3	38.8
20	32	20-25	15	—	20.4	18.8	35	19.5	61	46.6	12	36	36.7
15	35	20-23	12	—	19.5	23	35.6	19.8	57.1	48.6	a 11-8	35	37.8
—	—	25	—	50	21.5	21	36.7	19	63.4	49.3	12	34.2	37.1
—	25	—	12.5	19.7	17.5	25.5	34.8	18.5	56.7	42.1	c 11	33.5	36.3
—	26	8	50	20.7	19.3	36.7	17.8	19.4	54	45.7	12	35.5	35.8
16	32	20-30	—	20.7	18.7	27.4	18.6	54.7	44.8	a 11-8	33.5	36.4	37
18	32-35	17-22	12	19.3	21.1	22	42.8	20.4	60.7	43	11	30.5	36
20	30	20	—	21	22.7	34.1	19.2	59.4	46.1	12	37.8	38.7	39
—	—	30	—	22.5	18.5	44.4	18.6	50.6	46.1	12	34.8	38.1	40
—	—	—	—	19	—	41.6	20.2	55	43.6	12	—	38	41
—	—	—	—	20	22.5	34.2	18.8	60.2	46	a 12.5	37.5	38.4	42
—	—	—	—	21	41.5	20.3	63.7	20.8	63.7	43.8	15	33.7	36.2
—	—	25-30	28	10	75	25	22.5	23.4	49.8	49.8	15	33.3	38
—	30	—	—	70	20	20	32.3	21.8	55	45	16	—	39.5
25	—	20	—	—	23.3	23	31.8	22	59.3	41	a 16.7	38.8	47
—	—	18	—	—	19.2	22	43.5	20.2	61.8	46.5	13	35	39.1
—	—	18	10	—	21.5	16.7	38.4	22.4	54.2	44.3	a 12.5	38	39.4
—	—	18	—	60	20	19.3	35.5	21.5	52.9	46.1	a 12.5	—	40.1
—	—	18.0	—	—	23.0	19.2	33.9	20.7	57.1	42.2	12.0	33.3	37.2
18-25	32	18	12	—	21	18.3	36	18.9	62.1	41.5	b 12	34	37.7
—	18	—	—	—	25	20	31.8	22.4	52	42.8	12	32.5	36.7
27.0	28.3	15.0	16.3	—	23.8	22.3	33.4	21.5	51.8	41.9	12.5	32.0	38.1
25	30	15	—	—	25	22	31.6	19.7	—	44	13	31.2	38.1
30	30	12	12.5	—	22.5	20	33.3	23.7	42.5	38.4	11	33	39.7
28	—	—	—	20	24	22	30	21.2	61.1	45.2	13	31.4	36.2
25	25	18	—	—	25	25	38.7	21.5	—	40.1	13	32.5	38.4
24.3	27.7	16.7	19.0	—	24.5	23.5	32.5	20.1	55.1	42.3	11.6	33.0	38.6
30	30	20	—	—	23.5	26.2	27.5	21.4	54.1	40.2	12	32.2	39.1
25	30	18	—	—	25	25	33.3	18.5	52.5	44	a 3	35	41.1
20-25	20-25	—	15	—	22.1	22.8	25.7	20.2	54.6	41.3	a 11.1	31.5	37.2
26	30-32	12	21	—	24.5	22.2	38.7	20.4	56.1	40.2	11	34.1	38.7
18	25	—	20	—	27.3	21.3	37.1	20.2	58	45.6	11	32.2	37.1
23.0	28.6	—	16.6	—	22.8	22.0	36.7	22.8	61.3	48.2	13.4	37.8	41.7
30	35	—	—	18	23.3	25	43.5	24.2	57.5	45	a 12.5	35	40.9
30	35	—	—	20	26.2	25	35.7	24.6	61.1	49.4	a 14.3	40	43.4
18	25	—	—	20	25	24	35	24	65	53.1	a 14.3	40	43.5
—	22.5	—	—	13	22.9	22	39.2	19.8	59.9	49.1	11.1	36.9	38.9
15	28	—	—	15	19.9	17.5	34.6	20.1	59.8	44	11.1	34.7	38.9
20	25	—	—	—	21.6	19	38.2	20.6	61	46.6	a 14.3	37.6	43.9
—	—	—	—	—	23.7	20	23.7	24.3	58.2	46.2	a 12.5	37.8	40
—	—	—	15	—	20	22.5	26.9	25	67.9	52.5	a 16.7	40	43.7

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold) per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold) in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold) per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½ s., per can	Peas, standard, 2 s., per can	Corn, 2 s., per can
Dominion (average)	cents 29.9	cents 6.6	cents 18.0	cents 3.8	cents 5.4	cents 9.8	cents 12.0	cents 14.6	cents 13.5	cents 15.2
Nova Scotia (average)	29.1	7.0	17.5	4.5	5.3	9.8	12.4	15.5	13.2	14.9
1—Sydney.....	30.8	7.3		4.5	6.1	10.1	12.3	15.4	13.8	15
2—New Glasgow.....	26	6.7	16.6	4.2	5.3	9.8	12.6	14.5	12.3	13.5
3—Amherst.....	27	7.3	16	4.4	5.5	9.8	13.3	15.6	13.9	14.4
4—Halifax.....	30.3	6.7	18.5	3.6	6.2	10.5	13.7	16.1	11.7	15.3
5—Windsor.....	30.7	6.7-7.3	19.3	4.4	5.7	9.5	14.3	16.7	15.3	16.7
6—Truro.....	30.0	6.7	17.5	4.8	5.7	10	13.5	14.8	12.4	14.6
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	27.5	7.3	18	4.1	5.5	9.7	14.5	16.5	14.7	15
New Brunswick (average)	27.5	7.3	18.0	4.4	5.6	10.0	13.8	15.0	14.2	15.2
8—Moncton.....	31.4	7.3	18	4.6	6	10.5	14.8	15.6	14.3	14.6
9—St. John.....	29.2	7.3	19.3	4.2	6	9.8	11.7	15.5	13.9	15.3
10—Fredericton.....	27.6	7.3	16.8	4.1	5.2	9.5	15.2	14.6	12	14.6
11—Bathurst.....	27.5	7.3	18	4.8	5	10	13.5	14.3	16.5	16.2
Quebec (average)	26.7	5.5	17.2	4.1	6.1	8.8	12.0	13.0	13.3	14.2
12—Quebec.....	26.7	6	16.8	4.2	6	9.3	12.5	12.2	12.5	15.4
13—Three Rivers.....	28.3	5.3	18.5	4.7	6.5	9	13.6	14	16.4	15.2
14—Sherbrooke.....	28.3	5.6	17.2	4.2	6	9.2	12.1	13	12.1	14.6
15—Sorel.....	26.8	6	18.6	4.1	6	8.3	11	14	13.3	14.2
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	22.6	4.3	15.6	3.4	5.2	8.8	12.8	12.6	13.4	12.7
17—St. John's.....	26.3	4.7-6	17	3.8	6.2	8.9	11.4	12.4	13.3	14.1
18—Thetford Mines.....	28	5.7	17.5	4.3	6.3	7.9	11.6	12.9	13.9	14.8
19—Montreal.....	27.7	4.7-6.7	18.1	4.1	5.5	9.7	11.8	12.9	12.6	14
20—Hull.....	25.9	4.7-6.7	15.4	4.1	5.7	8.3	11.5	12.6	11.8	12.7
Ontario (average)	26.9	5.3-7.3	17.6	3.6	5.1	10.3	12.5	14.0	12.1	14.2
21—Ottawa.....	29.3	6	18.1	3.9	5.8	10.8	11.6	13.5	11.7	13.9
22—Brookville.....	29.3	6	15	3.9	5	11.5	14	13.3	13.3	15.2
23—Kingston.....	27.1	6	15.2	3.6	4.9	9.7	11.9	12.9	10	13.2
24—Belleville.....	25.7	5.7	16.3	3.6	5	10.1	12	12.3	11.8	13
25—Peterborough.....	28.9	6	16	3.7	5.1	10.7	12.4	13.3	10.8	14.4
26—Oshawa.....	29.4	6.6-7	16.3	3.2	5.2	9.6	11	13.7	10.5	13.7
27—Orillia.....	29.4	6	18.5	3.5	5	10.8	11.8	14.6	11.3	14.5
28—Toronto.....	35.1	6.7-7.3	18.2	3.6	5.2	10.1	12	14.4	12.5	14.1
29—Niagara Falls.....	36.1	6.7	19.3	3.9	5.2	9.9	13.3	14.1	13	15.5
30—St. Catharines.....	29.4	6.7	17.2	3.4	4.5	10.1	12.9	12.8	11.1	13.1
31—Hamilton.....	35.5	5.3	19	3.1	5	10.6	11.1	13.9	12.2	13.9
32—Brantford.....	31.2	4.7-7.3	17.4	3.1	4.9	10.7	11.7	13.3	11.4	13.7
33—Galt.....	32.5	6	18.1	3.3	5	11.2	14	14.4	10.3	14.4
34—Guelph.....	31.2	6	18.7	3.4	4.8	10.4	12.4	14.5	12	14.4
35—Kitchener.....	30.5	6	18	3.1	4.8	10.6	12.1	13.9	11.4	13.8
36—Woodstock.....	29	5.3-6	16	3.1	4.8	9.8	11.1	14.5	10.6	13.1
37—Stratford.....	26.7	6	17.2	3.1	4.7	9.9	11.5	14.1	11.7	13.8
38—London.....	29.4	6.6-7	17.8	3.3	5.1	10.5	12.5	14.2	12.3	14
39—St. Thomas.....	30.5	5.3-6.7	18.8	3.2	5.1	11.6	13.5	14.3	13.7	14.5
40—Chatham.....	28.4	5.3	16.8	3	5	10.5	13.3	13.8	12.1	13.8
41—Windsor.....	32.5	6.7-7.3	18.2	3.7	5.8	10.1	12.8	13.3	11.3	14.1
42—Sarnia.....	30.1	5.3	18	3	5	10.7	11.3	14.4	14.3	14.7
43—Owen Sound.....	28.8	6.6-7	19	3.3	4.4	9.7	14.1	15.3	13.5	15.3
44—North Bay.....	28.8	6.7	21.5	4.2	5.8	10	12.1	14	12	13.7
45—Sudbury.....	30.5	7.3-8	16.2	4.7	5.2	9.6	15.6	14.9	12.7	15.1
46—Cobalt.....	30.7	6.7	16.5	4.2	5.2	9.6	16	14.5	12.4	15.6
47—Timmins.....	29	7.3	15	4.1	5	9.5	12	15.1	14.7	14.6
48—Sault Ste Marie.....	28.2	6.7	19.3	4	6.2	10	12.3	14.4	13.3	14.7
49—Port Arthur.....	26.6	6.7	17.6	3.7	5.4	9.7	11	14	11.5	14.3
50—Fort William.....	28.1	6.7	18	3.9	5.4	9.8	11.4	14.6	12.8	13.5
Manitoba (average)	31.4	5.9	19.5	3.8	5.4	11.0	12.7	16.3	14.6	16.7
51—Winnipeg.....	32.7	5.6-6	20	3.8	5.5	10.1	12.8	16.2	14.4	16.4
52—Brandon.....	30.1	5.6-6.2	19	3.7	5.3	11.9	12.6	16.3	14.7	16.9
Saskatchewan (average)	32.5	6.4	18.3	3.6	5.1	10.8	12.2	17.2	16.6	18.0
53—Regina.....	33	5.0-6.7	20	3.5	5.5	11.5	12	17.7	18	17.7
54—Prince Albert.....	35.8	6.7	20	3.5	5	9.1	11.7	17.5	17.1	17.8
55—Saskatoon.....	30.5	6.7	15	3.7	5	11.1	11.8	15.8	15.4	17.7
56—Moose Jaw.....	30.7	6.4	20	3.7	5	11.4	13.4	17.9	15.9	18.8
Alberta (average)	31.2	7.2	18.9	3.7	5.2	9.8	10.3	14.7	15.5	17.5
57—Medicine Hat.....	32.9	6.7-7.4	18.7	3.8	5.6	10.7	10.7	15.6	18	18.6
58—Drumheller.....	33.3	7.4	20	3.9	5.3	10.8	10.8	13.3	15.4	18.9
59—Edmonton.....	27.6	6.7	18.9	3.6	4.9	9.2	10.1	14.1	15	15.8
60—Calgary.....	31	6.7	18.8	3.5	5.8	9.4	10.1	14.7	14.7	17.2
61—Lethbridge.....	31.1	8-8.3	18	3.6	4.5	8.7	9.7	15.6	14.3	17
British Columbia (average)	32.6	8.1	20.2	4.1	5.7	8.5	8.7	15.8	15.5	17.3
62—Fernie.....	33	8.3	18.6	3.8	5.7	9.7	9.1	16.1	15.8	18.1
63—Nelson.....	33.1	8.3	20	4.3	5.5	9.3	9.4	15.7	19.3	19.2
64—Trail.....	30	8.3	20	4.3	5.5	7.8	8	15	15	18.8
65—New Westminster.....	34.2	6.9	21.1	4.1	5.6	7.7	7.6	15.5	15.2	14.9
66—Vancouver.....	32.5	6.9	20.9	3.9	5.7	7.7	8.2	14	14.1	15.1
67—Victoria.....	30.5	8.3	20.4	4	5.8	8.3	8.7	15.1	14.9	16.2
68—Nanaimo.....	33.8	8.3	21.2	3.9	6.4	9.1	10.1	17.1	15.5	18.2
69—Prince Rupert.....	33.5	9.1	19.5	4.3	5.5	8.3	8.4	17.6	14.5	17.6

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1930

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
8-1	4-6	1-265	27-0	23-7	19-7	12-9	15-6	17-4	66-1	25-6	58-2	42-3
7-8	4-5	1-137	23-3	20-8	21-2	12-6	14-2	16-9	57-9	24-3	58-2	40-4
8-1	4-7	1-16	24-3	.....	21-3	13-5	14-4	17-5	50	25-1	60	40
8-2	4-7	1-205	23	20	.....	11-9	14-2	15-7	65	22	56	36-3
7-3	4-7	.913	18-6	20	21	14-5	13-9	17-3	56-7	25	50	47-5
7-8	4-4	1-013	27-4	19-2	.....	13-5	14-8	18-3	.....	24-5	.....	39
7-5	3-8	1-35	23-3	25	.....	11	13-7	16-7	.....	25	75	.....
7-7	4-7	1-179	23	20	.....	11-4	14-4	16	60	24-2	50	39
9-3	5	.825	18-3	15	15	14	14	15	72	27-5	55	45
7-6	4-6	.976	21-7	23-0	17-5	13-7	14-6	17-4	64-2	25-8	56-4	48-0
7-9	4-3	1-007	20-6	30	19	12-8	15	16-2	72-5	25-9	51-7	50
8-1	4-7	1-075	21-7	20	18	15	14-5	17-8	60	26-3	57-5	48
7-5	5	1-072	22-1	22	18	13	14-3	16-6	60	27	60	44-8
7-7	4-3	.75	22-3	20	15	14	14-5	19	.....	23-8	.....	49
7-9	5-6	1-198	24-0	31-0	18-3	13-0	16-3	16-2	66-2	26-0	66-0	41-3
8	5-5	1-10	23-6	26-6	18-5	14-7	15-2	17	75	23-9	75	38-6
8	7-4	1-166	25-4	30-7	19-7	14	17-1	16-7	80	26	75	42-5
7-6	5	1-168	23-8	26	17	12-9	18	16-8	58-3	26	72-3	43-1
7-5	7	1-189	25-2	.....	16	11-7	17-5	16-2	76-7	26-2	50	43
7-5	5	1-267	24-3	32-5	16-5	11-8	16-4	15	56-7	25	70	38-9
9-2	5-3	1-249	25	40	17-6	15	16-2	15	50	28-3	.....	41-5
6-5	5-7	1-316	24-7	37	20	13	16-8	15-2	58-7	28-7	.....	47-5
8-1	4-5	1-197	24-3	30-4	20-8	12-3	15-3	16-2	73-8	25	57-6	38-1
8-8	4-7	1-127	20	25	18-5	11-5	14-1	17-6	.....	25	62	38-2
7-9	4-4	1-266	27-3	22-6	20-0	13-0	15-5	17-9	65-0	25-4	55-7	38-6
8-5	5-2	1-18	24-8	27-6	20	11-9	15-3	18-5	75	26-7	51-3	40-5
7-7	4-2	1-24	25	20	20	12-5	15	19	65	27-5	57-5	40
7-9	4-7	1-25	26-1	20-4	.....	12-5	15-6	16-7	68-3	23-1	52-8	39-1
8-4	4-7	1-25	26-3	22	60	13-3	14-5	17-2	60	25-9	59-7	36-3
7-9	4-3	1-162	23-4	21	.....	12-7	15-1	17-5	65	27-9	57	37
6-8	4-2	1-055	22-1	24	.....	12-2	15-1	18-3	61	25-2	67	38-5
8-1	4-1	1-01	22-5	21-2	.....	13-7	16-1	18-5	71-7	26-8	55-3	36-8
8-3	4-7	1-18	24-3	23-2	.....	12-5	15	18-4	77-2	25-5	59-3	36-4
8-7	3-9	1-35	28-7	19-2	.....	12-2	17	16-7	72-5	25	56-7	41-3
7-7	4	1-30	26-1	26-7	.....	15-2	15-7	17	60	22-5	48	37-6
9	4-7	1-18	28-2	25	.....	11-8	14-8	16-5	67-5	23-5	58	37-1
7-9	4-4	1-223	25-4	21	.....	11-7	15-4	16	65	23-4	60	36-3
7-7	3-9	1-26	28	20	23	13	15-2	17-8	.....	25	52-5	36-6
8-3	3-7	1-144	29	21-2	.....	13-1	15-8	18	50	24-3	57	37-8
7-4	3-8	1-21	25-8	20-3	.....	11-6	14-7	16-5	52	22-8	65	35-5
6-1	3-8	1-34	27-8	16	.....	11-7	14-4	15-5	.....	25	55	36-1
8	3-9	1-22	27-1	26	.....	11-8	16-1	17-7	68-3	24	56-7	37-6
5-9	3-9	1-24	25-8	20-2	.....	11-2	14-7	16-7	.....	24-2	.....	35-2
6-9	4-2	1-32	25-8	18-2	.....	13-3	15	17-6	70	26	50	37-6
6-1	3-5	1-26	25-9	21-5	.....	13-5	14-3	16	60	25-3	49	35-8
6-7	3-9	1-25	24	20-2	.....	14-2	15-3	17-1	67-5	25-3	65	40-3
8-2	4-2	1-35	30	16-5	.....	12-8	15-1	19-1	.....	25-7	.....	39-7
8-2	4-3	1-17	25	25	.....	14	16-8	18-6	55	26-7	50	36-4
9	4-4	1-23	35	27-5	18	13	15	18-4	59-5	28-3	49-7	43
9-6	4-7	1-44	31-6	.....	21-2	16	18	22-3	72	29	49-7	42-4
9-4	7	1-806	40-4	25	21-5	14-2	17-1	19	69	26	65	45
8-8	5-2	1-77	40	.....	18	14-1	15-9	19-6	72-5	26-2	54-8	44-6
8-3	4-8	1-42	30-5	25	20-7	11-5	15-8	19	65-3	25-7	55	38-5
7-6	4-5	1-05	22-1	28-4	17-5	13-8	15-7	18-8	59-3	24-8	49-5	38-6
7-6	4	1-123	24-5	30	.....	14-3	14-9	19-9	61-7	25-9	54	41
7-9	4-8	.915	20-4	.....	.....	13-2	16-8	18-6	70-5	26-6	58-8	46-1
7-7	4-9	.923	20	.....	.....	12-6	15-7	18	65-1	25-4	51-4	45-4
8-1	4-6	.907	20-8	.....	.....	13-7	17-8	19-1	75-8	27-7	66-2	46-7
9-2	5-2	1-150	26-2	.....	22-0	14-2	17-5	20-2	67-7	25-6	62-6	48-4
9-6	4-5	1-206	30	.....	25	14-3	18-7	19-1	62	26-6	62-5	48-3
9-3	6-6	.93	18-7	.....	23-3	15	18-3	20-6	73-7	25-8	65	48-3
9-1	4-8	1-255	26-1	.....	17-6	12-8	15-8	18-2	68-5	24-2	61-4	48-5
8-9	4-7	1-21	30	.....	.....	14-7	17-3	22-7	66-4	25-8	61-6	48-3
8-6	4-2	1-301	28-1	.....	21-1	12-9	16-5	17-6	71-2	25-9	59-0	49-2
8-4	3-7	1-403	30-9	.....	22-1	12-2	17-5	19-5	71-2	25-8	64-4	50-5
10	6	1-536	30	.....	25	14-2	18-5	17-7	75-8	28-3	60	55
8-8	3-9	.856	21-5	.....	17-7	11-5	15-2	17-6	65-5	24-8	56-6	46-8
8	3-9	1-492	31-6	.....	20-5	12	14-9	16-8	70-4	24-2	55	47-1
7-8	3-5	1-216	26-6	.....	20	14-7	16-2	16-4	73-2	26-6	59	46-5
8-4	4-4	1-759	37-2	.....	20-8	11-7	15-2	15-4	68-8	26-1	58-3	47-4
10-2	4-2	1-565	35-8	.....	22-3	14-4	16	17	74	27-5	64	48-7
8-9	4-8	1-906	45	.....	20	12-3	16-1	16-1	75	28-6	61-4	50-7
8-1	4-3	2-025	42-5	.....	22-5	10-8	15	15-8	73-3	25	53-3	48-3
7	4-2	1-391	27-8	.....	19	11-3	15-1	15-5	60-9	25-2	55-8	43-7
7-9	3-7	1-518	28-4	.....	18	9-8	13-8	13-7	62-4	23-6	53	40-3
8-1	4-2	1-771	34-6	.....	21-5	10-9	14-8	13-5	64	25	58-5	44-7
8-9	5-1	1-766	36-7	.....	.....	13-2	15-1	14-9	69	26-7	65	52-5
8-2	4-8	2-129	46-6	.....	22-5	11-1	15-6	16-5	71-4	27	55	50

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per 3 lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
	cents	cents										
Dominion (average)	6.4	6.2	53.9	57.5	26.6	15.4	3.3	60.7	56.5	11.9	6.0	\$ 16.161
Nova Scotia (average)	6.8	6.4	58.2	54.0	27.4	12.5	3.6	67.4	50.0	12.9	6.2	16.000
1—Sydney.....	6.5	6.3	58.4	47.9	26.8	16.8	3.7	76	65	13	5.4	—
2—New Glasgow.....	6.9	6.3	54.8	56.8	27.8	11.8	3.1	75	—	13.4	6.6	—
3—Amherst.....	7.3	6.7	63.3	60	25	11	4.7	65	40	12.5	5.7	—
4—Halifax.....	6.1	6	58.8	49.4	29.7	13.3	3.4	60	60	13.6	7	16.00
5—Windsor.....	7	6.7	55	53.3	27.5	10	3.9	—	—	13	6	—
6—Truro.....	7	6.5	58.6	56.4	27.5	12	2.8	60.8	35	11.9	6.2	—
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	6.3	5.8	55	54.2	24	15	3	61	45	13	6	15.40
New Brunswick (average)	6.7	6.1	58.1	58.5	26.5	12.6	3.1	62.4	40.5	12.6	6.2	16.063
8—Moncton.....	6.7	6.3	59.3	61.4	27.8	11.4	3.1	60	43.3	14	5.8	15.50g
9—St. John.....	7	6.3	60	55.5	25.7	13.5	3	68.3	40	12.5	7	15.50-16.00
10—Fredericton.....	6.8	6.4	55.4	59.4	27.3	12.4	2.8	56.3	38.3	11.5	6.2	16.00
11—Bathurst.....	6.3	5.7	57.5	57.5	25	13	3.6	65	—	12.5	5.7	17.00
Quebec (average)	6.0	5.7	55.6	58.6	26.1	14.2	3.2	58.3	57.8	11.5	5.6	15.264
12—Quebec.....	5.8	5.5	54.7	59.9	25.7	16.3	3.1	59.1	64.3	10.7	6.2	15.50
13—Three Rivers.....	6.6	6.2	56.5	62	26.6	14.8	4.1	60	60	11.2	6.1	15.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.6	5.5	56.9	54.6	26.4	14.1	3	53.7	61.4	10.2	5.2	16.50
15—Sorel.....	6.5	6	52	56	26.2	10	3.3	60	60	10.3	6.3	14.75
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5.9	5.5	55	57.2	27	13.7	3.8	60	50	10.5	5.2	14.50-15.00
17—St. John's.....	5.8	5.7	59	63	25.5	15.3	2.6	65	60	12.7	5.2	14.00
18—Theford Mines.....	6.2	5.7	57.2	60	27.3	13.6	3	55	53.7	12.2	5.4	15.50
19—Montreal.....	5.8	5.7	56.5	59.9	25.4	15.2	2.9	59.5	55.8	10.6	5.4	15.50-16.00
20—Hull.....	6	5.9	53	54.7	24.7	15	2.9	52.5	55	10.7	5.4	15.50-15.75
Ontario (average)	6.3	6.1	55.1	59.0	25.8	13.9	3.2	59.5	57.8	10.8	5.7	13.696
21—Ottawa.....	5.8	5.8	57.1	59	26.9	14.1	2.8	67.3	62.5	11.4	5.6	15.25-15.75
22—Brookville.....	6.5	5.5	62.5	60	27.5	13	3.6	65	55	11.5	6.9	15.00
23—Kingston.....	5.6	5.4	51.2	55.3	23.5	12.5	3.2	57.7	51.1	10.7	5.9	15.00
24—Belleville.....	6.3	6	54.3	56.1	24.9	13.2	3.3	56.4	56	10.5	5.9	15.50
25—Peterborough.....	6.3	5.9	58.6	60	26.1	14.7	3.1	61.3	53.3	10.4	6.1	15.00
26—Oshawa.....	5.9	5.8	50	60.4	24.8	11.9	3	61	55	11.3	6.5	15.00-16.00
27—Orillia.....	6.1	6	58.3	58	25	14.1	3.6	58.3	50.7	11.4	5.7	16.00-16.50
28—Toronto.....	6.1	5.9	55.2	64.8	24.8	12.4	2.8	58.8	50.6	9.9	5.6	15.00-15.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	6.7	6.4	58.7	57.5	26.8	15.2	3.3	65	65	10.5	6	13.75-14.25g
30—St. Catharines.....	6.1	5.9	52.4	59.2	24.6	13.1	3.2	56.9	63.3	11.5	5.8	14.00-14.50g
31—Hamilton.....	5.8	5.7	55.3	62.2	26.8	11.2	3.1	54.2	55	9.9	5.5	15.50
32—Bramford.....	6.1	6.1	55.9	58.7	25	12.5	3.1	58.3	65	10.5	5.9	15.00-15.50
33—Galt.....	6.3	6.2	52.5	58.8	24.6	14	3	62.7	61.1	10.1	5.2	15.00-15.50
34—Guelph.....	5.7	5.7	53.8	56.5	26.2	13.6	3.4	60	52.5	10.3	6	15.00-15.50
35—Kitchener.....	5.8	5.8	39.7	58.4	24.7	13.1	3.3	55.5	52.5	10.3	5	15.00-15.50
36—Woodstock.....	6	6	56.7	55.5	24.5	13	2.9	58.3	51.3	10.7	5.5	15.00-15.25
37—Stratford.....	5.9	5.9	55.4	58.7	24.9	12.9	3.1	59.1	51	10.5	5.8	15.00-16.00
38—London.....	6.3	6.3	58.2	59.8	24.3	14.3	3	59.2	53.7	10	5.4	15.50-16.00
39—St. Thomas.....	6.4	6.1	58.5	60.3	25.1	13.8	3.3	62.2	61	11.3	6.4	15.00-15.50
40—Chatham.....	6.3	6.3	52	55	24.2	12.9	3.1	57.5	—	10.6	6.3	15.00
41—Windsor.....	5.6	5.5	53	57.4	25.1	14.3	2.9	54.3	60	10.3	5.8	15.50-16.00g
42—Sarna.....	6.6	6.3	55.4	58.6	25.7	13.7	2.7	60	68.3	10.7	5.5	16.50
43—Owen Sound.....	6.5	6.1	59	60	26.2	13.2	3.8	57	59.7	10.7	5.5	15.00-15.50
44—North Bay.....	7.2	7	66.7	59.6	27	15.6	3.6	60	60	13.2	6.4	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	7	6.8	60.4	62.4	26.5	18.7	3.3	66	60	13.3	5.4	17.00-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	7.6	6.7	64	60	31	16	3.5	53.8	55	9.3	5.8	18.00
47—Timmins.....	6.8	6.5	47	59.5	25	15.6	3.8	62	—	9.5	5.9	17.00-18.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	6.1	6	50	60	28	15.2	2.7	52.3	66.7	11.5	5.6	15.50-16.00
49—Port Arthur.....	6.3	6.4	46.5	59.5	26.6	15.4	2.8	59	57.5	10	5.7	17.00-17.50
50—Port William.....	6.9	6.5	55.9	60	27	13.9	2.6	65.7	65	11	5.3	16.50-17.00
Manitoba (average)	7.1	7.2	48.7	54.7	26.9	14.0	2.9	58.0	55.2	12.3	6.2	20.750
51—Winnipeg.....	7.4	7.6	47	55.9	26.5	13.4	2.9	60	52	11.7	6.6	19.50
52—Brandon.....	6.8	6.7	50.3	53.4	27.3	14.6	2.9	56	58.3	12.8	5.8	22.00
Saskatchewan (average)	6.7	6.7	53.0	60.3	27.8	20.0	3.1	65.0	57.2	14.1	6.7	23.250
53—Regina.....	5.8	5.8	56.3	61.3	28.3	a20	2.9	70	60	15	6.8	22.50
54—Prince Albert.....	7.2	7.3	53.3	62.7	28.3	a21	3.5	66	60	13.7	6.8	—
55—Saskatoon.....	6.9	6.9	47.7	58.1	27.1	a18.9	2.9	59	51.6	12.6	6.5	24.00
56—Moose Jaw.....	6.7	6.9	54.6	58.9	27.6	a20	3.2	—	—	15	7.4	—
Alberta (average)	6.7	6.7	46.0	55.3	28.3	18.5	3.4	57.4	59.3	14.0	6.4	—
57—Medicine Hat.....	6.9	7.1	48.9	56.7	28	a21	3.5	58.9	64	15.8	5.8	g
58—Drumheller.....	6.9	6.7	38.3	51.6	30	a21.6	3.9	61.6	60	15	7	—
59—Edmonton.....	6.3	6.6	47	57.9	29	a16.4	3.1	54.1	55.8	15.3	6.3	—
60—Calgary.....	6.3	6.3	48.5	51.8	27.8	a18.5	3.3	55	60.2	12.5	7.3	—
61—Lethbridge.....	6.9	6.6	47.5	58.5	26.7	a15	3	57.5	56.3	11.5	5.7	—
British Columbia (average)	6.2	5.9	48.7	53.6	28.2	22.5	3.7	64.1	59.8	13.3	6.3	—
62—Fernie.....	7	7.1	57	—	—	a18.3	3.5	—	60	13.1	6.3	—
63—Nelson.....	7.1	6.6	52.1	62.3	30	a28.5	4	67.1	58	15	6.6	—
64—Trail.....	6.2	5.6	43.3	56.6	26.6	a25	2.9	70	60	13.7	7	—
65—New Westminster.....	5.3	5.2	45.6	48	28.4	a19.3	3.4	62.7	61	11.4	5.7	—
66—Vancouver.....	5.1	4.8	47.1	49.6	25.6	a19.3	3.5	60.2	60	11.5	6.3	—
67—Victoria.....	6.6	5.8	47.1	48.1	27.1	a21	2.9	61.8	60.7	12.4	5.6	—
68—Nanaimo.....	5.6	6	50.7	54.3	30.7	a23.3	4.7	66.7	58.7	14.4	6	—
69—Prince Rupert.....	6.7	6.1	46.5	52.6	29	a25	4.3	60	60	15	7	—

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	Average Prices in 1926=100													
		1913.	1918.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1927	Dec. 1928	Dec. 1929	Nov. 1930	Dec. 1930
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.0	99.4	102.6	97.9	97.2	94.6	96.0	79.8	77.8
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	83.7	89.2	100.6	95.0	95.1	86.3	93.9	62.9	59.8
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	95.0	91.8	100.3	100.0	106.4	109.4	109.8	93.6	90.3
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	116.9	117.9	112.5	96.2	95.2	93.2	89.6	77.5	76.9
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	105.9	101.6	99.0	98.6	98.3	93.2	85.8	85.2
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	115.8	111.0	104.5	99.3	94.1	93.0	93.4	89.4	89.0
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.1	97.3	95.3	94.8	103.9	95.7	91.9	95.1	96.5	73.5	71.6
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.1	116.6	107.0	104.4	104.1	100.3	103.1	94.7	93.4	93.4	89.4	89.5
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	104.4	102.5	99.6	99.3	97.4	94.2	95.1	91.0	90.4
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	93.7	93.2	97.2	97.3	95.8	94.5	95.3	84.5	83.1
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	91.2	90.4	97.7	99.0	100.1	97.4	103.3	83.8	80.9
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	97.0	96.8	96.5	96.1	93.0	92.5	90.0	84.9	84.6
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	97.8	99.5	104.9	97.8	98.0	93.4	95.9	73.4	71.6
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	102.5	102.7	99.2	110.4	99.3	94.5	96.2	90.9	91.5
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	97.1	99.0	105.5	96.4	97.7	93.3	95.9	71.5	69.2
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	111.9	106.6	102.9	97.8	95.7	98.1	97.9	85.7	85.0
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	93.7	97.5	106.2	96.1	98.2	92.3	95.5	68.4	65.7
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	89.3	93.9	102.3	95.2	96.0	86.0	91.5	63.5	60.6
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	95.6	92.0	100.6	99.8	105.5	106.5	106.7	90.8	88.0
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.7	161.4	102.6	86.6	79.8	86.9	100.3	97.7	103.3	95.5	104.5	66.6	62.3
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	83.6	92.5	98.3	103.7	98.1	107.7	107.0	92.1	87.8
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	105.9	101.6	99.0	98.5	98.3	93.1	85.5	85.1
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	105.8	104.6	101.6	100.2	93.0	91.5	92.3	85.7	85.3
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	91.1	94.8	100.8	98.2	100.8	94.0	98.9	70.5	67.4
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.1	101.9	103.8	97.5	96.0	93.8	93.2	82.8	81.4

* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 97)

down to 1930. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7; 1927, 68.2; 1928, 67.1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1929, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923-1928, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 129.4; 1928, 127.8. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6;

1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 165.9; 1928, 158.6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

The decline in beef prices, in progress since June, was continued in December, sirloin steak being down from an average of 32.4 cents per pound in November to 31.6 cents in December; round steak from 27.4 cents per pound in November to 26.7 cents in December; rib roast from 25.6 cents per pound in November to 24.8 cents in December; and shoulder roast from 19.3 cents per pound in November to 18.6 cents in December. Declines were recorded in most localities.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
FROM 1913 TO 1930*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Jan. 1930....	162	157	158	156	166	160
Feb. 1930....	161	157	158	155	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
April 1930....	153	157	158	155	166	157
May 1930....	152	156	160	155	166	157
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
July 1930....	149	156	160	155	166	156
Aug. 1930....	145	156	160	155	166	155
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165†	152
Oct. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165†	152
Nov. 1930....	140	156	160	148	165†	152
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151

Veal and mutton were also lower, the former being down from an average of 22.4 cents per pound in November to 21.8 cents in December, and the latter from 27.2 cents per pound to 26.7 cents. Fresh leg roast of pork was down from 28.1 cents per pound in November to 26.8 cents in December. Salt pork and bacon showed little change in the average. Lard was ½ cent per pound lower in the average at 20.8 cents.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal advance, fresh being up from an average of 51.3 cents per dozen in November to 58.5 cents in December, and cooking from 43.1 cents per dozen in November to 45.9 cents in December. Increases were reported from practically all localities. Prices, however, were considerably lower in December than at the beginning of the year. In many of the cities the usual seasonal advances in milk prices were not made, while in some cases prices were lower than in the summer. Declines as compared with July, were reported from Kingston, Oshawa and Toronto. The average for December was 12.1 cents per quart, as compared with 12.2 cents in November and 12 cents in July. Lower prices for butter were reported from most localities, dairy being down from 35.5 cents per pound in November to 34.9 cents in December, and creamery from 38.9 cents per pound in November to 38.3 cents in December. The December average prices are about 9 cents per pound lower than in January. Cheese was slightly lower at an average price of 29.9 cents per pound.

The price of bread was again lower at an average of 6.6 cents per pound in December, as compared with 6.9 cents in November and 7.8 cents in January. Decreases were reported from Sydney, Truro, Charlottetown, St. John, Fredericton, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, Ottawa, Peterborough, Oshawa, Hamilton, Brantford, Kitchener, St. Thomas, Windsor, Sarnia, Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie, Winnipeg, Regina and Prince Albert. Flour was again considerably lower at an average price of 3.8 cents per pound, as compared with 4.1 cents in November. Decreases were general. Canned tomatoes were down from an average price of 15.1 cents per 2½-pound tin in November to 14.6 cents in December, and peas from 13.8 cents per 2-pound tin in November to 13.5 cents in December. Beans were lower at an average price of 8.1 cents per pound, as compared with 8.7 the previous month. Lower prices were reported from most localities for potatoes, the average being \$1.27 per 90 pounds, as compared with \$1.34 in November and \$2.34 in January. Prunes were 1 cent per pound lower at an

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing, 18%; Sundries, 20%. †Revised.

average price of 12.9 cents. Granulated sugar was unchanged at an average of 6.4 cents per pound. The downward tendency in coffee and tea prices continued, the former averaging 53.9 cents per pound and the latter 57.5 cents. Anthracite coal showed little change, averaging \$16.16 per ton. A slight increase was reported from Hamilton, Stratford and Sarnia. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices were generally lower during December, No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaging 55.6 cents per bushel, as compared with 64.4 cents in November and \$1.30 in January. The lowest price on record in Canada was 50 cents per bushel, reached on the 27th. The unusually large crops in Australia and the Argentine were said to be influences tending toward lower price levels. Western oats declined from an average of 28.2 cents per bushel in November to 26.8 cents in December, and flax from \$1.05 per bushel in November to 98.2 cents in December. A slight advance occurred in the price of barley, being up from 23.4 cents per bushel in November to 25.1 cents in December. Flour prices moved in sympathy with wheat, being down at Toronto from \$5.73 per barrel to \$5.36. This is a decline of \$3.19 per barrel from the January level of \$8.55. Rolled oats at Montreal declined from \$2.55 per 90 pounds to \$2.40. Raw sugar at New York was again lower at \$1.35 per cwt. as compared with \$1.46 in November and \$2 in January. Granulated sugar at Montreal was unchanged at \$4.66 per cwt. Ceylon rubber at New York was also unchanged from the November price of 9 cents per pound. The price in January, 1930, was 15.1 cents per pound. In livestock, good steers at Toronto averaged \$7.36 per hundred pounds, as compared with \$7.37 in November and \$9.75 in January. At Winnipeg the average was \$5.99 per hundred pounds, as compared with \$5.87 in November. Veal calves at Toronto were down from \$12.31 per hundred pounds to \$11.31, \$4.47 below the January average price. Hogs at Toronto declined to \$10.45 per hundred pounds from \$11.22 in November and \$13.31 in January. The price at Winnipeg was \$8.77 for December, \$9.11 for November and \$11.04 for January. Lambs at Toronto advanced from \$8.28 per hundred pounds in November to \$8.74 in December. Beef hides at Toronto declined to 8.5-10.5 cents per pound in December, as compared with 9.5-11.5 cents in November and 14-16.5 cents in January. Calf skins

declined 1 cent per pound to 11 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal were down from 64 cents per dozen in November to 60.3 cents in December. At Toronto the price was down from 61.3 cents per dozen to 53.8 cents. Raw cotton at New York was down from 10.95 cents per pound in November to 10.01 cents in December, as compared with 17.22 cents per pound in January. Raw silk at New York was slightly higher at \$2.60 per pound, as compared with \$2.55 in November. Raw wool was practically unchanged in December at 13-14 cents per pound. The price in January was 21 cents per pound. Electrolytic copper at Montreal averaged \$12.20 per hundred pounds in December, as compared with \$12.22 in November and \$19.75 in January. Tin prices declined to the lowest level since 1904 at 28½ cents per pound, as compared with 31 cents in November and 44.1 cents at the beginning of the year. Silver at New York averaged 32.6 cents per ounce, as compared with 35.9 cents in November and 45 cents at the beginning of the year. Galvanized steel sheets were \$4 per hundred pounds in December, as against \$4.10 in November and \$4.35 in January. Scrap iron was down from \$14 per ton to \$13.50.

A summary issued by the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario for the year 1930 shows a total of 69,267 accidents reported during the year, a decrease of 17,836 from the prior year. The fatal accidents numbered 520, as compared with 510 during 1929. The total benefits awarded in the past year amounted to \$7,423,018.82, as compared with \$8,012,157.78 during 1929, the 1930 figures being made up of \$6,086,972.77 compensation and \$1,336,046.05 medical aid. Taking a basis of 300 working days, this would show average daily benefits awarded of \$24,743, requiring an average of 865 cheques per day. There was a decrease in the average number of new claims reported daily from 290 in 1929 to 231 in 1930.

The correspondent of the LABOUR GAZETTE at Trail, B.C., reports that the unemployment situation at that point has been met to a considerable extent by the special works that are now in progress in the district. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company has employed a large number of men all winter on the construction of their fertilizer plant, and the West Kootenay Power and Light Company have about 900 men engaged on a power project a short distance from Nelson on the Kootenay River. However, a number of men were left in the district without jobs when work on the construction of a Canadian Pacific track round Kootenay Lake shut down in October.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. Tables showing the index numbers of the cost of living and of wholesale prices in various countries are included in the Supplement to this issue dealing with "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1930".

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 67.4 for November, a decline of 0.9 per cent for the month. Foods were 0.5 per cent lower due to a reduction of 4.5 per cent in cereals partly counteracted by advances in meat and fish and other foods. Industrial materials fell 1.1 per cent due to declines in textiles, miscellaneous commodities and iron and steel while coal and other metals and minerals were slightly higher.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1927=100, was 70.9 at the end of November, a decline of 2.1 per cent for the month. With the exception of a small advance in miscellaneous commodities, all groups were lower than at the end of October, the principal decreases occurring in cereals and meat and other foods.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) on the base 1867-1877=100, was 88.6 at the end of November, a decline of 2 per cent from the end of October. Foodstuffs were 3 per cent lower with reductions in all groups. Industrial materials declined 1.2 per cent due to decreases of 3.4 per cent in textiles and of 1.4 per cent in sundries. Minerals advanced 0.6 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 155 at December 1, a decline of 1.3 per cent for the month due to lower prices for foods chiefly butter, bread and flour and also to slightly lower prices for clothing. There were small increases in rent and fuel and light. Sundries were unchanged.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number on a gold basis, 1914=100, was 102 for November, a decline of 2.9 per cent for the month. Every group was included in the general decline.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Federal Statistical Office index number, on the base 1913=100, was 120.1 for November, a decline of 0.1 per

cent for the month. The principal changes in the different groups were increases in all agricultural products and in non-ferrous metals and rubber, while all other groups showed small decreases.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 143.5 for November, a decline of 1.3 per cent. With the exception of rent which was unchanged, all groups showed reductions, the largest being one of 2.5 per cent in clothing.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of wholesale prices in Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 117 for October, a decline of 2.5 per cent for the month. Food fell 3.5 per cent due to decreases in cereals and pulses although sugar and other food advanced slightly. Among non-foods, miscellaneous raw and manufactured articles were higher, raw cotton was unchanged, but all other groups showed decreases.

COST OF LIVING.—The working class cost of living index number in Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 128 for November, a decrease of 3 per cent for the month due to lower prices for food and clothing, while fuel and lighting and house rent were unchanged.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 80.4 for November, a decline of 2.6 per cent for the month. All groups were lower than in October, the greatest decreases being in farm products, foods, hides and leather products and fuel and lighting materials. The decline in the fuel and lighting was due to a sharp reduction in petroleum prices.

Bradstreet's index number which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption was \$9.5082 at January 1, a decrease of 3.3 per cent for the month. There were small increases in fruits and naval stores, but all of the other groups were lower than at December 1.

Dun's index number, based on the estimated *per capita* consumption of each of the many articles included in the compilation, was \$159.719 at January 1, a fall of 2 per cent for the month. With the exception of an increase in meat, all groups were included in the decline.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100, was 150.0 for November, a decline of 1.3 per cent for the month. Due to higher prices for coal, the fuel and light group showed a small advance, but the other groups were all lower than for October.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Unincorporated Trade Unions Have No Standing in Law

THE Supreme Court of Canada, in a decision handed down on December 23, confirmed the judgment of the Court of King's Bench (Appeal Side) in the case *Society Brand Clothes Limited (plaintiff-appellant) versus Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America et al (defendants-respondents)*. The latter decision was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1929, page 1442, and the original judgment of the Superior Court, Montreal, from which the appeal was first taken, was outlined in the issue for March, 1929, page 359. The circumstances of the strike in 1926 which led to a petition by the plaintiffs for an interlocutory injunction to restrain the union from following a certain course of action, and to the subsequent legal proceedings, were detailed in the issue for August, 1926, and in subsequent issues. The facts of the case are fully stated in the reasons for the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada. Present at the hearing were Chief Justice Anglin and Justices Duff, Newcombe, Rinfret and Cannon.

Mr. Justice Cannon

Cannon J., (Concurred in by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Newcombe):

The defendants were sued for damages and an injunction under the following designation:—

"Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, an *unincorporated* association, having its head office and principal place of business for the Province of Quebec in the city and district of Montreal, and all the local branches of the said Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America existing in the city and district of Montreal, and the 'Montreal Joint Board' of the said Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America an *unincorporated* subsidiary Association of the said Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, having its head office and principal place of business in the city and district of Montreal."

The trial judge and a majority of the Court of King's Bench dismissed the action against these defendants on the ground that, being unincorporated and not possessing any civil personality, they could neither legally be constituted defendants, nor be sued.

The Court of King's Bench unanimously allowed the appeal, however, and maintained the action against some additional individual respondents, who were condemned to pay to the plaintiff appellant the sum of \$6,286.02; and also upheld and declared absolute and permanent as against them the interim in-

junction which had been granted pending the trial. Mr. Justice Rivard and Mr. Justice Hall, dissenting, would likewise have maintained the appeal against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and would have included them in the foregoing condemnation. Rivard J., in his opinion, seems to go further than the formal judgment and would also hold responsible the "Montreal Joint Board," the other respondent.

The individual defendants did not appeal from this condemnation; and, so far as they are concerned, the judgment is final and binding on both parties.

The plaintiff, however, has come before this court seeking judgment against the two unincorporated bodies, and the only question before us is whether or not an unincorporated labour union may be considered in law an entity distinct from its individual members, suable in the common name and liable to damages recoverable out of the common fund; or, in other words, does legal theory conform to industrial reality and subject an unincorporated collectivity to responsibility for its tortious acts?

We cannot add much that would be useful to the remarks of the learned trial judge and to the opinion of Mr. Justice Bond in the Court of Appeals. The respondents are not sued as a corporation, or partnership or as entities having legal existences distinct from that of their individual members, but as "unincorporated associations." An attempt was made, however, to show that because in the State of New York, where the first-named respondent has its principal establishment, an unincorporated association can be sued through its president or its treasurer, under art. 79 of the Code of Civil Procedure of Quebec, that association may be sued and brought before the courts of that province. In the State of New York, there is the following statutory provision:

"Action of Proceeding against Unincorporated Associations.

"An action or special proceeding may be maintained, against the president or treasurer of such an association, to recover any property, or upon any cause of action, for or upon which the plaintiff may maintain such an action or special proceeding, against all the associates, by reason of their interest or ownership therein, either jointly or in common, of their liability therefor, either jointly or severally. Any partnership, or other company of persons, which has a president or

treasurer, is deemed an association within the meaning of this section."

"On this point we share the views of Mr. Justice Bond, who says:

"It is to be observed, however, from a reading of this section, that while headed as an action against an unincorporated Association, the text indicates that the action which is contemplated, and may be maintained is one against the president or treasurer of such Association in a representative capacity as representing all the individual members, and, moreover, is applicable only to certain restricted cases, for or upon which the Plaintiff may maintain such an action or special proceeding against all the associates by reason of their interest or ownership, or their liability jointly or in common. The Law in question does not purport to incorporate such an association, nor does it appear to recognize such an association, except in so far as it authorizes action against the president or the treasurer under certain particular circumstances, and in the event of a judgment being obtained, the same may be satisfied out of any personal or real property belonging to the association or owned jointly or in common by all the members thereof. (Section 15). In other words, this Law appears to create or authorize what, in other jurisdictions, are frequently termed 'Representative' or 'Class' actions. The organization itself is not authorized to appear in judicial proceedings."

In this instance, the writ was not issued against either the president or the treasurer, and nothing shows that the defendants now before the Court are, to use the terms of 79 C.C.P., "foreign corporations or persons duly authorized under any foreign law."

But it is claimed that the respondents could not raise this point orally at the trial, because they had not, either by way of preliminary motion or by their plea to the merits, alleged that they are not an entity known to the law and capable of appearing in court proceedings.

Our present Chief Justice, in "Local Union No. 1562, United Mine Workers of America *et al v. Williams et al*, 59 Can. S.C.R. p. 240, said at p. 257:

"While I should have thought it better, had the defence in addition to the bare denial of incorporation contained a plea that the Local Union is not registered, is not a partnership, and, as an entity not known to the law, cannot be sued by its adopted name, (R. 93), I incline to think this issue was sufficiently raised by the explicit traverse of the allegation that the Local Union is a

body corporate. But, if not, the objection of suing the Local Union being its non-existence as an entity known to the law, I confess my inability to understand how any conduct of those representing that body, such as that here relied on, can create an estoppel which would justify the granting of a judgment against it. A judgment should not wittingly be entered against a non-entity."

Brodeur, J., concurred with Anglin, J., as did also Duff, J., who said (at page 246):—

"In order to prevent misconception, I ought to state . . . that this is not, in my judgment, a proper case for amendment, and, moreover, that in disposing of the appeal, we are bound to give effect to the contention that the Union is not a suable entity."

Mignault, J., dissented, *dubitant*, and Idington, J., also dissented.

This question is referred to, in his opinion, by Mr. Justice Rivard, as follows (translated):—

"Under similar conditions, could we give to unincorporated unions a sort of quasi-civil personality which would at least allow them to be sued? (Cf. United Mine Workers of America vs. Coronada Coal Company, United States Supreme Court, June 5, 1922, D.P. 22-2-153, and the note of Mr. Edward Lambert). Such a solution would contradict neither our decision in the case of Rother, nor the decision of Justice Charbonneau in *Cournoyer vs. Union of Carpenters and Joiners* (46 S.C., 242), and of Justice Rinfret in *Payette vs. United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers* (C.S. Montreal, February 3, 1923), but it would be contrary to principles to adopt it as an absolute rule.

"I do not think, however, that it is more necessary to pronounce upon it now than it was in the cases cited.

"In the case of the United Mine Workers of America vs. Williams, decided by the Supreme Court of Canada (59 S.C.R., 240), 'the issue of want of legal entity was sufficiently raised by the explicit denial of the allegation that the local union was a body corporate.'

"In the case before us, is this means of contestation raised? Is it raised according to the rules of our system of procedure? I do not think so.

"The two associations or unions are well described in the writ of summons as being unincorporated; but they do not take advantage of this description, and in their plea they were careful not to make the least mention of it. They therefore took from it no means of defence whatsoever. Far from raising an objection by way of exception to the form, they did not

even insert it or present it in their plea on the merits. In sum, they acquiesced in the fact that they were cited in justice, they accepted the citation as it stood. They did not appear to say that they were irregularly brought before the court; on the contrary, taking advantage of the opportunity offered them by the plaintiff to appear, they attempted to have the action dismissed on its merits. It was only as a last resort, and in pleading orally before the court, that they raised this means of defence. It is too late." (End of translation.)

With respect, we cannot agree with this contention; and we feel that Article 176 of the Code of Civil Procedure which says that "Irregularities in the writ or service or in the declaration are waived by the appearance of the defendant and his failure to take advantage of them within the delays prescribed" cannot apply to incapacity of a defendant where it appears throughout on the face of the proceedings, and we feel inclined to accept the view that a court, should *proprio motu* take notice that an aggregate voluntary body, though having a name, cannot appear in court as a Corporation, when in reality not incorporated.

Moreover, the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Coronado case, although discussed by the parties and in the judgments *a quo*, was not mentioned in the evidence given by the two experts called by the parties to prove, as a fact, the foreign law. These two New York lawyers did not refer to it as part of the law of the State of New York which was in issue between the parties, probably because this judgment does not apply to, and does not bind the state courts or govern their practice.

Nor can the defendants be deemed quasi-corporations under the provisions of the Professional Syndicate Act of Quebec, 14 Geo. V. c. 112, now c. 255 R.S.Q. (1925), which they have not carried out; neither have they availed themselves of C. 125 of the Revised Statutes of Canada (1906), (now c. 202 R.S.C. (1927)), which contains the following provisions:—

"2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, 'trade union' means such combination, whether temporary or permanent, for regulating the relations between workmen and masters, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business, as would, but for *this Act*, have been deemed to be an unlawful combination by reason of some one or more of its purposes being in restraint of trade.

"6. Any seven or more members of a trade union may, by subscribing their names to the rules of the union and otherwise comply-

ing with the provisions of this Act with respect to registry, register such trade union under this Act, but if any one of the purposes of such trade union is unlawful, such registration shall be void.

"18. The trustees of any trade union registered under this Act, or any other officer of such trade union who is authorized so to do by the order thereof, may bring or defend, or cause to be brought or defended, any action, suit, prosecution or complaint, in any court of competent jurisdiction, touching or concerning the property, right or claim to property of the trade union, and may, in all cases concerning the property, real or personal, of such trade union, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any such court, in their proper names, without other description than the title of their office.

"29. The purposes of any trade union shall not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, be deemed to be unlawful, so as to render any member of such trade union liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise, or so as to render void or voidable any agreement or trust."

The defendants have not registered under these provisions, no doubt because any advantage that they might secure under sec. 29 of the Trade Union Act is already theirs under the following sections of the Criminal Code:

"497. The purposes of a trade union are not by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, unlawful within the meaning of the last preceding section.

"498. Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars and not less than two hundred dollars, or to two years' imprisonment, or, if a corporation, is liable to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and not less than one thousand dollars, who conspires, combines, agrees or arranges with any other person, or with any railway, steamship, steamboat or transportation company...

"(a) to unduly limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in any article or commodity which may be a subject of trade or commerce; or

"(b) to restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation to any such article or commodity; or

"(c) to unduly prevent, limit, or lessen the manufacture or production of any such article or commodity, or to unreasonably enhance the price thereof; or

"(d) to unduly prevent or lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, transportation or supply

of any such article or commodity, or in the price of insurance upon person or property.

"2. Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to combinations of workmen or employees for their own reasonable protection as such workmen or employees.

"590. No prosecution shall be maintainable against any person for conspiracy in refusing to work with or for any employer or workman, or for doing any act or causing any act to be done for the purpose of a trade combination, unless such act is an offence punishable by statute."

It is therefore clear that the defendants have not the status of quasi-corporations to which the decision of the House of Lords in *Taff Vale Railway v. Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants*, 1901 A.C. p. 426, might be applied.

We must accordingly reach the conclusion that, while, under the prevailing policy, our legislation gives to unincorporated labour organizations a large measure of protection, they have no legal existence; they are not endowed with any distinct personality; they have no corporate entity; they constitute merely collectivities of persons. The acts of such an association are only the acts of its members. Therefore, it cannot appear before the courts and its officers have no capacity to represent it before the tribunals of the province of Quebec, where "nul ne plaide au nom d'autrui," (C.C.P., 81). However cogent the reasons that may be urged in favour of authorizing and legalizing proceedings against unincorporated bodies, the Superior Court, and this court, cannot, under article 50 C.C.P., do more than order and control these bodies "in such manner and form as by law provided." The Province of Quebec has not yet legislated to give legal existence to or recourse against unincorporated bodies. The existing legislation compels us to reach the conclusion that Parliament and the legislature have not deemed it proper or necessary to compel, even international trade unions, although governed by foreign administrators, to acquire legal existence and liability in Canada through registration. We must, accordingly, ignore the industrial reality and must refuse to regard an unincorporated labour union as, in law, an entity distinct from its individual members.

We would therefore dismiss the appeal with costs. Nov. 29, 1930.

Mr. Justice Rinfret

Rinfret, J. (Translation): I concur in the opinion of my colleague, Mr. Justice Cannon.

A number of distinctions are to be made, I consider, between the case in point and that

of *Payette and United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Alfred Dérome et al.*, 25 Que. Practice Rep., p. 78 (in which case, sitting in Superior Court, I gave an opinion that has been quoted in the present case).

In the *Payette* case, the defendant is designated as follows in the writ of summons: "Legally constituted body of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, one of the States of the United States of America." Judgment had been rendered against defendant under this designation, and it accepted the decision. The so-called incapacity of the defendant had been raised by garnishees, in the course of proceedings in contestation of their declaration, following attachment after judgment. In that case, furthermore, the existence of no special legislation in the State of Michigan, in which State the defendant had its main place of business, had been proven, and the only reference given the Court was the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Coronado Coal Company of Arkansas vs. United Mine Workers of America* (259 U.S., p. 344) as being the foreign law which applied. The defendant, according to the designation in the writ, was therefore apparently a corporation, and, as rightly noted by Mr. Justice Bond, in appeal, the judgment in the *Payette* case rests on the ground expressed as follows:—

"It is not the defendant, however, which raised these means. The first point could be dismissed on the simple ground that the garnishees allege a right which is not theirs, and that the designation of the defendant concerns the defendant exclusively. There is judgment against the defendant under the name and designation given in the writ of attachment after judgment. The defendant appeared under this writ, and did not protest against the decision in the main action nor pleaded irregularity in the procedure of summoning or in its designation in connection with the attachment procedure. There is there more than sufficient ground to dispose of the first point raised."

In the case before us, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are designated as "an unincorporated Association"; the Montreal Joint Board as "an unincorporated subsidiary association of the said Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America," and "Local Unions" Nos. 115, 167, 209, 247 and 277 as "being unregistered and unincorporated subsidiary branches in the City and District of Montreal of the said Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America." Furthermore, the headquarters of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are in New York. The special legislation of the State of New York is proven,

and it does not confer civil personality to these associations; it does not recognize them as corporation or person, but simply establishes a method of procedure enabling the summoning of such associations without the necessity of designating all the members of the association and serving each with a legal notice.

Article 79 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Province of Quebec, under the circumstances, does not cover the defendant-appellant who, under the foreign law (that of the State of New York in the case) is considered neither "a corporation" nor a "person" and, therefore, "cannot appear in Court."

Mr. Justice Duff

Duff, J.: At the conclusion of the argument it appeared to be quite clear that the impleadability of the respondents, which the respondents disputed, could only be sustained if the respondents could be brought within art. 79 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which is in these words:—

"All foreign corporations or persons, duly authorized under any foreign law to appear in judicial proceedings, may do so before any court in the Province."

Admittedly the respondents are not a corporation, whether they are or are not a "person" in the juridical sense, that is to say, whether or not, the members of the collectivity, described as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, constitute a juridical person distinct from the personality of the individuals, is a question which is to be decided by the law of New York. The law of New York upon this subject was fully discussed in the evidence. The effect of that evidence is a question of fact. I have examined the testimony of the professional witnesses and the authorities cited by them with the greatest care; and in the result I think the weight of argument to be adduced from what is said and from the materials referred to, lies on the side of the negative. My conclusion, that is to say, is that, in point of fact, such a collectivity is not by the law of New York a juridical person in the pertinent sense.

This conclusion is all that is necessary to determine the appeal, but I feel it incumbent upon me to make one observation. The question of juridical personality is entirely a question of the law of New York. Reference to such cases as the Taff Vale case or to the judgments in this court in *Local Union v. Williams*, 59 S.C.R. 240, are quite beside the point, and any discussion of them in this connection is a mere waste of breath.

Agreement restricting employee's future undertakings is invalid

The plaintiff in this case was engaged by the defendant company as manager of their store at Hamilton at a weekly salary *plus* a percentage of the proceeds of the weekly sales. There was a stipulation that he should handle only such merchandise as was supplied to him by the company, and a further stipulation that in the event of the parties severing business connections the plaintiff would not engage in the same line of business in the city for a period of two years from the date of the severance. The plaintiff was dismissed from the position after less than two years, the company paying him at the rate of \$15 a week in view of notice. After the dismissal an agent of the company made forcible entry of the premises behind the store, in which under the terms of the agreement the plaintiff resided, his wife being ejected. The plaintiff's action was for damages for wrongful entry upon and dispossession of the premises occupied by him, and for wrongful dismissal. The defendant company counter-claimed for an injunction restraining the plaintiff from continuing in his present employment in the herbalist business.

Mr. Justice Raney, who heard the case in the Ontario Supreme Court, found for the plaintiff, awarding him damages for wrongful entry and dispossession at \$500, and damages for wrongful dismissal at \$90.

In regard to the counterclaim the clause of the agreement on which the defendant company relied reads as follows:—

"It is further agreed that in the event of the parties hereto severing business connections, the party of the second part will not engage in the herbalist business in the City of Hamilton for two years from the date of such severance."

Of this condition Judge Raney said:—"As between employer and employee clauses of this nature are, *prima facie*, invalid. To establish the validity of such a covenant by the employee, it was incumbent upon the company in this case to prove that there existed some special circumstance which rendered it reasonably necessary for the protection of the defendant company's business, other than the circumstance that the business in which the employee might embark would be competitive."

Kadish versus Thuna Balsam Remedies Ltd., Ontario, 1930, *Ontario Weekly Notes*, page 325.

Fines for Faulty Work Declared Lawful

The decision of the Chancery Court (England and Wales) in the case of Sagar versus Ridehalgh and Son, Limited, was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 730. On appeal, that decision was reversed by the Master of the Rolls (Lord Hanworth) in a judgment given on December 9. The effect of the new judgment is that Lancashire weaving firms are entitled to make deductions from wages for cloth which is spoiled owing to the fault of the weaver.

A test action was brought by Thomas Sagar, a member of the Nelson and District Weavers' Association, against Messrs. H. Ridehalgh and Son, Ltd., cotton cloth manufacturers, of Nelson. He asked for a declaration that a deduction of a shilling from his wages, because certain cloth was spoilt in weaving was illegal. Mr. Justice Farwell decided that the cloth was spoiled by Sagar's carelessness, but held that the deduction was illegal. The employers appealed.

The Master of the Rolls said the employers justified the deduction on four grounds: that (1) piece-work rates were for good work; (2) the practice of the mill was to pay for merchantable cloth and that, as Sagar knew, this practice included the right of deduction; (3) the custom of the whole of the weaving trade in Lancashire recognized the practice; and (4) the sum deducted was less than might have been deducted if the employers had exacted the full amount by which the cloth fell short of standard.

The Master of the Rolls pointed out that the Truck Act, on which Sagar relied, was passed to prohibit payment of wages otherwise than in current coin, and provided that the entire amount of the wages should be paid in current coin. It did not deal with any system by which wages were to be estimated before payment.

On behalf of the workman, it was argued that there was no promise of skill by him. Lord Hanworth said it was a term of the contract that the weaver should receive full scale rates for good work. Quality of work was to be taken into account. The prohibition of the Truck Acts did not apply.

Lord Justices Lawrence and Romer concurred in the judgment. An appeal to the House of Lords is under consideration by the union.

Four men in a threshing gang in Alberta at \$4 a day quit work, stating that the hours were too long and the work too hard. They promised to stay an additional day to enable the employer to obtain new men, but failed to do so, and the employer was obliged to suspend work. The employer refused to pay the men the wages they had earned, amounting to \$22 each. The men sued the employer under the Master and Servant Act for this amount, but the police magistrate dismissed the case with costs against the complainants, the employer, however, undertaking to pay them the wages they had earned.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

THE usual seasonal contraction in industrial employment in Canada was shown at the beginning of January, 1931, according to reports received from employers, the resulting losses, however, involving a rather smaller number of workers than on January 1, 1930. In spite of this smaller falling-off (which was partly due to the stabilizing effect of unemployment relief work), employment was at a lower level than on the same date in the two preceding years, although it was higher than on January 1 in any of the years, 1921-28. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated statements from 7,511 firms, each with at least 15 employees, in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The payrolls of these concerns declined from 974,918 persons on December 1 to 912,400 at the beginning of January, a decrease of some 62,500 persons or 6.4 per cent. Reflecting this contraction, the employment index number (based upon the 1926 average as 100) stood at 101.7 on January 1 1931, compared with 108.5 in the preceding month, and with 111.2, 109.1, 100.7, 95.9, 90.7, 84.9, 89.8, 87.3, 78.8 and 88.8 on the same date in 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

At the beginning of January, 1930, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions throughout Canada was 17.0, contrasted with 13.8 per cent of idleness at the beginning of December, and with 11.4 per cent at the beginning of January, 1929. The January percentage was based on the reports tabulated by the Department of Labour from 1,904 labour organizations, embracing a membership of 219,641 persons.

Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated an increase in the volume of business transacted in December, 1930, as shown by the average daily placements effected, when a comparison was made with the preceding month and also with December a year ago. This increase was en-

tirely due to more placements effected in construction and maintenance, where various governmental relief schemes had provided work for the unemployed. Vacancies in December, 1930, numbered 55,675, applications 74,171 and there were 54,751 placements in regular and casual employment.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$9.86 at the beginning of January, 1931, as compared with \$10.10 for December, 1930; \$11.88 for January, 1930; \$11.30 for January, 1929; \$11.19 for January, 1928; \$11.37 for January, 1927; \$11.63 for January, 1926; \$10.77 for January, 1925; \$10.78 for January, 1924; \$10.52 for January, 1923; \$11.03 for January, 1922; \$14.48 for January, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.42 for January, 1918; and \$7.73 for January, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 76.7 for January, 1931, as compared with 77.8 for December, 1930, 95.4 for January, 1930; 94.0 for January, 1929; 96.9 for January, 1928; 97.8 for January, 1927; and 103.0 for January, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada during January was much less than in the preceding month and was also less than the corresponding loss in January, 1930. Six disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 560 workers, and resulting in the loss of 4,840 working days. Corresponding figures for December, 1930, were; eight disputes, 723 workers, and 8,661 working days; and for January, 1930, five disputes, 2,169 workers, and 7,254 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

The Department received in January an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with a dispute involving equipment employees in the Atlantic region of the Canadian National Railways. An account of the proceedings under the Act during the month appears on page 129 of this issue.

Annual review of industrial disputes in Canada

This issue contains an annual review of strikes and lockouts in Canada and other countries in 1930. In addition to the usual tables giving particulars as to the disputes which occurred during the year, including their causes and results, the industries and numbers of workers affected, and the methods of settlement, the report gives summary tables of the disputes that have occurred in industry in Canada in each year since January, 1, 1901.

Validity of Combines Investigation Act finally established

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in a judgment given on January 29, affirmed the validity of the Combines Investigation Act and of Section 498 of the Criminal Code. This decision upholds the judgment rendered by the Supreme Court of Canada on April 30, 1929, concerning the constitutional validity of Dominion legislation respecting combines (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1929, page 569). The question had been referred to the Supreme Court by the Dominion Government by Order in Council (P.C. 2194), dated December 6, 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1929, page 25). The decision of the Privy Council arose out of an appeal by the Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Canada, in connection with the report made in 1927 by a Commissioner under the Combines Investigation Act, which found that this Association constituted a "combine" as defined by the Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1927, page 1165). The text of this important decision is not available at the time of going to press, but it will be published in full in the next issue.

Dominion Government's policy on old age pensions, etc.

The report of the annual interview between the Dominion Government and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which appears on another page of this issue, contains an outline of a statement by the Prime Minister as to the Government's intentions in regard to old age pensions, unemployment insurance and technical education. The proposals of the Congress delegation had included requests that the Government should deal with these subjects at the coming session of Parliament. Mr. Bennett stated that legislation would be introduced dealing with old age pensions and restoring the grants for technical education. In regard to unemployment insurance he considered that a close study should be made of

the subject, and that an inter-departmental inquiry would be the best method to adopt.

Unemployment policy in Manitoba and Alberta

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Manitoba legislature on January 27, announced that "action has been taken in co-operation with the Dominion Government and the urban and rural municipalities, in order to relieve the conditions caused by unemployment in the period of general depression in which our country has not escaped sharing in considerable measure. In this connection my Government will ask you to approve of the borrowing of the necessary money to take advantage of the Dominion Government's unemployment policy, and to make the necessary legislative provision for guaranteeing the debentures of certain municipalities, which have been issued in order to enable them to take advantage of the provisions of that policy; and you will be asked also to ratify certain Municipal By-laws passed in order to permit the unemployment undertakings agreed upon being prosecuted without delay. Many public works, widely distributed over different areas of the Province are in progress. In addition to being of immediate benefit in alleviating the distress due to unemployment these works will result to the permanent general advantage. Of outstanding importance at the present time," the speech continued, "is the situation created by the depressed prices for the products of the agricultural industry. Active work of a constructive character in promoting the interests of this industry has continued to be carried on with unremitting energy by my Government." The establishment of a Department of Labour and Industry was also forecasted "in order to effect a still greater efficiency in the operation of the services concerned with labour matters and the furtherance of a more balanced industrial activity in the Province."

At the opening of the Alberta legislature on January 29, the Speech from the Throne intimated that the earliest measures to be introduced would deal with the various problems confronting the government as a result of the general economic and industrial depression. "The low level of prices prevailing in agricultural products," it was stated, "together with crop failures in parts of the Province and the consequent curtailment in business and industry, have resulted in extensive unemployment and distress." The legislature was to be asked to ratify the agreements made with the government of Canada and the urban and rural authorities providing for expenditures for public works and other means

of relief; also to make provision for the extension of the work of the Debt Adjustment Bureau, and to consider legislation for the consolidation of arrears of taxes, and the extension of time for the payment thereof.

Value of conciliation in labour disputes

The Hon. William N. Doak, whose appointment as United States Secretary of Labour was noted in the issue for December, outlines in the *Railroad Trainmen* for February the policies he will follow in that position. One of the most essential of these policies he reckons to be that of conciliation in labour disputes. "In my opinion", he writes, "no greater patriotic service can be rendered than the extension of the principle of mediation and conciliation to all other lines of employment. It is my intention to bend every effort in this direction. It is my firm belief that there has never been and will never be any labour dispute which could not and cannot be settled through negotiation without resort to conflict. This conviction is based on more than twenty years' experience as a representative of employees without actually having to engage in labour warfare. The reward for sound reasoning between employers and employees is peace, freedom from the distress and suffering which comes to the workers, the financial loss to the employer, the inconvenience to the public, and the bitterness and mutual distrust which such conflicts always produce. Labour problems are matters of public concern. As such, it is my earnest desire to exert every effort to see that they are justly settled as peacefully and promptly as possible."

United States Board of Mediation

The Board of Mediation, established in the United States in 1926, as an independent agency by the provisions of the Railway Labour Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1926, page 792) has published its fourth annual report, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930. The report contrasts the strained relations between the railways and their workers in 1926 with the present condition of mutual confidence, this improvement being attributed to the conciliation work of the Board. "Discussions are now carried on and conclusions are reached, based on the merits of questions under consideration in a temperate and businesslike way. The public, for which the Railway Labour Act was primarily passed by Congress, has been the special beneficiary of the application of, and the splendid results obtained from this law. No disturbing situations involving carriers and employees now exist in railroad industry."

It is pointed out that adjustment boards as contemplated by the Railway Labour Act have not been generally created, but that conditions have been improved rather by the voluntary action of the parties concerned.

British Labour approves machinery for joint consultation

The Conference on Industrial Reorganization and Industrial Relations, which was formed in Great Britain in 1927 on the initiative of the late Lord Melchett (then Sir Alfred Mond) recently published their final report. The formation and the progress of this organization have been noted in earlier issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE (September, 1929, page 965; March, 1929, page 265, etc.). Lord Melchett's first conference proposed the establishment, on a more formal footing, of a National Industrial Council; and in accordance with this decision, which was approved by the Trades Union Congress in September, 1928, the Conference on Industrial Reorganization and Industrial Relations which was set up later invited the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations and the Federation of British Industries to co-operate with the Trades Union Congress in the setting up of such a Council. The two employers' organizations were unable to accept the findings of the Conference as they stood and to co-operate with the General Council in setting up the proposed National Industrial Council; but they jointly invited the General Council to a conference, at which they could explain their position and discuss the possibility of joint discussions in some other form. The General Council accepted the invitation, and joint meetings were held at various dates in 1929, which resulted in the setting up of machinery for the joint discussion of a large range of subjects.

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, for January, states that "in view of this development, it has been decided that the old Conference on Industrial Reorganization and Industrial Relations should be terminated. The hope is expressed 'that the new machinery thus established will not only take its place as an integral, permanent feature of our industrial system, but will justify itself by the contributions it makes to the solution of the grave economic problems that confront us.' The joint chairmen of the Conference declare their conviction 'that the fullest consultation between the representatives of organized employers and organized labour is essential to the welfare of British industry and its future prosperity.'"

National Economic Councils

The establishment of an Economic Advisory Council in Great Britain last year was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March 1930, page

257. The purpose of the new body was stated by the Prime Minister Mr. MacDonald to be "to advise the government in economic matters, and to make a continuous study of developments in trade and industry and in the use of national and imperial resources, of the effect of legislation and fiscal policy at home and abroad, and of all aspects of national, imperial and international economy with a bearing on the prosperity of the country."

The leading article in the *Monthly Labour Review* for January describes the recent spread of the idea of national economic councils in Europe. In France the National Economics Council organized in 1925 has functioned successfully, particularly in regard to the comprehensive plan for co-ordinating all the elements entering into the economic life of that country. In England and Italy the establishment of such councils is more recent, while in Germany although a provisional economic council was organized in 1920, a bill providing for a permanent council which has been pending before the Reichstag for several years has not been enacted so far into law.

Other countries in which national economic councils have been formed include Czechoslovakia, Spain, and Japan. In Czechoslovakia a consultative commission, composed of 150 members chosen by the Government and representing employers' and workers' organizations and economists, gives its opinion either on its own initiative or at the request of the Government, upon questions of general economic importance. In Spain, a Council for the National Economy was appointed by royal decree in 1924; this organization, which acts entirely in a consultative capacity, is composed of 24 members representing the various commercial and producers' organizations of the country. In Japan the Imperial Economic Council is presided over by the prime minister and has for vice-presidents the minister of finance, agriculture, and commerce, the other members being designated by the cabinet and chosen among public officials and representatives of producers' organizations; the scope of the activities of the council are very wide, embracing economic subjects, protection of the workers, and the general industrial development of the country. In still other countries, notably Norway, Hungary, Poland, and Portugal, some attempts at the constitution of similar organizations have been made, while in Russia the Superior Council of National Economy forms one of the basic institutions of that government.

Co-operation of banks with industry

The *Economist* (London), in a "Hungarian Supplement" published with its issue of December 20, describes the newly developed

system of co-operation between the banks and industry which is stated to have transformed industry in Hungary during the past ten years. After a reference to the dislocation of the economic structure that resulted from the war and the Treaty of Trianon, the article proceeds as follows: "Under these conditions, it was most fortunate that the banking organization of the country was both ready and able to meet the needs of industry. Indeed, the rôle of the banks became even more marked than it was before the war, since the period of hostilities and of general inflation had reduced the working capital of industry to the merest fraction of its former self. The banks not only helped with their own assets and with the resources placed at their disposal by people living within the country itself, but also obtained foreign credits with which to increase the working capital of the various industrial undertakings, then so sadly depleted. They came to participate more and more in industrial companies, and also placed industrial shares both at home and abroad. Their support was all the more valuable since Hungary, now independent in the economic sphere, was able to adopt a customs and trade policy of its own, with a view to encouraging home industries. Even though the present network of commercial treaties has somewhat relaxed this protectionist system, Hungarian industrial life has undergone a considerable transformation during the past decade, and many branches have progressed in a truly remarkable manner in spite of adverse trade conditions. This is in itself a proof that the foundations have been well and truly laid. . . ."

"The wisdom of this policy of co-operation between banks and industry has been confirmed by the endeavours recently made in Great Britain and France with the same end in view. Even in these highly developed countries, where development has been on entirely different lines, the need for the banks to take a more active interest in industry has been recognized in these hard times."

Government policy on immigration and colonization

The Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, issued the following statement in regard to the Dominion Government's immigration policy, following a conference at Ottawa on January 30, which was attended by the Hon. Senator Robertson, Minister of Labour; Sir

Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways; Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and others:—

“A rather exhaustive discussion was held on the general question of immigration and colonization, without any exception being taken to the Government's present announced policy of restricting immigration into Canada, at least until the people already resident in Canada have been absorbed into employment.

“The possibility of evolving a further policy for the purpose of giving Canadian citizens more favourable consideration by way of colonization assistance for them was also discussed, with no definite conclusion, however, being reached at the moment.”

Unemployment relief by United States firms

President Hoover's Emergency Committee for Employment has published the results of a survey of unemployment relief which was undertaken to ascertain the methods used by individual industries to meet the present emergency. Large corporations, it is stated, showed the most serious unemployment. Practically all of those employing 5,000 or more men faced a decline. On the other hand, 25 per cent of the companies employing less than 1,000 men were operating normally and were without unemployment difficulties. Of the companies employing less than 500, 39 per cent were operating at a normal increased rate. The degree of unemployment shown by the survey indicated great variation among companies and extended from full normal operation to a decline of 50 per cent, with some few reporting a loss in employment as great as 75 per cent. Emergency activity increased rapidly with increasing unemployment. A large proportion of those who reported little or no change in the number at work were able to do so only through extensive application of emergency measures.

Subdivision and distribution of work was recognized as the most practical step that can be taken. Eighty-two per cent of the companies reporting an unemployment problem were using it. The commonest use of shortened time as a means of distributing work is to reduce the number of days of operation. An almost equally used method is to decrease the number of hours worked per day. A third system is a combination of these two, whereby one large industry has reduced the daily hours of labour from eight to six and the plant operation to four days a week. Rotation of employment is practised by al-

ternating crews and so giving employment to one group one week and another the next. Forty-three per cent of those with an unemployment problem were doing this to some degree.

An important source of unemployment relief is to be found in activities associated with repairs, renewals, and maintenance. About one-third of the companies having an unemployment problem had proceeded with work of this nature which would otherwise have been postponed. In many cases the work consisted of painting and cleaning which was not essential to plant operation. The attitude of those reporting this activity indicates that justification was found for further extension of this eventually needed work, in that it was of beneficial economic service in preserving the property as well as the plant organization. Construction work that has already been projected or can be foreseen as necessary in the early future is economically available to the same end. Manufacturing for stock was reported by one out of five of those firms facing an unemployment problem.

Many companies have announced policies of “taking care of all of our former employees” or “seeing that none of our people are in want.” Between one-third and one-half of the companies which the survey revealed as having an unemployment problem had adopted some provision for direct relief. Over half of the companies studied were trying to place released men in other departments. Others made careful studies of financial resources and dependants. Others made careful studies of financial resources and dependents before rather than after dismissal, and a number were making strong efforts to find their men temporary or odd jobs elsewhere. Fourteen per cent of the companies having an unemployment problem were granting loans, some with and some without interest to a selected group of former employees, the general expectation being that these loans would be repaid in small and unburdensome amounts after the employees had returned to work.

United States Senate to consider unemployment insurance

Senator Wagner of New York has given notice of a resolution and bill to be submitted to the United States Senate at its present session to establish a system of unemployment insurance. The principal provisions of the resolution are as follows:—

“The committee is authorized and directed to make a general study of the employment

insurance systems in use by private interests in the United States and by foreign governments, with a view to determining (1) the manner in which such systems were instituted and are now being operated; (2) the cost involved, and the results achieved under each such system; (3) the relief, if any, afforded by each such system during the economic depression of 1930; and (4) the condition of each such system as of July 1, 1930, with particular regard to the manner in which it survived the economic depression of 1930."

The bill which will accompany this resolution contains a proposed plan for Federal and State co-operation in the maintenance of unemployment insurance systems. Senator Wagner pointed out that a rounded program of organized action against unemployment must contain two primary features: First, the reduction of the amount of unemployment by every known means; second, when unemployment does occur, the prevention of hardship by distributing the loss."

United States governors confer on unemployment

On the invitation of Governor Roosevelt, of New York, the governors or representatives of seven States held a conference at Albany, New York, in January, on ways and means of overcoming economic depression and unemployment. The topics considered at the meeting were as follows:—(1) The experience of European nations with compulsory and voluntary unemployment insurance; (2) American experience with voluntary unemployment reserves or insurance; (3) Possible or proposed American variations, corrections and improvements, if a general system by States should be adopted. This would cover safeguards against the dole coverage by private insurance companies, group insurance, private industrial company insurance and governmental supervision. It would cover also both voluntary and compulsory forms of unemployment insurance.

Governor Roosevelt stated after the conference that further studies would be made into unemployment reserves or insurance as a preventive or relief of unemployment.

Proposed State unemployment reserve funds

The American Association for Labour Legislation has prepared a tentative draft for an Act for Unemployment Reserve Funds for submission to State legislatures in the United States. The Act would require employers to contribute a small fixed percentage of their

payrolls to a fund which would be administered so as to furnish to employees such benefits as the condition of the fund permits. Employees are not required to contribute to the fund, as they already bear a considerable portion of the cost of unemployment owing to the limit placed upon the benefits. A maximum limit of ten dollars a week is fixed, and no employee is to receive benefit for more than thirteen weeks in a year or for more than one week for each four weeks in which he has been employed by employers subject to the Act. Opportunity is offered to workers in any industry to elect voluntarily to pay contributions, and thus receive additional benefits. Payments are not to be made to persons who are unemployed owing to stoppage of work due to a trade dispute, and no person is to be denied benefits for refusal to take a job where there is such a dispute.

The bill recognizes that it is essential to any system of unemployment benefits that there should be a "work test." It provides for the application of this test through employment offices, and it is to be expected that the operation of the plan will result in a reduction of unemployment by furnishing jobs instead of benefits wherever possible.

If a worker's right to benefit is contested, it will be passed upon by the officer in charge of an employment office, and an appeal is allowed to an Appeal Board composed of a representative of labour, an employer, and a neutral arbiter.

The administration of the plan in each industry is placed in the hands of an Employment Stabilization Board provided for that industry, under the supervision of the State Department of Labour. Since employers who are contributing to the fund are in a position to aid effectively in stabilizing employment in their industry, it is provided that when those who employ a majority of its workers elect to do so they are authorized to administer the fund for their industry and conduct an employment office for its employers and employees subject to the approval of the State Department of Labour.

Under the proposed legislation, employers who furnish satisfactory proof of their ability to pay benefits equal to those which the reserve fund for their industry pays are permitted to make payments directly to their employees, and are relieved from the duty of contributing to the fund. Those employers who remain in the fund are encouraged to reduce unemployment among their employees by the possibility of the payment of dividends on the basis of their employment experience.

Effect of stabilization on number of workers employed

An unusual aspect of the problem of stabilizing employment is considered by Dr. Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labour Statistics, in an article appearing in the *Monthly Labour Review*, January, 1931. Taking the boot and shoe industry as one that is specially subject to variations in employment, he shows that establishments in that industry which succeed in stabilizing employment will produce enough shoes to supply the demand, and will eventually "crowd out" those in which employment is most irregular.

"If we are to regularize employment," Dr. Stewart says, "we must not forget that this cannot be done if we maintain the present number of establishments in any industry. That is to say, the 1,329 boot and shoe factories of the United States cannot operate continuously with their present maximum force. To illustrate: 14.5 per cent of these establishments now employ 60.4 per cent of the wage earners and are producing 65.6 per cent of the total output, operating on broken time, or the irregular time of which we are speaking. If, however, these same plants were to operate full time at their present capacity they would produce 95 per cent of the total output, thus crowding out about 85 per cent of the present number of establishments.

"In other words, in order to operate 200 establishments full time at present capacity, 1,129 other establishments would have to be closed. Not only that, but if all of the establishments worked at the same efficiency attained by the best establishment, 81,811 men would do the work now being performed by 202,191. To go a little more into detail, the most efficient boot and shoe factory in the United States, measured in output per man per day, produces 14 pairs of shoes per man per day. At this rate of production, 81,811 men working 300 days a year would produce the same number of shoes now produced by the 203,110 men which the census reports as engaged in the industry."

County health units in Alberta

In accordance with its plan to establish the county health system, the government of Alberta has arranged to organize Health Units at High River and Red Deer. Two doctors are now taking special training at Toronto for these positions at the expense of the Rockefeller

Foundation. Nurses and a sanitary inspector and a clerk will be appointed later. There will also be a veterinary inspector and possibly a district agriculturist, who will assist the farmers of the district in an advisory capacity.

The agreements for the establishment of health units are between the districts concerned, the province and the Rockefeller Foundation. The latter will bear 25 per cent of the cost for the first three years, the district 25 per cent, and the province the remaining 50 per cent. The district will gradually assume an increased percentage of the cost at the end of three years. It is expected that numerous districts will come into the arrangement before long and that eventually the province will be well covered with health units.

Toronto Academy of Medicine and health insurance

The Toronto Academy of Medicine discussed the subject of state health insurance at a meeting held at the University of Toronto on January 29. The president, Dr. A. King Smith, expressed approval of the principle, but insisted that the medical profession should be consulted in the framing of any scheme. The profession, he said, would be glad to discuss the subject with government officials and with representatives both of labour and of employers. All the speakers at the meeting expressed approval of the health insurance principle, including Mr. H. W. MacDonnell, secretary of the Industrial Relations committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and Mr. James Simpson, vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The speakers agreed that health insurance would lead to a higher standard of community health and welfare, greater efficiency in industry, and removal of anxiety from among people of restricted income regarding illnesses; and that it would also relieve the profession of the burden of serving large numbers of people who cannot or do not pay, a service estimated to total more than \$500,000 annually in Toronto alone.

From the doctors' point of view, it was alleged that the schemes in effect in certain foreign countries put the profession under the control of the laity, burdened physicians with so much routine work that they had no time for adding to their knowledge through practice or research, and while guaranteeing them a steady regular income reduced their total income to a low level.

Inquiry into workmen's compensation in Ontario

The Government of Ontario has appointed Mr. Justice Middleton as a Commissioner to inquire into the subject of workmen's compensation in the province and to make recommendations as to the advisability of amendments to the Act. The Hon. W. H. Price, attorney general, in announcing the government's decision, intimated that the administration of the Act was not in question, but that it was believed that certain amendments might be desirable at the present time. The Premier, The Hon. George S. Henry, also stated that the Act might well be reviewed by a competent authority.

For several years deputations representing organized labour have requested that certain changes might be made in the Act, the latest of these delegations being from the provincial executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, whose proposals are outlined on another page of this issue. The labour representatives desire, among other changes, that railways should be included in the scope of the Act; that the percentage of wages to be paid in compensation should be raised from 66½ to 75 per cent; and that the maximum yearly wages that are considered in estimating the amount of awards should be raised from \$2,000 to \$2,500.

Mr. Price, in his announcement, said:— "Representations have been made from time to time during the period in which the act has been in operation that there might be some revision of its terms, not a fundamental revision, but a checking of it up with the idea of gathering all data so that advantage could be taken of the information that has become available in the past fifteen years. The Prime Minister, on receiving the labour deputation a few days ago, mentioned the fact that the Act might very well be reviewed by a competent authority, where every interest could be heard. With this idea in view the Honourable William Edward Middleton, a Justice of Appeal of the Supreme Court of Ontario, has been requested to accept a Commission to inquire into and report upon and to make representations regarding the advisability of making amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act. Mr. Justice Middleton had the opportunity of being very closely in touch with Sir William Meredith when the original act was framed. He was chairman of the Statute Revision Commission in 1927, and is well equipped to carry out this Commission."

Coal Mines Board in Great Britain appointed

The Coal Mines Act, 1930, of Great Britain (the provisions of which were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE January, 1930, page 41), provides that the Board of Trade shall set up a National Industrial Board, with powers to investigate and report upon any dispute as to the terms of a proposed agreement for the regulation of wages or other conditions of colliery workers in any district where there has been a failure to settle the dispute in accordance with any arrangements in force in the district. The Secretary for Mines recently announced that the Coal Mines National Industrial Board, under the Coal Mines Act, had been constituted, with Sir Harold Morris, K.C. (president of the Industrial Court, and chairman of the Railways National Wages Board) as chairman.

The discontinuance on March 31 of a number of offices of the Department of Immigration and Colonization which are located in the United States was announced by the Minister, the Hon. W. A. Gordon, on February 9. "For the present," he said, "the movement from the United States is being confined strictly to those who can establish beyond question that they will not contribute directly or indirectly to the unemployment problem in Canada." The offices to be closed are at Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Fargo, Omaha, Great Falls, Montana, and San Francisco.

The Hon. Senator Griesbach, who was appointed recently to investigate the Edmonton Police Department, included in his report a recommendation that the city policemen's union should be dissolved. This union holds a charter from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and it is stated that a protest against the recommendation is to be made by the Edmonton Trades and Labour Council.

The Vancouver and New Westminster District Trades and Labour Council adopted a resolution on January 20 in favour of amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act of British Columbia that would include within the scope of the Act casual labour employed on jobs involving an expenditure of \$50 or more; provide that the amount of compensation should be based on the wages received by a workman at the time of an accident; and also provide for continuing the payment of compensation for temporary incapacity to an injured workman until he returns to his job or has obtained employment that is equally remunerative.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE Employment situation at the end of January was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Though few requests were received for farm help in the Province of Nova Scotia, farmers at New Glasgow were taking advantage of the favourable weather by hauling logs and cordwood. Large catches of fish were reported, some fishermen having made exceptionally well at a single tide. Logging was quiet. At Stellarton, the mines operated steady time while others, elsewhere, lost time due to lack of orders. In the vicinity of Sydney mines were in operation only two or three days a week. Manufacturing at Halifax was, for the most part, good. At New Glasgow, biscuit and confectionary manufacturers reported business as fair and at Trenton, the steel workers, in all departments, were fully employed. Other factories had sufficient orders on hand to keep them employed for some time, or were contemplating extending their plants for future production. Construction was slack, though at Halifax, where large contracts were nearing completion, smaller ones were well under way, with a good number of skilled and unskilled workers employed. Both passenger and freight traffic was fairly heavy, while trade, owing to seasonal sales, was good. There was a continued demand for women domestic workers and placements were made accordingly.

In the Province of New Brunswick farmers were busy securing their year's supply of firewood. Others were pelting foxes. Heavy storms at Chatham had prevented the bringing of produce to the city market. Fairly heavy catches of fish were reported. Logging showed no activity. Little manufacturing was being carried on, except in pulp and paper. Foundry work also showed a decline. Building construction, at Chatham, was held up owing to unfavourable weather, but at Saint John all work was moving rapidly. Bus transportation was light and passenger and freight traffic on railways only fair. There was the usual demand for women domestic workers with all orders easily filled.

The Employment Offices, in the Province of Quebec, reported that farm orders were few, with a corresponding scarcity of placements. Logging also showed a decline with the exception of Sherbrooke, where a large number of bushmen were placed. There was no activity displayed at the mines. Indications pointed to resumption of activities in the manufac-

turing industries, particularly in the zones covered by the Offices of the Employment Service. At the time of writing, however, Montreal reported a curtailment in the boot and shoe trades and in tobacco: quietness in textile, rubber and clothing and no improvement in the metal trades. Conditions in printing alone were satisfactory. Sherbrooke stated that manufactures as a whole were favourable. In Quebec City, nearly all factories, with the exception of leather, were quiet. Pulp and paper mills at Three Rivers again registered a decrease. Work in the building trades in Montreal was slack, but up to 10,000 men had been employed during the month of January for snow removal. Building in Quebec was active, but repairs which had been in progress in Three Rivers were nearing completion. Transportation was dull and trade showed a falling off. Very few placements also were effected for women domestic workers. Little change in conditions from those of last month were shown in any occupation, applicants throughout the Province being more numerous than vacancies.

Farming in the Province of Ontario, showed some indications of a renewal of activity where enquiries were coming in for help required in the early spring. While under ordinary conditions this would be a very busy time of year for the logging industry, yet the demand for bushmen was practically at a standstill, according to reports received from Northern Ontario Employment Offices. The supply of miners still exceed the demand but it was thought that the re-opening of a mine in the Cobalt area might result in a few placements. A gradual re-absorption of old employees was taking place in many factories, automobiles and agricultural implements reporting the most improvement. In Sault Ste. Marie an order for 30,000 tons of steel rails had given considerable stimulus to employment. Textile firms in Hamilton also showed indications of better business. Relief work continued to be the chief source of employment for large numbers of unskilled workers, wholly dependent on this labour during the off season, when few other projects were under way. The total number of women domestic workers showed a considerable increase, a large number of whom were middle aged women whom it was difficult to place. Toronto reported a few enquiries regarding summer employment, but elsewhere in the Province, the demand for household and hotel work continued below the supply of available workers.

Continued mild weather, in the Province of Manitoba affected the placement of workers in the farming group, so that with the exception of Winnipeg, few men had been sent out. Logging and mining were also inactive and no improvement was registered in manufacturing. Construction likewise was slack. Brandon was still employing 100 men, in rotation, on relief work, while Winnipeg reported that the building of two bridges was proceed-

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA
(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1931		1930		1929	
	January	December	November	January	December	November
Trade, external, aggregate.... \$		128,390,702	150,917,096	160,279,066	174,842,396	221,979,663
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		60,337,934	76,325,063	84,910,377	84,365,155	108,733,697
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		66,819,668	73,060,871	73,507,327	88,520,355	111,068,332
Customs duty collected..... \$			12,653,706	13,177,425	13,764,587	16,651,765
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		3,012,223,835	2,973,627,955	3,211,421,766	3,804,648,764	4,176,749,612
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		148,017,056	159,233,300	156,062,061	175,496,699	187,003,716
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,425,845,166	1,438,611,843	1,439,814,864	1,434,405,212	1,453,060,773
Bank loans, commercial, etc. \$		1,149,175,118	1,183,723,359	1,383,806,716	1,402,787,330	1,443,075,155
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	106.9	103.1	109.6	155.7	156.5	154.7
Preferred stocks.....	83.2	82.5	81.9	97.9	100.4	99.8
(¹)Index of interest rates.....	95.0	93.9	93.9	102.3	102.3	103.3
(²)Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	76.7	77.8	79.8	95.4	96.0	95.7
(²)Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	20.21	20.46	20.60	22.17	22.11	22.03
(³)Business failures, number.....	292	295	237	263	268	184
(³)Business failures, liabilities \$	4,198,418	6,994,011	2,957,708	6,187,481	3,952,550	3,205,366
(²)Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	101.7	108.5	112.9	111.2	119.1	124.6
(²) (⁴)Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	17.0	13.8	10.8	11.4	9.3	6.0
Immigration.....				3,366	4,944	7,286
Railway—						
(⁵) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	185,298	186,701	239,009	225,283	212,987	260,598
(⁶) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	13,756,875		17,169,986	17,421,172		20,863,259
(⁷) Operating expenses..... \$			15,257,439	16,563,022	17,562,382	17,538,875
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		16,324,469	14,781,111	12,671,403	15,518,232	16,121,191
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		12,162,949	9,009,490	11,935,620	12,364,963	11,571,544
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,633,162,904	2,210,241,635	2,258,592,344	2,786,107,459
Building permits..... \$			11,791,478	7,189,741	14,688,682	16,171,400
(⁸) Contracts awarded..... \$	20,299,100	24,542,300	39,310,500	37,529,900	32,549,000	45,375,500
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	35,592	38,293	46,360	87,079	82,632	86,516
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	57,598	56,101	71,740	115,200	82,415	93,648
Ferro alloys..... tons	4,467	3,530	3,087	6,943	6,986	7,418
Coal..... tons		1,274,857	1,315,420	1,630,178	1,488,220	1,519,209
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		69,390,000	74,970,000	77,727,000	67,060,000	149,756,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		3,016,000	4,766,000	6,365,000	4,735,000	6,062,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		12,343,000	15,786,000	10,626,000	13,029,000	18,159,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		167,325,995	159,239,447	118,271,037	296,489,324	216,959,393
Flour production..... bbls.		11,791,375	1,168,004	1,073,000	1,073,000	1,628,615
(⁹)Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		108,558,000	99,688,000	31,239,000	108,694,000	105,160,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k-w.h.		49,739,000	49,981,000	50,162,000	49,517,000	53,390,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		49,578,000	46,382,000	46,268,000	54,857,000	56,188,000
Newsprint..... tons		184,760	201,700	206,305	230,008	252,046
Automobiles, passenger.....		4,225	3,527	8,856	4,426	7,137
(¹⁰) Index of physical volume of business.....		129.5	136.5	168.4	152.6	179.5
Industrial production.....		137.7	155.5	187.8	161.3	195.8
Manufacturing.....		127.8	139.7	151.3	148.3	185.0

(¹) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(²) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(³) Bradstreet.

(⁴) Figures for end of previous months.

(⁵) Figures for four weeks ending January 31, 1931, and corresponding previous periods.

(⁶) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

(⁷) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(⁸) Including lines east of Quebec.

(⁹) MacLean's Building Review.

(¹⁰) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks.

ing, with an additional number of workmen absorbed. Relief work was also being carried on in this city, which afforded casual work for numerous unemployed. Retail and wholesale trade continued quiet in all lines and collections were generally slow. In the women's domestic section applicants exceeded vacancies, though the volume of work available remained at the same level, as formerly reported.

Throughout the Province of Saskatchewan, owing to continued fine weather, there was slight demand for farm help. Little activity was shown in logging, with the exception of work provided at Government relief camps. Coal mining reported no improvement. Nearly all building construction was at a standstill, though some employment, as a relief measure, was provided on watermains, and highways or in bridge building. The demand for women domestic workers was not large and there was no difficulty in securing suitable applicants to meet the requirements.

Farming, in the Province of Alberta, was very quiet with little likelihood of any marked improvement before spring. There was a fair demand for bushmen at Edmonton, but as weather conditions were unsuitable for operations in this group, no increase in placements was anticipated. Owing to a shutdown of three local mines at Drumheller, the registration of unemployed miners showed an increase, for whom steps were being taken to provide relief. At Lethbridge, the majority of the mines worked no more than 2 days a week. Manufacturing industries were quiet. There was little change in building construction, with prospects for the coming season poor. Railroad work also was slack, it being doubtful whether there would be a demand for extra gangs in the spring, as in previous years. Retail merchants were running extensive sales with fairly satisfactory results, but, other than this, trade conditions were unfavourable with collections difficult. Quietness prevailed in the women's domestic section, and no difficulty was experienced in filling orders promptly.

Farming, in the province of British Columbia, was quiet as was also logging the only demand in the latter group being for tie makers and sawyers and those engaged in getting out poles. Mines, in general, were only working part time and a number of men were being laid off. Manufacturing firms reported no change for the better, some factories having closed down. Iron foundries, machine shops, garages, etc., were all very slack and generally on short time and prospects did not appear particularly encouraging for the immediate future. Some contracts in building construction kept local men employed, otherwise, al-

most the only work available was that provided by the Government as relief. Highway work at Revelstoke still continued, with fine weather favourable to road repairs and construction. Railroads, except at Kamloops, were also engaging few men. Dry docks and shipyards at Prince Rupert were active, but longshoring and shipping at that point, quiet. At Vancouver, regular waterfront workers were unemployed for several weeks at a time. Trade, both wholesale and retail, was fair, but collections very slow. There was very little work of any kind for women domestic workers, with many applicants on the waiting list. Outside of relief work, opportunities for employment throughout the province were not numerous and there was little prospect of present improvement.

EMPLOYERS' REPORT

The seasonal curtailment in employment registered at the beginning of January, 1931, involved a smaller number of workers than that reported on January 1, 1930 and 1929. In spite of this smaller falling-off (which was partly due to the stabilizing effect of unemployment relief work), employment was at a lower level than on the same date in the two preceding years, although it was higher than on January 1 of any of the years, 1921-28. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,511 firms whose payrolls declined from 974,918 persons on December 1, to 912,400 at the beginning of January. Reflecting this contraction, the index (based upon the 1926 average as 100) stood at 101.7 on January 1, 1931, as compared with 108.5 in the preceding month, and with 111.2, 109.1, 100.7, 95.9, 90.7, 84.9, 89.8, 87.3, 78.8, and 88.8 on the same date in 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

All except the Maritime Provinces recorded declines, those in Quebec and Ontario being most extensive. In the Maritime Provinces, the increase took place chiefly in transportation, due to the opening of the winter ports, and in construction, as a result of unemployment relief work, while logging was also seasonally more active. On the other hand, manufacturing and mining showed seasonal curtailment. In Quebec, manufacturing, construction and transportation reported especially pronounced losses, but the trend was also unfavourable in mining and communications, while improvement was noted in retail trade and in highway and road construction, the latter as a result of unemployment relief plans. In Ontario, manufacturing, construction and transportation registered the greatest losses, while logging recorded an advance. In the Prairie Provinces, construction reported

the most noteworthy decrease, but transportation, manufacturing, mining and trade were also slacker. On the other hand, logging indicated increased activity. In British Columbia, lumber, food and iron and steel factories, transportation, logging and trade recorded important curtailment, while there were gains in highway construction as a result of the unemployment relief scheme.

There were contractions in each of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment. In Montreal, important declines were noted in transportation and manufacturing. In Quebec City, manufactures reported losses in employment, while construction was more active. In Toronto, there were contractions in manufacturing and also in construction, services, transportation and trade, but road construction absorbed more workers in consequence of the unemployment relief scheme. In Ottawa, manufactures and construction indicated seasonal curtailment, and trade also afforded less employment. In Hamilton, trade and shipping showed reduced activity, and manufacturing as a whole was slacker, despite gains in iron and steel factories. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, manufacturing and construction were dull. In Winnipeg, manufactures and construction registered the greatest declines, but wholesale trade was also slacker, while communications showed moderate improvement. In Vancouver, employment in manufactures, communications, transportation and trade showed a falling-off since the preceding month, while highway construction afforded considerably more work of a relief character.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows important contractions in manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, mining, services and trade, while logging recorded gains.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of January, 1931.

TRADE UNION REPORTS.

The usual quietness reflected in a number of trades and industries with the winter season was in evidence during December and to a more marked degree than in previous years, and together with holiday closings and following inventory and stocktaking periods resulted in an unemployment percentage at the end of December of 17.0, contrasted with 13.8 per cent of idleness in November and with 11.4 per cent in December, 1929. All provinces shared in the unfavourable situation shown in comparison with

November, the recessions being around 3 per cent in each province. Further and more extensive curtailment of operations was reported in the building trades from November, particularly in Quebec, in which province also the manufacturing industries reported noteworthy declines. The transportation industries also registered a moderate drop in the volume of work available from November, which was most apparent in the Province of Ontario. Alberta unions alone reported an upward employment trend from December, 1929, the improvement being but nominal, while in all other provinces slacker conditions prevailed, Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick and British Columbia unions showing the most marked contractions.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in greater detail on the unemployment situation among local trade unions at the close of December, 1930.

During the month of December, 1930, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 55,769 references of persons to positions and effected a total of 54,751 placements. The number of placements made in regular employment during the month was 16,457, of which 13,833 were of men and 2,624 of women workers. In casual work the offices placed 38,294 people. Employers notified the Service of 55,675 vacancies, of which 48,346 were for men and 7,329 for women. The number of registrations for work was 64,962 of men and 9,209 of women, a total of 74,171 applications. Compared with the preceding month and also with December a year ago, the transactions of the offices showed a marked gain, which was entirely due to the work provided by the Federal-Provincial relief plan for the alleviation of unemployment. The records for November, 1930, showing 36,503 vacancies offered, 68,862 applications made and 35,557 placements effected; while in December, 1929, there were recorded 28,762 vacancies, 42,695 applications for work and 27,811 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of December, 1930, may be found elsewhere in this issue and on another page will be found a statement of the activities of the offices for the last quarter of the same year.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities during December, 1930, was \$15,439,964, as compared with \$11,791,478 in the preceding month and with \$14,688,682 in December, 1929.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that \$20,299,100 worth of new construction was awarded throughout the Dominion during January, this figure being the lowest recorded during the past two years. Of this total \$9,921,000 was for engineering purposes; \$6,011,200 was for business buildings; \$3,944,200 was for residential buildings; and \$422,700 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during January, by provinces, was as follows: Quebec, \$7,006,000; Ontario, \$5,923,400; British Columbia, \$2,472,600; Manitoba, \$1,497,000; Nova Scotia, \$1,343,500; Alberta, \$853,100; Saskatchewan, \$820,000; New Brunswick, \$353,500; Prince Edward Island, \$30,000.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION. Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months of 1929, are shown in the table on page 124.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that throughout the greater part of 1930, the industry and commerce of Canada were on a relatively moderate level. Operations during the first half were fairly well maintained at the levels established in the last quarter of 1929, but subsequently the economic trend turned downward and contraction continued to the end of the year. In making comparisons with conditions in 1928 and 1929, it should be recognized that in those years the Dominion enjoyed the most rapid industrial expansion in its history. The economic depression of 1930 was international in its scope and one of the most severe in time of peace. The inflation of speculative values, resulting in stringent credit conditions during the period of superactivity, was one of the chief elements in bringing about the recession of the past year. Industrial recession began in June, 1929, and a severe deflation of stock prices followed in the last quarter of that year. In May 1929, the index of industrial production was 187.9 marking the culmination of the prosperity phase of the last economic cycle. This compares with 137.7 in December last, the lowest point reached since the latter part of 1926. This index, which includes most of the basic mineral products, construction, and wide variety of manufactured products, average 164.0 in 1930, being 12.5 per cent higher than in 1926 and 6 per cent higher than in 1927. The declines from 1928 and 1929 were 4.6 per cent and 14.8 per cent respectively.

Production indexes show that in December operations were uneven as compared with November, but that the downward tendency predominated. The mining index showed a gain, the shipments of gold and silver contributing to the increase. Exports of nickel and asbestos also showed a gain. Substantial contraction was shown in manufacturing operations, a reduction in the output of newsprint and iron and steel contributing to the decline. Imports of crude petroleum showed a gain after seasonal adjustment, and the gain in the output of motor cars was equivalent to the normal increase for the season. Imports of crude rubber and raw cotton were sharply curtailed. The index of manufacturing production was 127.8, in December as compared with 139.7 in November. While freight movement was at a low level in December, an increase was shown over the preceding month, adjustment being made for seasonal tendencies.

Coal.—The output of coal from Canadian mines in December totalled 1,274,857 tons, a decline of 3 per cent from the November total of 1,315,420 tons, and 24 per cent from the five-year average output for December of 1,674,025 tons. Bituminous coal produced amounted to 877,186 tons, sub-bituminous coal, 54,961 tons, and lignite coal, 342,710 tons. Production from mines in Nova Scotia reached a total of 459,628 tons; in New Brunswick, 19,585 tons; Saskatchewan, 80,185 tons; Alberta, 529,053 tons; and British Columbia, 186,406 tons. Coal imported into Canada in December totalled 1,223,032 tons, a decrease of 18 per cent from the 1925-1929 average for the month of 1,491,443 tons. Anthracite receipts during December were recorded at 301,802 tons and consisted of 248,398 tons from the United States, 46,348 tons from Great Britain, 5,936 tons from Germany, and 1,120 tons from the French East Indies. Imports of bituminous coal amounted to 918,327 tons, made up of 915,459 tons from the United States and 2,868 tons from Great Britain. Lignite coal importations totalled 2,903 tons received from the United States and cleared through Saskatchewan and British Columbia ports. Canadian coal exported declined 50 per cent as compared with the average for the month during the past five years. The December exports consisted of 55,061 tons of bituminous coal and 5,667 tons of lignite.

Canada's coal supply in December was obtained from the following sources; United States mines, 48 per cent; Canadian mines about 50 per cent; Great Britain mines 2 per cent and a small tonnage from Germany and the French East Indies. The total coal available for consumption in Canada during December was 2,437,161 tons, or 20 per cent be-

low the December 1925-1929 average for the month of 3,044,302 tons.

EXTERNAL TRADE

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in December, 1930, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$60,337,934 as compared with \$76,325,063 in the preceding month and with \$84,365,155 in December, 1929. The chief imports in December, 1920, were: Iron and its products, \$10,837,218; Non-metallic minerals and products, \$10,127,279; Fibres, textiles and textile products, \$9,036,486.

The domestic merchandise exported during December, 1930, amounted to \$66,819,668 as compared with \$73,060,871 in the preceding month and with \$88,520,355 in December, 1929. The chief exports in December, 1930, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$20,641,053; wood, wood products and paper, \$19,762,105; non-ferrous metals and their products, \$8,567,335.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in Canada in January, 1931, was lower than that occurring during December, 1930, being only slightly over one-half that incurred during the latter month. The number of employees involved also showed a substantial decrease. As compared with January, 1930, the figures for January, 1931, show that while one more strike occurred, less than one quarter the number of workers were involved and a smaller time loss was incurred. There were in existence during the month six disputes, involving 560 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 4,840 working days, as compared with eight disputes, involving 723 workers and resulting in a time loss of 8,661 working days in December, 1930. In January, 1930, there were on record five disputes involving 2,169 workers and resulting in a time loss of 7,254 working days. At the end of the month there were two disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, involving approximately 160 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been formally called off or lapsed.

Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was again considerably lower at \$9.86 for January, 1931, as compared with \$10.10 for December, 1930; \$11.88 for

January, 1930; \$11.30 for January, 1929; \$11.19 for January, 1928; \$11.37 for January, 1927; \$11.63 for January, 1926; \$10.77 for January, 1925; \$10.78 for January, 1924; \$10.52 for January, 1923; \$11.03 for January, 1922; \$14.48 for January, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.42 for January, 1918; and \$7.73 for January 1914. Of the twenty-nine items in the food budget twenty were lower, while two showed slight increases. The most important declines occurred in the prices of eggs, with less important decreases in pork, bacon, butter, cheese, flour, rolled oats, beans and prunes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$20.21 at the beginning of January, 1931, as compared with \$20.46 for December, 1930; \$22.17 for January, 1930; \$21.55 for January, 1929; \$21.41 for January, 1928; \$21.59 for January, 1927; \$21.96 for January, 1926; \$21.09 for January, 1925; \$21.23 for January, 1924; \$21.13 for January, 1923; \$21.52 for January, 1922; \$25.30 for January, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$19.61 for January, 1918; and \$14.49 for January, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 76.7 for January, 1931, as compared with 77.8 for December, 1930; 95.4 for January, 1930; 94.0 for January, 1929; 96.9 for January, 1928; 97.8 for January, 1927; and 103.0 for January, 1926. In the classification according to chief component materials all of the eight main groups were lower; the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, because of declines in the prices of wheat, rye, barley, flax, flour, coffee and raw rubber; the Animals and their Products group, mainly because of lower quotations for steers, hogs, fresh meats, hides, cheese and fresh eggs, which more than offset higher prices for calves, lambs and butter; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of lower prices for cotton thread, cottonades, denims and ticking, which more than offset higher prices for raw cotton and raw silk; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due mainly to decreased prices for certain lines of lumber; the Iron and its Products group, because of lower quotations for wire; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower prices for electrolytic copper, copper wire, brass sheets, lead, silver and zinc; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to lower prices for plate glass; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of declines in the prices of copper sulphate, aluminium sulphate and shellac.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1931

DURING the month of January an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received from certain work equipment employees of the Canadian National Railways, Atlantic Region, being ditchermen, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. Twelve workmen were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which related to the men's request for a schedule of wages and working conditions and for representation by a person of their own choice. The application was under consideration at the close of the month.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt

with a dispute between various employers of Vancouver, B.C., on the one hand, as represented by the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited, and their longshoremen, on the other hand, as represented by the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association, appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1930, page 889. In accordance with the understanding reached before the Board, as set forth in its final report dated August 4, 1930, an agreement has been signed by the representatives of the parties concerned effective for three years as from November 1, 1930. A summary of the agreement will appear in the next issue, under the heading "Recent Industrial Agreements."

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1931

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during January, 1931, was six, as compared with eight the preceding month. The number of workers involved was also proportionately less, being 560 as compared with 723 for December, while the time loss was only about one-half as large. Comparing the figures with those for January, 1930, while the latter month had but five disputes, there were about four times as many workers involved and in these a greater time loss resulted.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Jan. 1931...	6	560	4,840
Dec. 1930....	8	723	8,661
Jan. 1930....	5	2,169	7,254

* Preliminary figures.

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

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

Two disputes, involving approximately 80 workers, were carried over from December, and four disputes commenced during January. Of these six disputes, three terminated during the month, and one was recorded as having lapsed. One of these four was recorded as being partially successful, the other three were recorded as in favour of employers, with two recorded as unterminated at the end of January, namely, coal miners at Shaughnessy, Alta., and pile drivers, bridge builders and hoisting engineers at Vancouver, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., January 7, 1929, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Vancouver, B.C., June 23, 1930, one employer; and bakery drivers, Saskatoon, Sask., September 22, 1930, one employer.

Three teamsters employed by a contractor putting in a new water reservoir for the Light

and Water Commission of Preston, Ont., ceased work for a day, January 19, when paid but 70 cents per hour instead of 80 cents per hour, claimed to be the prevailing wage. The town authorities assured the contractor that this was the prevailing rate and this being paid, the teamsters returned the next day. As this constitutes only a minor dispute, it has not been included in the tabular statement of strikes and lockouts.

A strike of stonecutters in Halifax, N.S., toward the end of January has been reported in the press. Information secured by the Department is that, while there was a demand that the stone for the building should be cut in Halifax, no cessation of work occurred.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information in the tabular statement:—

FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, TORONTO, ONT.—When this dispute, commencing December 10, 1930, was reported to the Department early in January, the resident officer of the Department attempted to bring about a settlement. As stated in the January

issue of the **LABOUR GAZETTE**, the factory was operating under a union agreement, not expiring until February 1, 1931 (**LABOUR GAZETTE**, July, 1930, page 842), and the employer had proposed a decrease in piece-rate wages of 35 per cent, the union offering to agree to a 20 per cent reduction. The employer refusing to arbitrate, as provided by the agreement, closed the plant for a few days and opened with a wage scale for upholsterers lower by 35 per cent, and partially replaced the workers refusing these terms. The management stated to the conciliation officer that it had been found impossible to continue operations at the wages paid as they were one hundred per cent higher than paid by competitors and theirs was the only union establishment in that branch of the industry. The union, it was claimed, had refused to reduce the wage scale and the workers had refused to co-operate in securing a reasonable output of work, and the management secured all the upholsterers needed under the depressed conditions. It was also claimed that under the reduced scale earnings were 75 cents to one dollar per hour, and

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1931

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to January, 1931			
MANUFACTURING— <i>Other Wood Products—</i> Sash and door factory workers, Vancouver, B.C.....	20	200	Commenced November 3, 1930; against decrease in wages; workers partially replaced; lapsed during January.
Furniture factory workers (upholsterers) Toronto, Ont....	60	1,000	Commenced December 10, 1930; lockout to enforce decrease in wages in violation of agreement; strikers partially replaced; lapsed during January.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during January, 1931			
MINING, ETC.— Coal miners, Shaughnessy, Alta.....	130	1,500	Commenced January 15, 1931; against dismissal of workers; partial return of strikers; unterminated.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Textiles, clothing, etc.—</i> Textile factory workers, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.....	120	960	Commenced January 7, 1931; to secure increase in wages and changes in conditions; partially successful; work resumed January 16, 1931.
Women's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	200	1,000	Commenced January 13, 1931; to secure higher wages, shorter hours, etc.; terminated January 19, 1931; in favour of employers.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Bridge—</i> Pile drivers, bridge builders and hoisting engineers, Van- couver, B.C.....	30	180	Commenced January 3, 1931; against employment of any but union members; replacement of workers by January 17; unterminated.

higher than in other establishments, and that it would be useless to arbitrate as they could not pay more. The union on the other hand claimed workers were averaging only \$24 per week during the past nine months, and that the agreement had been violated openly and deliberately in several instances by the employer although operating under agreements with the union for several years. No settlement was reached and the dispute appears to have lapsed by the end of January.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY WORKERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—This dispute, commencing November 3, 1930, was reported in the December issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* as involving only one establishment and thirty-two workers, owing to a reduction of wages, but later information reveals that another establishment was involved for one half day, with thirty-one workers, work being resumed without a reduction in wages. In the establishment first reported at the end of December twenty workers were still on strike, twelve having secured work elsewhere, but at the end of January the factory was closed down and the dispute appears to have lapsed.

COAL MINERS, SHAUGHNESSY, ALBERTA.—Miners in one colliery ceased work when two workmen were suspended because they were mining less coal than others and refused to give any explanation. The mine had been operated on a day wage basis since September when a dispute arose as to conditions of piece work, resulting in a cessation of work for nearly three weeks; this dispute was settled by an agreement to be in force till March 31, 1932, providing for day wages until piece rates could be agreed upon. This settlement was the result of mediation by officers of the Department, and early in February the conciliation officer for the Western provinces met the parties, but no settlement was reached. The management pointed out that the agreement provided that there should be no strikes without recourse to negotiations and arbitration if necessary, and that as in the previous dispute this provision had been violated. The workers also made allegations as to violations of the agreement by the employer. The management stated that about 40 out of 130 employees had resumed work and that an agreement had been reached with a committee of these as to work on a piece rate basis.

In connection with picketing the mine, intimidation was reported and three of the pickets were arrested and committed for trial before the Supreme Court of Alberta in Lethbridge.

WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—A number of workers in several factories manufacturing women's dresses ceased work on January 13, being called on strike by the Industrial Union of

Needle Trades Workers. It was reported that the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union had been organizing the dressmaking establishments in Toronto and opening negotiations with the employers to secure an agreement such as those secured in cloak factories in Toronto and Montreal as the result of strikes in January and February, 1930 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1930, p. 447); and that when a strike was called by the Industrial Needle Trades Workers' Union, a rival organization, some employees thinking it had been called by the international union ceased work, but returned when informed at the union offices that no strike had been called. The Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers claimed that 500 workers in 10 factories ceased work, but the Department has been unable to secure as yet official information from the parties involved. On January 16 when a building containing a number of dressmaking establishments was picketed by a large number of strikers, attempting to prevent any workers from entering, several persons were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. On January 19 one was sentenced to imprisonment for 60 days, the magistrate recommending his deportation, and eight others were fined \$10 and costs. The same day the strike was called off by the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers.

PILE DRIVERS, BRIDGE BUILDERS AND HOISTING ENGINEERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—Employees on the construction of a bridge ceased work Saturday noon, January 3, 1931, the contractors having refused their demand for the employment only of members of the Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders' local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the hoisting engineers going out with the pile drivers. It appears that the contractor had a number of his regular employees building caissons a short distance from the bridge site, and the pile drivers' union claimed it was the custom to have these built by members of their union, the question of safety being stressed. The contractor claimed that his employees had many years experience, and declined to displace them. The resident officer of the Department met the representatives of the parties to the dispute, but no settlement was reached. The contractor undertook not to replace the strikers immediately, and on Thursday notified the union he would do so next day. By Saturday all had been replaced by members of the pile drivers' local affiliated with the All Canadian Congress of Labour.

TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS, ST. HYACINTHE, P.Q.—Employees ceased work on January 7, 1931, to secure increases in wages and certain changes in conditions and resumed work on January 16, having secured concessions on certain points.

RECENT STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. The annual review containing a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts in other countries is on a later page of this issue. Information about particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Preliminary figures for the year 1930 have recently been published. During the year 415 disputes began and 8 were still in progress from the previous year, making a total of 423 disputes in progress during the year, involving 309,400 workers and resulting in a time loss of 4,404,000 working days for the year. Two-thirds of all the workers involved and nearly three-quarters of the total time loss were due to two disputes, one in the wool textile industry and the other in coal mining.

Of the 415 disputes beginning in 1930, 39 were for increases in wages, 89 over proposed reductions in wages, 116 over other wages questions, 19 on questions related to hours, 79 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 26 on questions of trade union principle and 46 on other questions. There was in addition one small sympathetic strike.

The accompanying table gives a classification of the disputes by industries.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING 1930

Industry group	1930		
	Number of Disputes beginning in 1930	Number of work-people involved in all disputes in progress	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress
Coal mining.....	145	149,400	667,000
Other mining and quarrying.....	7	500	7,000
Brick, pottery, glass, etc.....	7	600	6,000
Iron and steel.....	5	700	9,000
Engineering.....	11	900	8,000
Shipbuilding.....	23	4,100	15,000
Other metal.....	30	4,200	60,000
Cotton.....	18	2,600	36,000
Wool textile.....	7	122,200	3,279,000
Other textile.....	20	4,000	77,000
Clothing.....	21	1,400	10,000
Food, drink and tobacco.....	5	900	3,000
Woodworking, furniture, etc.....	21	3,300	88,000
Paper, printing, etc.....	6	800	7,000
Building, public works contracting, etc.....	47	3,800	46,000
Transport.....	22	5,200	25,000
Commerce, distribution and finance.....	6	3,500	51,000
Other.....	14	1,300	10,000
Total.....	415	309,400	4,404,000

The number of disputes beginning in December was 30, and 20 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 50 disputes in progress during the month, involving 99,400 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 547,000 working days for the month. Of the 30 disputes beginning in December, 6 were over demands for increases in wages, 9 on other wages questions, 9 on questions as to working hours, 3 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 3 on other questions.

The dispute involving 150,000 coal miners in South Wales which began January 1, and was mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, was terminated January 17, in favour of workers. The hours of work were fixed at 45 per week under the new Coal Mines Act, but the owners wished to have them so arranged that wages would be slightly reduced. In the settlement of the dispute, wages for the 45-hour week would be the same as for the 48-hour week formerly worked.

Weavers in cotton mills in Lancashire have become involved in a large dispute. In an attempt to reduce costs and revive trade, the employers' organization decided to introduce the "more-loom" system, by which the number of looms per weaver was to be increased from four to eight, although the speed of the machines would be reduced. The union claimed that this would increase unemployment and refused to consent to the system. On January 6, about 4,000 weavers at Burnley went on strike and the employers' organization closed their weaving mills at Burnley on January 12, thus locking out 25,000 workers. Although the Ministry of Labour used every effort to avert it, a general lockout covering the great majority of the weaving sheds in Lancashire began January 19 and about 250,000 workers became involved. In spite of the continued efforts of the Prime Minister and the Government to bring about a settlement, the dispute was still in progress at the end of January.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in November was 37, and 27 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 8,464 and the time loss 313,649 working days for the month.

The strike of 4,000 textile workers at Danville, Virginia, which began September 29, 1930, and was mentioned in the last four issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE was terminated January 29, when the union called off the strike.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1930

THE year 1930 had fewer strikes and lockouts than any year since 1915, there being but sixty-seven, a figure less than that shown for any year since 1900 except 1914 and 1915, when there were but sixty-three disputes in each case. While there were a few hundred more workers involved in disputes in 1930 than during 1929 and five of the other years, the resulting time loss was less than in any year since the commencement of the records. This was due to the absence of any protracted disputes of large magnitude. The largest dispute during the year was that involving 1,800 workers employed in women's clothing factories in Toronto in January, which lasted eleven days and resulted in a time loss of 18,000 working days. Other disputes of large dimensions occurring during the year included that which

involved 1,400 coal miners at Springhill, N.S., in September, lasting eight working days and resulting in a time loss of 11,200 working days; that involving 1,300 coal miners at New Aberdeen for three days; and that of five hundred shore fishermen at North Sydney and district, N.S., lasting for over a month and resulting in a time loss of 11,000 working days. Most of the disputes occurring during 1930 were in the manufacturing, construction and mining industries, which were responsible for 31.3 per cent, 28.4 per cent and 22.3 per cent respectively of the total number of disputes on record, manufacturing showing the largest time loss, namely 43.6 per cent. The eleven disputes occurring in the textiles and clothing group caused 36.5 per cent of the total time loss, while mining accounted for

TABLE I—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA BY YEARS, 1901-1930

Year	All Industries					Coal Mining			Industries other than Coal Mining		
	Number of disputes		Number of employers	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Number of disputes in existence during year	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Number of disputes in existence during year	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days
	In existence during the year	Beginning in the year									
1901.....	99	97	285	24,089	737,808	2	1,760	7,040	97	22,329	730,768
1902.....	125	124	532	12,709	203,301	3	510	10,120	122	12,199	193,181
1903.....	175	171	1,124	38,408	858,959	7	5,410	173,441	168	32,998	685,518
1904.....	103	103	591	11,420	192,890	4	184	792	99	11,236	192,098
1905.....	96	95	332	12,513	246,138	10	5,564	101,770	86	6,949	144,368
1906.....	150	149	965	23,382	378,276	13	4,549	146,622	137	18,833	231,654
1907.....	188	183	950	34,060	520,142	13	8,990	102,824	175	25,070	417,318
1908.....	76	72	178	26,071	703,571	7	3,541	13,600	69	22,580	689,971
1909.....	90	88	372	18,114	880,663	13	8,618	720,180	77	9,496	160,483
1910.....	101	94	1,233	22,203	731,324	3	2,950	485,000	98	19,253	246,324
1911.....	100	99	533	29,285	1,821,084	6	9,890	1,513,320	94	19,395	307,764
1912.....	181	179	1,321	42,860	1,135,786	2	2,243	107,240	179	40,617	1,028,546
1913.....	152	143	1,077	40,519	1,036,254	4	4,837	562,025	148	35,682	474,229
1914.....	63	58	261	9,717	490,850	3	2,500	280,800	60	7,217	210,050
1915.....	63	62	120	11,935	95,042	9	2,753	11,907	54	8,642	83,135
1916.....	120	118	332	26,538	236,814	8	11,270	72,387	112	15,268	164,427
1917.....	160	158	758	50,255	1,123,515	21	17,379	584,890	139	32,876	538,625
1918.....	230	228	782	79,743	647,942	46	22,920	130,696	184	56,823	517,246
1919.....	336	332	1,967	148,915	3,400,942	20	10,130	383,659	316	138,785	3,017,283
1920.....	322	310	1,374	60,327	799,524	35	12,128	99,920	287	48,199	699,604
1921.....	168	159	1,208	28,257	1,048,914	10	1,456	31,318	158	26,801	1,017,596
1922.....	104	89	732	43,775	1,528,661	21	26,475	798,548	83	17,300	730,113
1923.....	86	77	450	34,261	671,750	23	20,814	299,539	63	13,447	372,211
1924.....	70	64	435	34,310	1,295,054	15	21,201	1,089,484	55	13,109	205,570
1925.....	87	86	497	28,949	1,193,281	17	18,672	1,040,276	70	10,277	1,193,281
1926.....	77	75	512	23,834	266,601	16	8,445	35,193	61	15,389	231,408
1927.....	74	72	480	22,299	152,570	20	16,653	53,833	54	5,646	98,737
1928.....	98	96	548	17,581	224,212	14	5,033	88,000	84	12,548	136,212
1929.....	90	88	263	12,946	152,080	8	3,045	6,805	82	9,901	145,275
1930.....	67	67	333	13,768	91,797	15	6,228	24,183	52	7,540	67,614
Total.....	3,851*	3,736	20,550*	982,503*	22,865,745	388*	266,148*	8,975,412	3,463*	716,355*	13,890,333

*In these totals figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.

26.3 per cent and construction and fishing for 13.5 per cent each.

Revision of Statistics, 1901-1930

The accompanying tables of industrial disputes in Canada from 1901 to 1930 are the result of a revision of the record for the whole period, which became desirable following the adoption of a new classification of industries and occupations in 1922. This classification has been used since that date for the publication of these statistics each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, and for the review and analysis of the figures for each calendar year which appears in an early issue in the next year. The new classification was that drawn up by the Dominion Statistician in consultation with officials of other departments of the Federal Government and other authorities, and is used for the decennial census, the annual census of industry, and other official statistics. The classification of industries and occupations used since 1900 had been changed in 1917 for one similar to that finally adopted for the census of 1921 by the Dominion Statistician. While the principal groupings in the classification used for the three periods, 1901 to 1916, 1917 to 1921, and 1922 to 1930, were necessarily similar, there were differences sufficient to make impracticable any satisfactory comparison of statistics by industries for the various years or periods. For instance the classification in use from 1901 to 1916, essentially a classification by trade groups rather than by industries, included all disputes involving unskilled labour in a separate group, disputes in railway shops were included under metal trades, etc. In revising the records by industries it was also decided to make other revisions in the methods of compilation and analysis which appeared desirable and had been adopted in recent years. Until 1922 only strikes or lockouts involving six workers or more, lasting at least one day were included in the record, but it has been found that disputes involving large numbers of employees for a few hours were sometimes of great importance, and that occasionally strikes of a small number of employees for a short time were important as indirectly affecting a large number of other employees, as tying up an important public utility, etc. It was therefore decided, while adhering to the practice adopted in 1900 of confining the record to disputes involving six or more employees for at least one day, to follow the example of Australia, and to include all disputes resulting in a time loss of ten or more man working days. A separate record is also

kept of the minor disputes thus excluded, and these are mentioned in each issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* and in the annual review.

In the revision a number of disputes were included in the record which had previously been omitted owing to lack of information, and in many cases the record as to a dispute has been amended or completed as a result of additional information being secured. This was true particularly of the period 1916 to 1918 when information as to many disputes did not reach the Department owing to the censorship during the war, and similarly many were not published in the Departmental reports for the same reason. The number of disputes now recorded for the thirty-year period is therefore increased by the above additions, but as most of them involved relatively few employees and lasted for relatively short periods of time, they caused little increase in the numbers of employees involved or in the time loss. In revising the figures as to time loss and numbers of employees involved considerable reductions were made in some cases by making due allowance for cessation or partial cessation of operations and for reductions of staff that would have occurred even if there had been no strike or lockout, for instance in coal mines during summer months, etc. As a very large percentage of the time loss appeared in coal mining disputes of long duration this procedure reduced the figures considerably. A number of disputes, usually of little importance, were omitted from the record owing to lack of information, particularly as to numbers of workers involved.

Compilation of Statistics

Since its establishment toward the end of 1900 the Department of Labour has maintained a record of strikes and lockouts in Canada, publishing in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* each month a complete list of those in progress, so far as available, with particulars as to the nature and result of each dispute. Early in each year a review of the previous year has been given, including statistical tables analysing the data, and since 1912 including a complete list of the disputes on record during the year. As the monthly statements in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* are necessarily of a preliminary nature the annual review constitutes the revised record for the year. A special report on "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada 1901 to 1912," issued in 1913, contained a complete list of strikes and lockouts for that period with analytical tables. The annual reviews in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* have brought the lists of

disputes and analytical tables down to date each year.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together, the term dispute being used with reference to either.

A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting one working day or more. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees have not been included in the published record unless a time loss of 10 days or more is caused. A separate record of such disputes involving less than 10 days' time loss is maintained in the Department. Although not included in the statistical record, such disputes are mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE at the time of their occurrence. During 1930 there were five such disputes, involving 64 employees, making a time loss of 32 working days.

The figures in this report are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. As to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is impossible always to secure exact information, but the estimate made in such cases is the result of painstaking methods in the collection of data, and, with increasing experience in dealing with the subject it is believed that the statistics indicate the conditions with reasonable precision. The estimate of time loss is reached by multiplying the number of working days during which each strike lasted by the number of employees involved in the dispute from time to time so far as known. The number of employees recorded for each dispute is the number of those directly affected that is on strike or locked out and does not include those indirectly affected. In recent years, when the information is available, the number indirectly involved has been shown in footnotes.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, al-

though the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. In addition to the list in Table 10 information is available as to the following disputes of this nature carried over from 1929: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., Dec. 20, 1926; plumbers in Kingston, Ont., April 2, 1928, several employers, terminated Sept. 2, 1930; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., Jan. 7, 1929; and moulders, Lachine, P.Q., May 2, 1929, one employer, lapsed during May, 1930. Also during 1930 the following dispute included in Table X was added: motion picture projectionists, Vancouver, B.C., one employer.

Charts

The accompanying chart of the time loss in working days by groups of industries for each year back to 1901, shows that in mining considerable time loss occurred in 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1913, and again in 1917, 1922, 1924 and 1925. In 1919 the time loss due to general strikes is shown separately. This had previously been shown in the chart as included in the metal trades group, so that there is a corresponding decrease in the time loss for metal trades for that year, the only year that did show a great time loss in metal manufacturing; 1920 also showing an appreciable amount. In construction considerable time loss appeared only in 1912 and 1919. In transportation there was considerable time loss only in 1901, due to a strike of trackmen; in 1903 due to a strike of railway clerks and freight handlers throughout western Canada, and a strike of longshoremen at Montreal, with a sympathetic strike of teamsters; and in 1908, due to a strike of railway shop machinists. There also occurred considerable time loss in clothing, textiles, boots, furs, etc., in 1903, 1908, 1912, 1914, 1917, 1925 and 1926. The time loss in other manufacturing industries was large in 1901, due to a lockout of cigarmakers at Montreal; and in 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924, due to the prolonged disputes of job printers to secure the forty-four hour week.

From the chart showing results of the disputes it appears that the majority of employees were successful or partially successful in 1901, 1902, 1907, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1926 and 1930, but were unsuccessful in 1908, 1921 and 1923:—

Number of
Employees

RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ACCORDING TO NUMBERS
OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED EACH YEAR 1901-1930

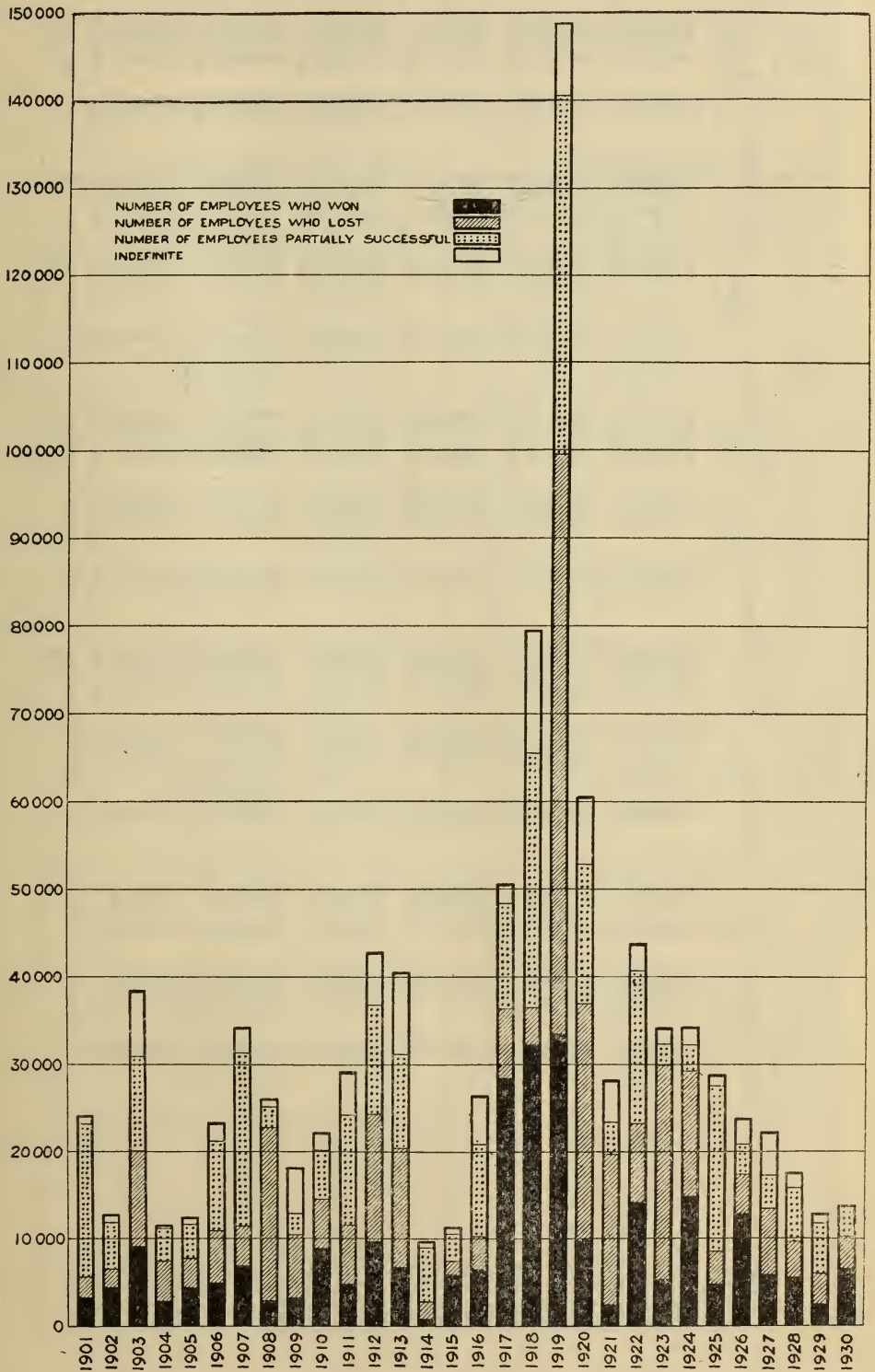


TABLE IA—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY RESULTS, 1901-1930

Year	In favour of workers			In favour of employers			Compromise or partially successful			Indefinite or unterminated			Total		
	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in working days
1901	33	3,221	25,421	26	2,465	129,316	28	17,327	467,310	12	1,076	115,761	99	24,089	737,808
1902	48	4,440	39,743	24	2,167	74,774	32	5,233	57,256	21	869	31,528	125	12,709	203,301
1903	58	8,956	133,220	46	11,062	243,076	45	10,894	231,350	26	7,486	246,313	175	38,408	858,959
1904	53	2,757	35,002	36	4,765	120,953	17	3,678	31,909	7	1,420	5,126	103	11,490	192,890
1905	27	4,476	38,414	40	3,352	99,813	27	3,936	97,090	12	749	10,821	96	12,513	246,138
1901-1905	199	23,550	271,800	172	23,811	672,932	149	41,068	884,815	78	10,410	409,549	698	99,159	2,239,096
1906	39	5,013	36,369	56	5,860	161,447	36	10,386	155,339	19	2,123	25,121	150	23,382	378,276
1907	43	6,951	35,225	45	4,572	78,501	35	19,846	319,826	15	2,691	86,590	188	34,060	520,142
1908	15	2,838	34,085	45	20,021	643,904	10	841	13,796	16	841	11,786	76	26,071	703,571
1909	20	3,267	44,016	38	7,144	255,329	19	2,442	58,018	13	5,261	523,300	90	18,114	880,663
1910	27	8,946	75,056	45	5,709	172,885	23	5,403	73,303	2	2,145	410,080	101	22,203	371,324
1906-1910	144	27,015	224,751	239	43,306	1,312,066	143	40,448	620,282	79	13,061	1,056,877	605	123,830	2,133,976
1911	23	4,811	46,523	40	6,754	218,291	25	12,722	1,375,728	12	4,998	180,542	100	29,285	1,821,084
1912	55	9,722	89,832	53	14,669	561,574	54	12,439	262,042	19	6,030	252,338	181	42,860	1,135,786
1913	32	6,768	49,918	55	13,484	116,684	47	11,012	235,615	18	9,255	634,037	152	40,519	1,086,264
1914	11	791	9,164	29	1,976	43,167	16	6,309	413,160	7	641	25,359	63	9,717	490,850
1915	15	5,984	40,122	23	1,563	35,132	16	3,072	16,992	9	776	2,796	63	11,395	95,042
1911-1915	136	28,076	235,559	200	38,446	974,848	158	45,554	2,273,537	65	21,700	1,095,072	659	133,776	4,579,016
1916	32	6,414	74,385	35	3,829	36,736	45	10,662	83,590	8	5,633	42,103	120	26,538	236,814
1917	74	28,532	683,762	40	7,799	121,422	41	12,050	289,212	8	1,874	29,119	160	50,255	1,123,515
1918	35	32,257	272,350	44	4,237	60,835	76	29,023	260,829	25	14,226	53,937	230	79,743	647,942
1919	110	33,355	356,389	109	66,128	1,698,092	92	40,937	896,071	22	8,495	449,790	336	148,915	3,400,942
1920	62	9,872	64,818	135	27,120	470,509	92	15,838	210,132	33	7,497	54,065	322	60,327	799,594
1916-1920	363	110,430	1,451,704	363	109,113	2,387,594	349	108,510	1,740,425	93	37,725	629,014	1,468	305,778	6,208,737
1921	28	2,485	18,191	92	17,388	494,003	26	3,699	105,776	22	4,685	430,344	168	28,257	1,048,914
1922	15	14,353	543,390	49	8,889	173,445	25	17,377	352,112	15	3,156	459,714	104	43,775	1,528,661
1923	23	5,363	17,027	36	24,611	414,206	17	2,401	50,552	10	1,886	189,965	86	34,261	671,750
1924	12	14,910	337,944	33	14,296	861,445	8	2,974	82,635	5	2,130	13,080	70	34,310	1,285,064
1925	34	4,722	37,169	26	3,812	64,888	22	19,107	37,535	8	1,308	53,689	87	28,949	1,183,281
1921-1925	112	41,833	953,721	236	68,996	2,008,557	107	45,558	1,628,610	60	13,165	1,146,742	615	169,552	5,737,660
1926	22	12,967	65,595	27	4,663	115,189	17	3,294	75,344	11	2,920	10,473	77	23,834	266,601
1927	22	5,973	26,859	28	7,489	61,572	16	3,893	5,855	8	4,944	9,454	74	22,299	132,570
1928	26	5,571	47,517	35	3,140	59,860	7	6,217	62,899	9	1,653	53,936	98	17,551	192,212
1929	28	2,359	14,157	33	3,607	64,223	22	5,897	64,658	9	1,083	9,042	90	12,946	132,080
1930	20	6,667	34,585	28	3,433	17,563	19	3,544	37,364	2	134	2,385	67	13,768	91,737
1926-1930	118	33,537	188,713	151	23,322	318,407	97	22,845	294,850	38	10,724	85,290	406	90,488	887,260
1901-1930	1,072	264,741	3,326,248	1,361	306,994	7,674,434	1,005	303,983	7,448,519	413	106,765	4,422,544	3,851	982,503	22,565,745

TABLE IB.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY INDUSTRIES, 1901-1930

Industry	1901			1902			1903			1904			1905			1906		
	Dis-putes	Workers	Time loss	Dis-putes	Workers	Time loss	Dis-putes	Workers	Time loss	Dis-putes	Workers	Time loss	Dis-putes	Workers	Time loss	Dis-putes	Workers	Time loss
Agriculture.....	1	100	1,300	1	870	.....	1	4,100	49,200	.....	2	870	4,300	.....	2	850	1,700	.....
Logging.....	1	8,000	130,000	1	750	.....	1	4,100	49,200	.....	2	870	4,300	.....	2	850	1,700	.....
Fishing and trapping	5	2,885	97,715	3	10,120	181,343	9	5,709	181,343	6,192	5,544	6,192	14	5,845	102,843	15	4,764	148,127
Mining, etc.....	59	4,919	158,456	58	3,587	116,902	80	11,973	278,080	63	5,151	129,059	48	2,337	48,595	72	7,991	139,533
Manufacturing.....	19	900	5,680	14	6,642	12,010	21	6,691	162,896	18	7,701	6,915	12	6,12	5,690	23	9,490	41,414
<i>Clothing, etc. (a)</i>	18	1,416	14,613	17	980	33,991	18	2,200	49,529	14	1,798	70,966	11	540	13,762	16	1,751	18,999
<i>Metal</i>	22	2,603	133,263	27	1,955	70,901	33	3,082	74,665	34	2,632	51,718	25	1,155	29,153	33	2,410	79,720
<i>Other</i>	17	2,595	49,155	37	3,692	37,897	51	7,437	149,551	21	3,449	46,437	20	1,554	29,328	40	8,595	69,914
Construction.....	13	5,547	300,965	21	4,800	35,507	27	8,845	196,208	6	1,295	6,141	10	1,813	63,001	20	2,374	19,348
<i>etc. (b)</i>	1	4	.....	2	34	975	.....	2	29	193	.....	2	29	193	.....	2	29	193
Trade.....	2	39	205	2	26	.....	7	324	4,577	4	82	568	2	114	671	3	58	1,354
Finance.....	99	24,089	737,808	125	12,709	203,301	175	38,408	858,959	103	11,420	192,890	96	12,513	246,138	150	23,382	378,276
Services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All.....	188	34,060	520,142	76	26,071	703,571	90	18,114	880,663	101	22,203	731,324	100	29,285	1,821,084	181	42,860	1,135,786

Industry	1907			1908			1909			1910			1911			1912		
	Dis-putes	Workers	Time loss	Dis-putes	Workers	Time loss	Dis-putes	Workers	Time loss	Dis-putes	Workers	Time loss	Dis-putes	Workers	Time loss	Dis-putes	Workers	Time loss
Agriculture.....	1	75	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Logging.....	17	12,109	182,013	10	3,949	15,650	3	1,171	6,500	6	3,349	491,774	8	9,955	1,515,500	1	33	188
Fishing and trapping	72	8,719	145,002	34	9,846	212,447	15	9,108	726,800	46	6,827	68,456	30	5,203	59,276	7	4,328	122,708
Mining, etc.....	96	6,363	66,905	15	8,496	163,324	15	1,487	44,492	20	2,061	39,180	15	1,619	27,689	59	9,515	350,457
Manufacturing.....	13	1,330	49,557	7	334	1,023	6	649	33,053	12	3,400	27,302	11	2,989	21,561	23	6,904	37,744
<i>Clothing, etc. (a)</i>	11	1,286	28,540	11	1,016	35,401	14	1,366	11,074	10	1,366	11,074	10	669	10,345	13	1,270	8,866
<i>Metal</i>	24	6,284	148,053	24	3,719	33,742	28	3,241	48,319	34	7,445	115,121	34	8,695	200,287	76	20,798	508,917
<i>Other</i>	26	6,376	36,518	7	8,547	441,722	11	1,703	9,654	13	4,540	55,525	17	4,949	38,991	28	7,012	87,938
Construction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>etc. (b)</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trade.....	9	491	7,320	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finance.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All.....	188	34,060	520,142	76	26,071	703,571	90	18,114	880,663	101	22,203	731,324	100	29,285	1,821,084	181	42,860	1,135,786

TABLE IB—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY INDUSTRIES, 1901-1930—Concluded

Industry	1913			1914			1915			1916			1917			1918			
	Dis- putes	Workers	Time loss	Dis- putes	Workers	Time loss	Dis- putes	Workers	Time loss	Dis- putes	Workers	Time loss	Dis- putes	Workers	Time loss	Dis- putes	Workers	Time loss	
Agriculture.....	2	6,220	53,800																
Logging.....		6,845	620,821		2,575	281,025		11	5,453	20,307									
Fishing and trapping		12,102	911,510	4	3,822	176,074	31	3,894	33,317	51	5,915	33,128	62	14,370	333,193	48	24,583	646,680	147,389
Mining, etc.	58	7,713	105,683	26	3,628	148,456	10	2,926	10,443	13	2,593	16,303	16	7,218	261,967	82	19,974	199,533	199,533
Manufacturing.....	70	4,692	43,160	17	1,749	13,476	10	1,063	10,443	23	2,515	36,111	33	3,363	31,539	33	12,265	99,161	22,318
(Clothing, etc. (a))	21	1,682	12,191	6	401	14,103	11	563	19,376	16	2,167	30,709	13	3,799	60,487	35	6,399	78,054	99,161
Metal.....	48	10,651	110,776	24	1,944	29,805	5	575	14,806	22	2,947	19,213	34	5,913	77,079	37	10,687	107,231	6,399
Other.....	48	10,651	110,776	24	1,944	29,805	5	575	14,806	22	2,947	19,213	34	5,913	77,079	37	10,687	107,231	6,399
Construction.....	23	4,439	36,447	4	253	1,750	5	1,340	24,700	29	3,104	28,617	32	9,470	60,121	40	17,748	129,078	129,078
Transportation, etc. (b)	1	18	18					3	380	1,130	1	37	481	2	38	214			
Finance.....		224	3,282		123	2,216		133	1,412	4	422	5,039	6	776	5,961	19	6,556	63,975	63,975
Service.....																			
Miscellaneous.....																			
All.....	152	40,519	1,036,254	63	9,717	490,850	63	11,395	95,042	120	26,538	236,314	160	50,255	1,123,515	230	79,743	647,942	647,942

Industry	1919			1920			1921			1922			1923			1924		
	Dis- putes	Workers	Time loss	Dis- putes	Workers	Time loss	Dis- putes	Workers	Time loss	Dis- putes	Workers	Time loss	Dis- putes	Workers	Time loss	Dis- putes	Workers	Time loss
Agriculture.....	19	2,741	62,301	28	3,012	52,370	2	590	1,160	2	250	3,250	2	437	7,147	1	1,800	38,000
Logging.....		11	220					345	11,100	2	985	16,290	2	487	7,147	1	573	5,000
Fishing and trapping	26	13,568	487,699	46	14,208	165,854	14	1,645	33,172	21	26,475	793,548	28	22,720	303,663	15	21,201	1,089,484
Mining, etc.	138	44,838	1,053,195	134	19,417	304,916	95	19,187	794,054	34	9,027	563,174	32	7,483	280,135	27	6,668	125,278
Manufacturing.....	35	11,026	295,310	23	2,705	17,845	22	4,276	76,029	12	6,203	40,920	10	7,656	11,565	13	4,332	41,148
(Clothing, etc. (a))	40	16,393	542,844	52	7,742	165,669	14	1,094	14,497	4	53	6,152	9	4,246	56,938	2	26	1,005
Metal.....	63	17,919	215,641	59	8,970	121,402	59	13,817	703,628	18	2,771	516,102	13	2,481	212,232	12	2,310	83,125
Other.....	74	27,812	615,572	59	14,781	195,149	36	4,480	138,961	27	3,238	48,846	10	980	6,912	17	1,199	12,331
Construction.....	30	12,574	129,172	27	6,727	55,006	9	1,172	65,621	9	3,628	83,851	11	2,572	73,218	3	133	777
Transportation, etc. (b)	10	1,171	8,955	5	586	6,128	2	130	480	1	25	75	75					
Finance.....																		
Service.....	24	1,801	10,058	22	1,477	15,531	7	608	2,966									
Miscellaneous (c).....	14	44,399	1,033,770	1	119	4,570												
All.....	336	148,915	3,400,942	322	60,327	799,524	168	28,257	1,048,914	104	43,775	1,528,661	86	34,261	671,750	70	34,310	1,295,054

Industry	1925			1926			1927			1928			1929			1930			
	Dis-putes	Workers	Time loss	Dis-putes	Workers	Time loss	Dis-putes	Workers	Time loss	Dis-putes	Workers	Time loss	Dis-putes	Workers	Time loss	Dis-putes	Workers	Time loss	
Agriculture.....																			
Logging.....																			
Fishing and trapping	2	980	5,355	4	1,750	52,030	2	770	4,420	5	1,006	12,762	3	1,075	25,725	2	170	640	
Mining, etc.....	18	18,683	1,040,298	17	8,480	35,228	20	16,653	53,833	14	5,033	88,000	10	3,115	15,885	15	6,228	24,183	
Manufacturing.....	40	7,205	131,792	36	11,857	163,417	19	930	37,611	45	5,503	39,893	39	2,708	46,104	21	4,939	40,035	
Clothing, etc. (a)...	24	6,452	116,905	23	10,852	148,164	13	642	17,721	31	2,810	19,823	18	1,683	24,453	13	4,697	36,083	
Metal.....	4	72	2,978	2	186	13,918	1	37	800	5	634	2,804	11	656	18,706	4	95	1,285	
Other.....	12	681	11,909	11	819	2,235	5	251	19,090	9	2,009	17,266	10	369	2,945	4	147	2,687	
Construction.....	20	1,878	15,441	13	1,208	12,914	24	3,238	54,567	28	4,298	74,654	29	5,766	59,084	20	1,367	12,367	
Transportation, etc. (b)...	5	131	269	4	515	1,612	4	326	896	3	132	3,100	3	204	4,104	3	278	652	
Trade.....																			
Finance.....																			
Service.....	2	72	126	3	24	1,400	4	82	943	2	109	1,303	4	31	528	4	86	1,520	
Miscellaneous.....																			
All.....	87	28,949	1,193,281	77	23,834	266,601	74	22,299	152,370	98	17,531	224,212	90	12,946	152,080	67	13,768	91,797	

(a) Clothing, textiles, furs and leather.
 (b) Transportation and Public Utilities.
 (c) Includes General Strikes, 1919—12 disputes, 44,367 workers, and time loss of 1,033,686 working days.

Analysis of Statistics, 1930

Table I is a summary of the principal statistics for the period for which the record has been compiled, beginning in 1901. The table shows the number of disputes beginning in each year and the number in existence during the year, the difference in each case being the number of disputes carried over the end of the previous calendar year. A small number of disputes have been carried over at the end of every year except 1903 and 1929. The approximate number of employers involved in all industries, as well as the number of workers involved and the time loss, is given. In addition to these data, the number of disputes in existence during each year in coal mining and in industries other than coal mining, is given, along with the number of workers involved and the time loss. A study of the latter figures will

reveal that a few disputes in coal mining in most years account for a large proportion of the workers involved and for a still larger proportion of the time loss resulting.

Tables IA and IB give summary figures for the thirty-year period as to results of disputes and as to time loss by industries with numbers of workers involved, etc., also illustrated by charts.

Table II gives an analysis by number of workers involved during 1930 and shows that 6 per cent of the disputes, 4 in number, involving over 1,000 workers each, involved 43·6 per cent of the workers and caused 42·6 per cent of the time loss, that 47·8 per cent of the disputes involved only 5 per cent of the workers and caused only 3·1 per cent of the time loss, indicating that nearly half of the disputes involved comparatively few workers and for short periods of time.

TABLE II—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1930, BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED

Number of workers involved	Disputes		Number involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Per cent of total	Working days	Per cent of total
5,000 and over.....	4	6·0	6,000	43·6	39,100	42·6
1,000 and under 5,000.....	10	14·9	4,892	35·5	20,204	22·0
250 and under 1,000.....	21	31·3	2,187	15·9	25,066	27·3
50 and under 250.....	27	40·3	653	4·7	6,380	7·0
10 and under 50.....	5	7·5	36	0·3	1,047	1·1
Total.....	67	100·0	13,768	100·0	91,797	100·0

TABLE III—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1930, BY TIME LOSS

Period of working days lost	Disputes		Number involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Per cent of total	Working days	Per cent of total
50,000 and over.....	4	6·0	3,960	28·8	43,320	47·2
10,000 and under 50,000.....	5	7·5	3,170	23·0	22,100	24·1
2,500 and under 10,000.....	20	29·8	4,823	35·0	18,955	20·6
500 and under 2,500.....	26	38·8	1,559	11·3	6,879	7·5
100 and under 500.....	12	17·9	256	1·9	543	0·6
Under 100.....	12	17·9	256	1·9	543	0·6
Total.....	67	100·0	13,768	100·0	91,797	100·0

TABLE IV—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1930, BY DURATION

Period of duration	Disputes		Number involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Per cent of total	Working days	Per cent of total
Unterminated and carried over from previous year.....	2	3·0	124	0·9	2,385	2·6
25 days and over.....	13	19·4	1,151	8·4	29,129	31·7
20 days and under 25.....	3	4·5	60	0·4	1,274	1·4
15 days and under 20.....	3	4·5	125	0·9	1,941	2·1
10 days and under 15.....	5	7·4	2,148	15·6	22,258	24·2
5 days and under 10.....	15	22·4	2,330	16·9	17,432	19·0
Under 5 days.....	26	38·8	7,830	56·9	17,378	18·0
Total.....	67	100·0	13,768	100·0	91,797	100·0

Table III gives an analysis by time loss in man working days, and shows that 6 per cent of the disputes caused 47.2 per cent of the time loss, each of four disputes causing over 10,000 working days time loss. It also shows

that 56.7 per cent of the disputes caused but 8.1 per cent of the time loss.

Table IV gives an analysis by duration, that is the number of days each dispute was in progress, and shows that only 19.4 per cent

TABLE V—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1930, BY PROVINCES

Province	Disputes		Number involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Per cent of total	Working days	Per cent of total
Nova Scotia.....	18	26.9	7,050	51.2	40,112	43.7
Prince Edward Island.....						
New Brunswick.....	4	6.0	186	1.3	1,311	1.4
Quebec.....	13	19.4	2,560	18.6	15,776	17.2
Ontario.....	18	26.9	3,472	25.2	28,299	30.8
Manitoba.....						
Saskatchewan.....	2	3.0	95	0.7	890	1.0
Alberta.....	5	7.4	174	1.3	2,260	2.5
British Columbia.....	7	10.4	231	1.7	3,149	3.4
Total.....	67	100.0	13,768	100.0	91,797	100.0

TABLE VI—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1930, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Disputes		Workers involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man working days	Per cent of total
Agriculture.....						
Logging.....	2	3.0	170	1.2	640	0.7
Fishing and Trapping.....	2	3.0	700	5.1	12,400	13.5
*Mining, etc.....	15	22.3	6,228	45.2	24,183	26.3
*Electric Light and Power.....						
Manufacturing.....	21	31.3	4,939	35.9	40,035	43.6
Vegetable foods, etc.....	1	1.5	15	1	250	0.3
Tobacco and liquors.....						
Rubber products.....						
Animal foods.....						
Boots and shoes (leather).....	1	1.5	52	0.3	1,200	1.3
Fur, leather, and other animal products.....	1	1.5	350	2.6	1,400	1.5
Textiles, clothing, etc.....	11	16.4	4,295	31.2	33,483	36.5
Pulp and paper.....						
Printing and publishing.....	1	1.5	8	0.1	32	0.0
Other wood products.....	2	3.0	124	0.9	2,385	2.6
Metal products.....	4	5.9	95	0.7	1,285	1.4
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc.....						
Miscellaneous products.....						
*Construction.....	20	29.9	1,367	10.0	12,367	13.5
Buildings and structures.....	16	23.9	1,252	9.1	11,198	12.2
Railway.....	1	1.5	20	0.2	120	0.1
Shipbuilding.....						
*Bridge.....						
Highway.....	1	1.5	25	0.2	25	0.0
Canal, harbour, waterway.....	1	1.5	32	0.2	150	0.2
Other.....	1	1.5	38	0.3	874	1.0
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	3	4.5	278	2.0	652	0.7
Steam railways.....	2	3.0	230	1.7	220	0.2
Electric railways.....						
Water transportation.....	1	1.5	48	0.3	432	0.5
Local transportation.....						
Telegraphs and telephones.....						
*Electricity and gas.....						
Other.....						
Trade.....						
Finance.....						
Service.....	4	6.0	86	0.6	1,520	1.7
*Public administration.....	1	1.5	40	0.3	360	0.4
Recreational.....	3	4.5	46	0.3	1,160	1.3
Custom and repair.....						
Business and personal.....						
Miscellaneous.....						
Total.....	67	100.0	13,768	100.0	91,797	100.0

*The Electric Light and Power group does not include undertakings mainly public utilities; Non-ferrous smelting is included with mining; erection of all large bridges is under Bridge Construction; water service is under Public Administration.

lasted over 25 working days, and 3 per cent were unterminated or carried over from the previous years; that 61.2 per cent of the disputes were under 10 working days and that these involved 73.8 per cent of the workers out during the year and accounted for 38 per cent of the time loss.

Table V gives an analysis by provinces, and shows that Nova Scotia and Ontario each had 26.9 per cent of the disputes for the year and that Nova Scotia had the largest time loss, 43.7 per cent of the time loss for the Dominion, with Ontario next, having 30.8 per cent of the time loss. Quebec was next, both in the number of disputes, 19.4 per cent, and in time loss, 17.2 per cent. British Columbia, Alberta, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan follow in that order both in respect to number of disputes and time loss. For Manitoba and Prince Edward Island no disputes were recorded during the year.

Table VI gives an analysis by industries and shows that mining, manufacturing and construction were responsible for 83.5 per cent of the disputes, 91.1 per cent of the workers involved and 83.4 per cent of the time loss incurred. In manufacturing, the textiles and clothing group had over half the number of disputes and most of the time loss, while in construction, the buildings and structures group experienced most of the disputes and time loss. Fishing had but 3 per cent of the disputes, yet suffered 13.5 per cent of the time loss. Mining with 22.3 per cent of the disputes had 26.3 per cent of the time loss.

Table VII gives an analysis by causes and results and shows that there were 16 disputes caused by demands for increases in wages, and the same number to secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions, and that 9 were caused by decreases in wages. The workers won 20 disputes in which 6,667 workers were involved, lost 28 disputes with 3,433 workers involved, and compromised or were partially successful in 17 disputes with 3,544 workers involved. The latter disputes caused the greatest time loss, being 37,264 working days. Only one dispute for an increase in wages resulted in favour of workers, while six resulted in compromises and nine

were in favour of employers. Of those caused by decreases in wages, four resulted in favour of employers, two in favour of workers, one in a compromise and two were unterminated. The disputes concerning questions of unionism resulted chiefly in favour of workers, sixteen being in their favour, seven in favour of employers and five in compromises. One dispute, caused by a demand for shorter hours, resulted in a compromise.

Table VIII gives an analysis by industries and methods of settlement with respect to the number of disputes and the workers involved, and shows that 28 disputes, in which 6,699 workers were concerned, were settled by direct negotiations. In 8 disputes, involving 4,294 workers, conciliation or mediation were responsible for settlements, while 2 disputes were settled by reference to boards under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In 12 other disputes settlements were effected by the return of the workers and also 12 by replacement of workers.

Table IX gives an analysis by months for the past ten years, giving the number of disputes starting during each month, as well as the number of disputes in existence, and the number of workers involved each month, both in new disputes and in all disputes in progress, with the total time loss by months. This table shows that the greatest number of disputes generally occurs in May and that the greatest time loss generally occurs in July. The past year was an exception, in that the greatest number of strikes occurred in September and the largest time loss in February, followed closely by September and November. This large time loss was due to a strike of 500 fishermen at North Sydney in November, and to one of 1,300 coal miners at New Aberdeen in November. During September 1,400 coal miners at Springhill, N.S., were on strike for over a week, and 260 coal miners at River Hebert for two weeks, as well as 170 plasterers at Montreal for over a week. In February much time loss was incurred through the disputes involving 950 coal miners at Glace Bay for a day and by 1,800 women's clothing workers at Toronto out for 7 days during February.

TABLE VII.— STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1930, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS

Cause or Object	In favour of workers		In favour of employers		Compromise or partially successful		Indefinite or untermi- nated		Total	
	Dis- putes	Time loss in working days	Dis- putes	Time loss in working days	Dis- putes	Time loss in working days	Dis- putes	Time loss in working days	Dis- putes	Time loss in working days
<i>Wages—</i>										
Increase in wages.....	1	20	9	1,385	6	2,515	28,406	16	3,920	31,893
Decrease in wages.....	2	145	4	208	38	3,100	874	9	515	8,049
Increase in wages and shorter hours.....	.....	.....	2	215	1	5,560	90	3	245	5,650
Increase in wages and other changes.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	1	7	150
<i>Hours of Labour—</i>										
Shorter hours.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	45	1	15	45
Longer hours.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Other Causes affecting Wages and Working Conditions.</i>	2	632	2	65	1	277	554	.....	.....	.....
<i>Unionism.</i>										
Recognition of union.....	2	1,930	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Employment of union members only (a).....	1	1,300	3	96	1	80	640	.....	.....	.....
Discharge of workers for union activity.....	1	20	1	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union jurisdiction.....	.....	.....	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To secure or to maintain union wages and working con- ditions.....	11	2,630	1	15	4	511	6,119	.....	.....	.....
<i>Other union questions.</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharge of Workers (b).....	.....	.....	3	1,352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Employment of Particular Persons (b).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	22	396	.....	.....	.....
Sympathetic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	56	140	.....	.....	.....
Unclassified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	20	6,667	28	3,433	17	3,544	37,264	2	124	13,768
										91,797

(b) Other than in connection with union questions.

(a) Including employment of members of one union only.
 (c) Including refusal to reinstatement, demotion, and suspension.

TABLE VIII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1930, BY INDUSTRIES AND METHODS OF SETTLEMENT

Industry	Negotiations between parties		Conciliation or mediation		Arbitration		Reference to Board under I.D.I. Act		Return of workers		Replacement of workers		Indefinite or unterminated		Total	
	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers
<i>Agriculture</i>																
<i>Logging</i>																
<i>Fishing and Trapping</i>																
<i>Mining, etc.</i>		700														700
<i>Manufacturing—</i>		3,187		1,644												6,228
Clothing, textiles and leather.....	8	2,584	2	1,930												4,697
Metal.....																
Other.....	1	8														95
<i>Construction</i>	11	904	1	20												147
<i>Transportation and Public Utilities</i>																
<i>Trade</i>																
<i>Finance</i>																
<i>Service</i>																
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	1	16														86
Total	28	6,699	8	4,294			2	108	12	1,773	12	648	5	246	67	13,768

TABLE IX.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1921—1930, BY MONTHS

Month	Number of disputes beginning in month									
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January	20	10	5	3	11	7	2	6	5	5
February	23	8	4	5	10	6	4	5	1	4
March	10	3	6	7	7	8	2	8	11	3
April	15	16	15	7	5	6	8	11	8	8
May	40	12	18	4	9	8	14	11	21	9
June	22	8	11	17	13	7	8	10	12	8
July	11	7	5	4	7	12	5	9	4	1
August	4	7	4	6	6	4	4	14	8	1
September	6	7	2	7	5	6	4	4	6	12
October	2	3	3	3	4	4	12	9	7	8
November	3	3	3	2	7	3	6	8	3	4
December	3	4	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	4
Year	159	89	77	64	86	75	72	96	88	67

Month	Number of disputes in existence during month									
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January	27	25	14	9	12	9	4	8	7	5
February	38	27	16	13	13	10	6	8	6	6
March	33	23	16	9	14	15	7	11	14	4
April	32	32	23	12	14	14	11	15	13	11
May	53	33	32	10	17	12	18	18	24	12
June	50	26	24	24	22	11	15	20	17	10
July	41	21	17	16	18	15	11	19	8	6
August	31	25	15	14	16	10	10	20	9	3
September	23	23	13	10	11	9	8	11	10	12
October	14	17	12	8	8	8	17	15	9	10
November	16	15	9	3	11	8	11	16	7	6
December	18	15	9	3	7	4	9	11	6	8
Year	*168	*104	*86	*70	*87	*77	*74	*98	*90	*67

Month	Number of workers involved in new disputes									
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January	1,670	1,159	971	13,855	1,448	626	108	314	970	2,169
February	3,260	1,315	2,300	905	2,834	1,893	313	734	150	1,107
March	911	141	327	103	12,170	690	380	955	1,152	1,592
April	3,206	10,931	2,652	8,299	989	720	1,511	1,445	2,046	289
May	8,140	1,109	2,311	177	1,233	3,739	5,296	2,924	4,006	1,694
June	4,300	1,365	5,159	5,340	3,653	557	1,450	2,891	658	1,005
July	1,525	5,183	14,558	867	947	10,220	2,989	725	133	45
August	733	15,973	998	2,020	560	1,862	5,845	5,451	918	40
September	1,176	1,188	35	765	716	1,606	1,165	268	761	2,990
October	110	313	1,622	251	317	1,535	2,844	1,243	989	825
November	1,775	638	118	78	3,947	184	259	513	116	1,884
December	400	1,339	350	125	105	57	104	28	773	128
Year	27,206	40,654	32,031	32,815	28,919	23,689	22,264	17,491	12,672	13,768

Month	Number of workers involved in all disputes in existence									
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January	2,456	4,663	4,271	14,538	1,331	823	170	444	794	2,169
February	4,253	3,807	4,431	13,038	3,066	2,080	350	889	1,218	2,959
March	3,490	2,469	1,148	1,024	11,891	1,032	503	1,095	1,508	1,598
April	4,499	13,165	2,888	8,723	12,156	924	1,980	1,823	2,369	386
May	9,873	9,977	3,643	7,996	13,746	4,018	5,731	3,385	5,106	1,836
June	11,335	7,645	6,151	12,238	14,871	3,214	2,081	4,027	803	1,190
July	9,064	12,122	17,251	7,535	13,458	10,924	3,342	3,333	370	196
August	4,415	21,464	2,236	8,389	13,430	4,326	6,194	4,582	957	66
September	4,343	17,314	2,997	6,822	1,297	2,827	2,016	533	1,123	2,990
October	2,332	3,263	2,149	4,898	705	2,544	3,623	6,930	847	2,240
November	3,937	2,302	1,108	353	4,445	1,133	1,633	1,440	738	2,000
December	3,567	3,127	893	125	1,802	198	301	277	1,684	723
Year	*28,257	*43,775	*34,261	*34,310	*28,949	*23,834	*22,259	*17,581	*12,946	*13,768

Month	Time loss in working days for all disputes in existence									
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January	30,364	70,364	42,795	199,854	4,115	8,321	1,255	5,229	8,319	7,254
February	34,248	62,433	38,162	178,364	24,061	13,296	4,780	3,143	21,760	14,360
March	46,609	61,438	26,843	9,335	158,558	12,651	6,205	6,476	3,723	7,049
April	60,703	214,407	26,278	138,435	195,536	8,554	13,042	20,907	24,288	3,616
May	178,482	179,397	38,515	134,133	194,359	48,497	27,257	34,733	39,152	9,293
June	215,583	166,493	39,520	158,254	211,863	33,589	14,430	24,901	6,231	4,007
July	122,430	167,218	304,400	130,401	211,543	50,710	12,187	21,380	1,279	2,152
August	91,765	360,062	25,352	128,366	97,679	25,350	13,205	30,974	2,417	529
September	70,040	94,788	26,248	121,514	24,411	18,001	10,700	10,285	11,645	13,138
October	53,861	50,980	45,761	88,850	8,364	33,294	35,415	30,481	7,859	9,931
November	78,550	46,901	37,376	5,933	38,397	13,533	10,858	20,938	12,529	11,807
December	66,279	54,130	20,500	1,615	24,395	805	3,236	14,765	12,879	8,661
Year	1,048,914	1,528,661	671,750	1,295,054	1,193,281	266,601	152,570	224,212	152,080	91,797

* These figures relate only to the actual number of disputes in existence and the workers involved during the year, not being a summation in each case of the monthly figures.

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1930—Con.

Industry and occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
LOGGING— Lumber camp workers..... River drivers.....	Extension, B. C..... Jacques Township, Ont.	Against decrease in wages. For increase in wages from 35c. to 40c. per hour.	Return of workers... Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer. In favour of employer.	April 16..... May 12.....	April 18..... May 20.....	1	70	140	2
							1	100	500	7
FISHING AND TRAPPING— Fishermen (shore).....	North Sydney, N. S.....	For increase in price paid for fish.	Mediation: Board of Trade and Dept. of Fisheries. Mediation of Mayor of N. Sydney, etc.	Compromise.....	Sept. 8.....	Sept. 15.....	3	200	1,400	7
							4	500	11,000	30
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners.....	Springhill, N. S.....	Changes in working conditions alleged to be in violation of agreement.	Negotiations.....	Compromise: new system to be given 30 day's trial, company to improve conditions.	Jan. 9.....	Jan. 11.....	1	277	554	2
							1	20*1	100	6
Coal miners.....	Hinton, Alta.....	For increase in contract rates.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employer; rates unchanged for balance of season.	Jan. 20.....	Jan. 27.....	1	7	315	65
Coal miners.....	Glace Bay, N. S.....	For higher piece rates owing to change in conditions	Negotiations.....	In favour of employer; men agreed to rate tentatively.	Feb. 1.....	April 26.....	1	950	950	1
Coal miners.....	Glace Bay, N. S.....	Against demotion of miner for absenting himself from work too often.	Return of workers..	In favour of employer.	Feb. 4.....	Feb. 6.....	1	24	24	1
Coal miners.....	Caledonia, N. S.....	Against discharge of workers who had been expelled from union for disruptive activity	Return of workers..	In favour of employer.	April 10.....	April 10.....	1	600	600	1
Coal miners.....	Caledonia, N. S.....	Miners objected to pushing carts into working places, claiming this should be done by drivers.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers; new contract arranged providing for drivers to do work at increased rate.	May 27.....	May 28.....	1	600	600	1

Coal miners.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	For increase in piece rates.	Negotiations.....	June 9.....	June 10.....	1	827	827	1
Coal miners.....	Mercoal, Alta.....	Miners of one union object to recognition of another by the company and against reduction in working staff.	Replacement.....	June 14.....	Aug. 1 (a)....	1	800	30	40
Coal miners (trimmers and shippers).	North Sydney, N.S.	Against reduction in working staff.	Negotiations.....	June 18.....	June 21.....	1	140	56*2	23
Coal miners.....	Shaughnessy, Alta..	For adjustments as to piece rates.	Mediation of Dept. of Labour.	Sept. 10.....	Sept. 29.....	1	1,260	84	15
Coal miners.....	River Hebert, N.S..	For increase in piece rates on new section.	Conciliation; Provincial Deputy Minister of Mines.	Sept. 12.....	Sept. 26.....	1	3,120	260	12
Coal miners.....	Inverness, N.S.....	Against suspension of four miners for alleged violation of Mines Act.	Return of workers...	Sept. 23.....	Sept. 24.....	1	378	378	1
Coal miners.....	Springhill, N.S.....	For higher piece rates in new section.	Negotiations.....	Sept. 27.....	Oct. 7.....	1	11,200	1,400	8
Coal miners.....	New Aberdeen, N.S.	Against employment of miner expelled from the union.	Conciliation; provincial Minister of Mines (Premier).	Nov. 11.....	Nov. 14.....	1	3,900	1,300(U)	3
Coal miners.....	New Waterford, N.S.	Dissatisfaction with division of available work.	Return of workers...	Dec. 5.....	Dec. 9.....	1	15	15*3	1
MANUFACTURING— Vegetable Foods— Bakery drivers.....	Saskatoon, Sask....	Alleged discrimination against union drivers and to secure union agreement and higher wages.	Replacement.....	Sept. 22.....	Oct. 15.....	1	250	15	20
Boots and Shoes (Leather)— Boot and Shoe factory workers...	Montreal, P.Q.....	Against closed shop for international union.	Replacement and return of workers.	Jan. 23.....	Mar. 1.....	1	1,200	52	32
							24,183	6,228	
							250	15	
							1,200	52	
							1,200	52	

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1930—*Con.*

Industry and occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Em- ployers	Workers		
MANUFACTURING— <i>Con.</i> <i>Fur, Leather and other Animal Products</i> — Fur trimmers (collar and cuff trade).	Toronto, Ont.	For higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions (union agreement)	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Oct. 17	Oct. 22	36	350	1,400	4
								350	1,400	
<i>Textiles, clothing, etc.</i> — Women's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Dismissal of union worker	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Jan. 11	Jan. 27	1	20	240	12
	Toronto, Ont.	To secure union agreement providing for increase in piece rates, shorter hours and other changes.	Conciliation of Max- or and Board of Control.	In favour of workers; agreement secured involving 10 per cent increase in piece rates, 44-hr. week and other changes.	Jan. 28	Feb. 10	66	1,800	18,000	11
Knitting factory workers	Hamilton, Ont.	Against rule not to join union without two week's notice.	Mediation of Dept. of Labour.	In favour of workers; freedom of association secured, with no discrimination	Feb. 6	Feb. 10	1	130*	325	2½
Women's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	To secure union agreement involving higher wages, shorter hours and other union shop conditions.	Negotiations	In favour of workers; 3-year agreement signed providing for increase in wages, 44-hr. week and other changes.	Mar. 10	Mar. 14	72	1,500	6,000	4
Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	For union wages and working conditions.	Negotiations	Compromise; 44-hr. week and right of workers to belong to union granted.	Mar. 18	June 17	1	85	4,300	75
Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Against changes in working conditions from those provided for in union agreement.	Negotiations	In favour of workers.	June 20	Aug. 6	1	21	800	39
Hat factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Alleged violation of union agreement by both parties.	Negotiations	In favour of workers; interpretation of agreement settled.	June 27	July 11	1	18	198	11
Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	To enforce union conditions.	Negotiations	In favour of workers.	Sept. 2	Sept. 5	11	400	500	3
Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Against sending part of work out to non-union shop in violation of union agreement.	Negotiations	In favour of workers.	Oct. 7	Oct. 7	4	190	120	1

Hosiery factory workers.....	Mount Dennis, Ont. and Guelph, Ont.	Decrease in piece work rates of 17½ and 28½ per cent.	Replacement and re- turn of workers.	In favour of employer.	Oct. 30.....	Dec. 20 (b)	1	110*5	2,700
Women's clothing factory workers (pressers).	Montreal, P.Q.	Alleged discrimination against union members.	Replacement.....	In favour of employer.	Dec. 3.....	Dec. 31 (c)	1	21	300
								4,295	33,483
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i> Pressmen (job).....	Halifax, N.S.	To secure a union agreement providing for closed shop and increase in wages.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers; one year agreed in it secured increase in wages, 44-hour week and closed shop.	May 17.....	May 23.....	1	8	32
<i>Other Wood Products—</i> Sash and door factory workers.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Reduction of 10 per cent in wages.	Unterminated(e).....		Nov. 3.....		2	64	1,365
Upholsterers.....	Toronto, Ont.	Lockout; reduction in wages of 35 per cent.	Unterminated.....		Dec. 11.....		1	60	1,020
								124	2,385
<i>Metal Products—</i> Brass factory workers.....	Guelph, Ont.	Against investigation by efficiency engineers with stop watches.	Replacement and re- turn of workers.	In favour of employer.	April 3.....	April 22.....	1	50	700
Metal polishers.....	Toronto, Ont.	Against employment of non-unionists; reduction in piece-rates and non-recognition of union.	Return of workers...	In favour of employer, time and one-half for overtime granted.	April 28.....	May 16.....	1	19	285
Ornamental iron workers.....	Vancouver, B.C.	For increase in wages from \$7.50 to \$10 per 8-hour day.	Return of workers...	In favour of employers.	Oct. 16.....	Dec. 4.....	2	6	250
Electric winders and insulators....	Brantford, Ont.	Decrease in wages..	Replacement.....	In favour of employer.	Nov. 7.....	Nov. 12.....	1	20	50
								95	1,285
<i>CONSTRUCTION—</i> <i>Buildings and Structures—</i> Painters.....	Toronto, Ont.	For increase in wages to 85c. per hour until May 1 then \$1 per hour, also changes in working conditions	Replacement.....	In favour of employer.	Mar. 18.....	April 15 (d)	1	7	150
Building labourers.....	Lethbridge, Alta.	To secure union rate of 50c. per hour.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	April 8.....	April 10.....	1	20*6	40
Building labourers.....	Lethbridge, Alta.	To secure time and one-half for over-time and after 5-hrs. work on Saturdays.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	April 28.....	May 2.....	1	20	60

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1930—Con.

Industry and occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
CONSTRUCTION—Con. Buildings and Structures—Continued Painters	Halifax, N.S.	For increase in wages from 73c. to 90c. per hour and decrease in hours from 44 to 40 per week.	Return of workers.	In favour of employers.	May 1.....	July 18.....	7	175	5,200	65
Plumbers	Windsor, Ont.	Against decrease in wages from \$1.35 to \$1.25 per hour.	Negotiations.	In favour of workers.	May 1.....	May 31.....	25	120	1,500	25
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	St. John, N.B.	For increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour.	Negotiations.	Compromise; \$1.15 per hour secured.	May 1.....	May 8.....	12	71*	426	6
Painters	St. John, N.B.	To secure union recognition, wages and hours.	Reference to Board under I.D.I. Act.	Compromise; 65c. per hour, 8-hour day and 44-hour week.	May 12.....	May 21.....	5	60	480	8
Building trades workers	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged violation by sub-contractor of agreement re employment of union members and wages of painters, \$1.00 per hour.	Negotiations.	Partially successful; union painters and hardwood floor-layers to be employed, painters to receive 85c.	May 16.....	May 19.....	1	350	875	2½
Electrical workers	Windsor, Ont.	For increase in wages from \$1.37 to \$1.50 per hour and 40 instead of 44-hour week.	Negotiations.	Compromise; 40-hr. week without increase in wages granted.	June 10.....	June 13.....	15	30	90	3
Carpenters	St. John, N.B.	To maintain Saturday half-holiday during summer as provided in agreement.	Negotiations.	Compromise; Saturday half-holiday during June.	June 6.....	June 11.....	1	15	45	3
Carpenters	Quebec, P.Q.	To secure time and one-half for overtime under agreement for 9-hour working day.	Negotiations.	In favour of workers.	July 22.....	July 23.....	1	45	68	1½
Plasterers	Vancouver, B.C.	Against decrease in wages from \$10.80 per day to \$10.00.	Negotiations and return of workers.	In favour of workers; reduction effective on some jobs.	Sept. 2.....	Sept. 15.....	3	25	100	9
Plasterers	Montreal, P.Q.	For increase in wages from \$1.05 to \$1.15 per hour, also 5-day week.	Negotiations.	In favour of employers; agreement for increase later.	Sept. 6.....	Sept. 15.....	11	170	1,190	7
Bricklayers	Regina, Sask.	Alleged violation of agreement in employing non-union labour.	Return of workers on union orders.	Compromise; city viding for union rates and conditions on future work.	Oct. 15.....	Oct. 24.....	10	80*	640	8

Plasterers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Jurisdictional dispute with carpenters as to certain work.	Indefinite.....	In favour of employer, carpenters awarded the work in a settlement between the two unions.	Oct. 23.....	1	50*	250	5
Electrical workers.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Against working on a building where non-union men were employed by a sub-contractor.	Return of workers..	In favour of employer.	Nov. 1.....	1	14	84	6
							1,252	11,198	
<i>Railway—</i> Pile drivers (railway bridge).....	Lulu Island, B.C.....	To secure the recognized rates of wages and working conditions.	Mediation of Dept. of Labour.	In favour of workers.	Feb. 28.....	1	20	120	6
<i>Highway—</i> Labourers.....	Near Sydney, N.S.....	For increase in wages from \$2.30 to \$3.20 per day.	Replacement.....	In favour of employer.	Oct. 21.....	1	25	25	1
							25	25	
<i>Canal, Harbour, Waterway—</i> Labourers, etc.....	Lakefield, Ont.....	To secure overdue wages.	Indefinite.....	In favour of workers; wages paid.	Dec. 15.....	1	32	150	5
							32	150	
<i>Dam and Power House—</i> Carpenters.....	Falls River, B.C.....	Alleged lockout due to proposed decrease in wages from 90c. per hour.	Negotiations.....	Compromise: 85c. per hour granted.	April 12.... May 12.....	1	38	874	23
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES									
<i>Steam Railways—</i> Extra gang labourers.....	Newbury, Ont.....	For increase in wages from 25c. to 30c. per hour.	Replacement.....	In favour of employer.	May 8..... May 9.....	1	210	210	1
Extra gang labourers.....	Lansdowne, Ont.....	For increase in wages above 30c. per hour.	Return of workers..	In favour of employer.	Sept. 17.... Sept. 17.....	1	20	10	½
							230	220	
<i>Water Transportation—</i> Longshoremen.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Against alleged violation of union agreement.	Reference to Board of union under I.D.I. Act.	In favour of workers.	April 10.... April 19.....	1	48	432	9
							48	432	

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1930—Con.

Industry and occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Em- ployers	Workers		
SERVICE— Public Administration— Painters (provincial highway bridge maintenance).	St. John, N.B.	To secure 90c. per hour and 8-hour day instead of \$4 for 9 hours.	Indefinite	In favour of employ- er; work closed down and resumed at \$4.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 28	1	40	360	9
								40	360	
Recreational— Motion picture projectionists	Vancouver, B.C.	Alleged lockout to enforce reduction in wages from \$65 to \$50 per week.	Replacement	In favour of employ- er.	June 23	Aug. 30	1	8	300	57
Musicians	Montreal, P.Q.	Alleged lockout when musicians re- fused to sign agree- ment with a 2 weeks cancellation clause.	Negotiations	Compromise; 4 weeks cancellation clause agreed upon	Sept. 1	Sept. 30	1	16	464	29
Musicians	Montreal, P.Q.	Sympathy with mu- sicians alleged to have been locked out Sept. 1.	Return of workers	Compromise	Sept. 13	Sept. 30	1	22	396	18
								46	1,160	

(a) Officially called off by end of October, 1930.
 (b) Dispute considered as having lapsed.
 (c) Lapsed by end of December, 1930.
 (d) Reported to have lapsed early in May, 1930.
 (e) Thirty workers employed by one firm were successful in resisting wage cut after one-half day.
 (f) Maintenance men called from mine for first time since 1925.
 *1 15 indirectly affected.
 *2 1,477
 *3 675
 *4 400
 *5 175
 *6 25
 *7 120
 *8 30
 *9 20

Strikes and Lockouts in Other Countries 1919-1930

The accompanying table gives the principal figures as to strikes and lockouts in other countries as compared with Canada since 1919, showing the number of disputes (strikes and lockouts), the number of employees involved in stoppages of work and the time loss in man working days in those countries for which such figures are available.

In some of these countries, figures as to strikes and lockouts are published separately, but in the table here given they have been included together. The practice varies greatly in the various countries also in regard to other points. In some cases the number of strikes and lockouts shown for a year is the number beginning during the year, in other cases it is the number ending during the year, and in still other cases it is the number in existence during the year, including those carried over from the previous year, with those beginning during the year.

The figures as to the number of employees involved published by some countries show not only the number of employees directly involved, but also the number of those indirectly involved, that is, thrown out of work by disputes to which they were not parties, but exact information as to these points is not always given. In the table given herewith the column showing numbers of employees involved includes figures for the numbers directly involved, or the total number directly and indirectly involved according to the method adopted by the country in question.

For some countries, figures as to time loss, that is, the number of man working days lost, are not given. Footnotes to the table indicate the nature of the statistics with reference to the above points. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year or less frequently, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of some length.

The following notes give information as to the more important strikes and lockouts in each country in the year 1930.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The largest dispute in 1930 was that in the wool textile industry in Yorkshire and Lancashire which lasted from April to June. There were 120,000 workers involved and the time loss was 3,258,000 working days. The dispute occurred when the workers refused to accept the reduction in wages amounting to about 9 per cent which was recommended by the Court of Inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act. In most districts work was resumed during June, in some cases at the

reduction which had been so recommended and in other cases at a smaller reduction in wages.

Another important dispute was in the coal mining industry in Scotland in which 76,000 workers were involved during the first week in December. This dispute was over the arrangement of hours of work under the new Coal Mines Act which came into effect on December 1, and work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Australia

The most important dispute during 1930 had begun in March, 1929, and involved between 10,000 and 12,000 coal miners in New South Wales against a reduction in wages. Many of the employees had returned to work during 1929 and the dispute terminated in May, 1930, in favour of employers.

France

The Social Insurance Act which came into effect July 1, 1930, and applies to all wage earners with annual incomes below certain amounts, provides for a compulsory insurance scheme paying benefits in case of death, disability, maternity and old age. The funds are secured by a government subsidy and by equal contributions from employers and employees. This contribution amounts to about four per cent of workers' earnings. Although accepting the principle of this law, workers in some districts demanded increases in wages to equal the amount of their contributions as they claimed the cost of living had not fallen and had in some cases increased. A number of strikes occurred in the textile and metal industries of the Department of the Nord in the Lille and Roubaix and Tourcoing districts beginning at the end of July and in August. About 100,000 workers were involved in the first week in August. Through the mediation of the Ministry of Labour, settlements were effected in August and the first part of September, granting increases in wages equal to or slightly less than the amounts of the workers' contributions. It was also reported that several thousands of workers in various industries at Rouen were successful in securing wage increases of six per cent.

Germany

Several disputes occurred in connection with the general movement for reductions in wages towards the end of the year. Berlin metal workers numbering 126,000 refused to accept the government conciliation award providing for reductions in wages of 6 to 8 per cent and

ceased work October 15. The dispute was referred to arbitration and work was resumed October 30, on practically the same terms as the original award although part of the reduction was delayed until January. In Bielefeld a lockout of 8,000 workers in the metal industry was settled by a reduction in wages of from 3 to 5 per cent. In Hanover from 8,000 to 10,000 workers in the metal industry were on strike in December against a reduction in wages of 13½ per cent. The settlement of the dispute provided for reductions of from 3½ to 7½ per cent.

India

A strike of about 20,000 employees of the Great India Peninsula Railway began on February 4, to secure an 8-hour day, increases in wages and other demands. The Government of India agreed to reinstate the strikers as soon as possible, to revise the wage scale of the lower paid employees and to reconsider the wages in the shops. The strike committee would not accept this offer and insisted on immediate reinstatement of all strikers, but about half of them returned to work by March 17. On April 15, the strike was called off.

Sweden

A dispute concerning 4,500 workers in the paper industry which lasted from April to June was settled through government conciliation, adjustments in wage rates being mostly in favour of workers although in some cases there were decreases.

United States

A strike involving about 22,000 ladies' garment workers in the dress manufacturing industry in New York City lasted from February 4, to February 12, and resulted in a compromise settlement. The union was successful in securing a provision for the establishment of an impartial commission appointed by the State Governor for the settlement of all future disputes and better employment conditions.

Four thousand textile workers at Danville, Virginia, were on strike from September 29, 1930, to January 29, 1931, on which date the union called the strike off. The cause of the dispute was the alleged discrimination against union employees. It is understood that strikers were being re-employed except those who had unlawfully interfered with non-union workers, but no recognition of collective bargaining was secured.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES 1919-1930

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days	Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
CANADA				AUSTRALIA			
	(c)	(e)	(e)		(c)	(e)	(e)
1919.....	298	138,988	3,942,189	1919.....	460	100,300	6,308,226
1920.....	285	52,150	886,754	1920.....	554	102,519	1,872,065
1921.....	145	22,930	956,461	1921.....	624	120,198	956,617
1922.....	85	41,050	1,975,276	1922.....	445	100,263	858,685
1923.....	91	32,868	768,494	1923.....	274	66,093	1,145,977
1924.....	73	32,494	1,770,825	1924.....	504	132,569	918,646
1925.....	83	25,796	1,743,996	1925.....	499	154,599	1,128,570
1926.....	77	24,142	296,811	1926.....	360	80,768	1,310,261
1927.....	79	22,683	165,288	1927.....	441	157,581	1,713,581
1928.....	101	18,239	238,132	1928.....	287	82,349	777,278
1929.....	90	12,924	154,236	1929.....	259	88,293	4,671,478
1930.....	67	13,768	91,797	AUSTRIA			
1930-Jan.....	5	2,169	7,254		(d)	(e)	(e)
1930-Feb.....	6	2,959	14,360	1919.....	151	63,703	1,020,800
1930-Mar.....	4	1,598	7,049	1920.....	335	185,070	1,804,628
1930-April.....	11	386	3,616	1921.....	460	221,482	.....
1930-May.....	12	1,836	9,293	1922.....	420	228,425	1,836,086
1930-June.....	10	1,190	4,007	1923.....	320	155,668	1,614,156
1930-July.....	6	196	2,152	1924.....	445	293,849	2,770,158
1930-Aug.....	3	66	529	1925.....	325	66,948	1,166,818
1930-Sept.....	12	2,990	13,133	1926.....	204	21,943	297,684
1930-Oct.....	10	2,240	9,931	1927.....	216	35,300	686,560
1930-Nov.....	6	2,000	11,807	1928.....	266	38,290	653,024
1930-Dec.....	8	723	8,661	1929.....	225	30,416	388,216

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES 1919-1930—Continued

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
BULGARIA			
	(a)	(e)	
1922.....	193	15,396	297,776
1923.....	59	2,640	22,600
1924.....	0	0	0
1925.....	3	83	.....
1926.....	3	372	.....
1927.....	23	2,708	57,196

BELGIUM			
	(b)	(e)	
1919.....	372	164,030	.....
1920.....	517	296,192	.....
1921.....	258	127,293	.....
1922.....	172	85,605	.....
1923.....	168	126,278	.....
1924.....	188	84,447	.....
1925.....	112	81,988	.....
1926.....	140	77,368	.....
1927.....	186	39,873	1,658,836
1928.....	192	74,707	2,254,424
1929.....	168	49,236	799,117

	(a)		
1930—Jan.....	15	9,441	99,994
Feb.....	11	9,875	115,254
Mar.....	11	4,092	73,677
April.....	9	3,945	43,482
May.....	8	3,442	30,658
June.....	12	9,596	131,035
July.....	7	10,574	169,155
Aug.....	5	5,697	91,905
Sept.....	1	986	10,896
Oct.....	5	307	1,884

CHILE			
	(d)	(g)	
1919.....	66	23,529	.....
1920.....	105	50,439	.....
1921.....	24	6,703	.....
1922.....	19	5,296	.....
1923.....	41	12,299	.....
1924.....	86	34,353	.....
1925.....	113	51,198	.....

CHINA (p)			
	(d)	(g)	
1918.....	25	6,455	.....
1919.....	66	91,520	.....
1920.....	46	46,140	.....
1921.....	49	108,025	.....
1922.....	91	139,050	.....
1923.....	47	35,835	.....
1924.....	56	61,860	.....
1925.....	183	403,334	.....

CZECHOSLOVAKIA			
	(d)	(e)	(e)
1921.....	454	207,201	2,143,233
1922.....	288	316,798	3,676,620
1923.....	248	197,736	4,588,730
1924.....	334	93,339	1,302,955
1925.....	294	163,865	1,445,157
1926.....	150	35,412	421,082
1927.....	198	167,846	1,337,887
1928.....	282	99,430	1,698,684
1929.....	211	59,460	695,328

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
DENMARK			
	(a)	(e)	
1919.....	472	35,575	877,548
1920(n).....	243	21,965	690,089
1921.....	110	48,147	1,321,184
1922.....	31	48,859	2,272,054
1923.....	58	1,941	19,677
1924.....	71	9,758	175,090
1925.....	48	102,331	4,138,486
1926.....	32	1,050	23,000
1927.....	17	2,851	119,000
1928.....	11	469	11,000
1929.....	22	1,040	41,283

ESTHONIA			
	(d)	(e)	
1921.....	53	5,156	7,859
1922.....	29	5,263	42,162
1923.....	35	3,492	10,299
1924.....	16	1,568	4,831
1925.....	16	904	2,539
1926.....	14	525	1,196
1927.....	5	218	3,067
1928.....	5	1,098	49,336
1929.....	15	1,439	4,386

FINLAND			
	(a)	(g)	
1919.....	39	4,065	160,130
1920.....	146	21,001	455,588
1921.....	76	6,251	119,868
1922.....	53	9,840	252,374
1923.....	50	7,588	261,474
1924.....	31	3,051	51,049
1925.....	38	2,921	113,024
1926.....	72	10,230	386,355
1927.....	79	13,368	1,528,182
1928.....	71	27,226	502,236
1929.....	26	2,443	74,887
1930—Jan.....	.....	18	.....
Feb.....	.....	1,155	.....
Mar.....	.....	50	.....
April.....	.....	129	.....
May.....	.....	448	.....
June.....	.....	59	.....
July.....	.....	41	.....
Aug.....	.....	41	.....
Sept.....	.....	41	.....
Oct.....	.....	41	.....
Nov.....	.....	41	.....

FRANCE (o)			
	(a)	(e)	
1919.....	2,111	1,211,242	18,110,353
1920.....	1,911	1,462,228	24,247,132
1921.....	570	451,854	8,047,742
1922.....	694	300,583	3,197,619
1923.....	1,114	365,868	5,391,706
1924.....	1,083	271,865	3,863,182
1925.....	931	249,198	2,046,563
1926.....	1,660	349,309	4,072,163
1927.....	443	120,551	.....
1928.....	922	222,406	.....
1929.....	255	220,944	.....
1930—Jan.....	122	27,016	.....
Feb.....	84	7,519	.....
Mar.....	88	10,769	.....
April.....	101	20,241	.....
May.....	85	13,645	.....
June.....	65	13,975	.....

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES 1919-1930—*Continued*

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
GERMANY			
	(b)	(e)	(e)
1919.....	4,068	2,143,605	35,132,412
1920.....	4,392	1,561,735	17,702,800
1921.....	4,788	1,540,351	26,316,390
1922.....	5,201	1,969,263	28,894,434
1923.....	2,162	1,769,386	14,138,821
1924.....	2,012	1,634,317	36,023,143
1925.....	1,766	758,071	16,855,856
1926.....	383	99,227	1,271,884
1927.....	871	493,680	5,936,006
1928.....	763	723,415	19,481,258
1929.....			
1930—1st quarter.....	61	17,438	114,878
2nd quarter.....	68	17,189	204,682
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND			
	(a)	(f)	
1919.....	1,352	2,401,000	34,970,000
1920.....	1,607	1,779,000	26,570,000
1921.....	763	1,770,000	35,870,000
1922.....	576	556,000	19,850,000
1923.....	628	399,000	10,670,000
1924.....	710	616,100	8,420,000
1925.....	603	445,300	7,952,000
1926.....	323	2,751,000	162,233,000
1927.....	308	114,200	1,174,000
1928.....	302	124,300	1,405,000
1929.....	420	532,100	8,283,000
1930.....	415	309,400	4,404,000
1930—Jan.....	33	9,400	45,000
Feb.....	32	9,300	79,000
Mar.....	35	9,200	51,000
April.....	27	110,400	1,305,000
May.....	35	87,600	1,600,000
June.....	33	52,300	429,000
July.....	30	11,000	89,000
Aug.....	35	8,200	49,000
Sept.....	18	6,300	41,000
Oct.....	26	5,900	41,000
Nov.....	27	8,800	64,000
Dec.....	30	49,400	547,000
HUNGARY			
	(d)	(g)	
1926.....	57	9,618	52,003
1927.....	84	24,803	294,941
1928.....	31	10,289	131,174
1929.....	63	15,065	149,204
BRITISH INDIA			
	(c)	(g)	
1921.....	400	523,155	6,637,862
1922.....	278	435,434	3,972,727
1923.....	213	301,044	5,051,704
1924.....	133	312,462	8,730,918
1925.....	134	270,423	12,578,129
1926.....	128	186,811	1,097,478
1927.....	129	131,655	2,019,970
1928.....	203	506,851	31,647,404
1929.....	141	532,016	12,165,691
1930—Jan.....	8	14,161	108,044
Feb.....	11	22,337	652,014
Mar.....	13	37,784	821,970
April.....	15	41,510	225,639
May.....	15	34,647	228,478
June.....	17	27,511	52,228
IRISH FREE STATE			
	(a)	(g)	
1923.....	131	20,635	1,208,734
1924.....	104	16,403	301,705
1925.....	86	6,855	293,792
1926.....	57	3,455	85,345
1927.....	53	2,312	64,020
1928.....	52	2,190	54,292
1929.....	53	4,533	101,397
ITALY			
	(d) (k)	(g)	
1919.....	1,671	1,054,260	18,998,236
1920.....	1,897	1,286,066	16,609,559
1921.....	1,111	704,843	8,555,209
1922.....	589	441,602	6,964,442
1923.....	214	73,248	447,437
JAPAN			
	(d)	(g)	
1922.....	250	41,503	.....
1923.....	270	36,259	.....
1924.....	333	54,526	638,363
1925.....	293	40,142	361,225
1926.....	495	67,234	122,292
1927.....	383	46,672	791,599
1928.....	393	43,337	.....
LATVIA			
	(d)	(g)	
1924.....	87	9,523	95,988
1925.....	53	3,224	24,552
1926.....	53	5,065	63,968
1927.....	95	5,273	60,267
1928.....	179	13,431	62,254
1929.....	362	26,462	45,838
NETHERLANDS			
	(a)	(e)	
1919.....	649	61,700	1,094,700
1920.....	481	66,500	2,333,900
1921.....	299	47,700	1,383,700
1922.....	325	44,000	1,108,300
1923.....	289	56,400	3,986,500
1924.....	239	27,100	427,100
1925.....	262	31,700	780,860
1926.....	212	9,100	281,300
1927.....	228	12,190	203,900
1928.....	195	15,200	638,000
1929.....	214	19,500	964,000
1930—Jan.....	9	1,062	9,500
Feb.....	15	800	9,500
Mar.....	22	1,740	14,800
April.....	23	2,817	28,000
May.....	19	476	30,600
June.....	16	1,638	23,500
July.....	29	1,759	24,100
Aug.....	17	1,434	23,250
Sept.....	12	770	12,800
Oct.....			

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES 1919-1930—Continued

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
MEXICO			
	(d)	(g)	
1922.....	197	63,000	692,399
1923.....	146	54,396	601,466
1924.....	138	29,244	595,491
1925.....	51	27,614	.....
1926.....	24	47,133	.....

NEW ZEALAND			
	(b)	(f)	(f)
1919.....	45	4,030	.....
1920.....	77	15,138	54,735
1921.....	77	10,433	119,208
1922.....	58	6,414	93,456
1923.....	49	7,162	201,812
1924.....	34	14,815	89,105
1925.....	83	9,905	74,552
1926.....	59	6,264	.....
1927.....	36	4,384	10,395
1928.....	41	9,822	22,817
1929.....	49	7,831	26,808
1930—1st 9 months....	33	4,306	22,505

NORWAY			
	(d)	(g)	
1921.....	89	154,421	3,583,742
1922.....	26	2,168	91,380
1923.....	57	24,965	796,274
1924.....	61	63,117	5,152,326
1925.....	84	13,752	666,650
1926.....	113	51,487	2,204,365
1927.....	96	22,456	1,374,089
1928.....	63	8,042	363,844
1929.....	73	4,796	196,704

POLAND			
	(a)	(e)	
1921.....	704	510,499	.....
1922.....	802	607,268	4,638,744
1923.....	1,265	849,464	6,381,519
1924.....	929	581,685	7,137,322
1925.....	538	149,574	1,322,000
1926.....	583	143,581	1,382,133
1927.....	602	231,799	2,425,898
1928.....	729	346,140	2,734,062
1929.....	493	218,801	1,042,039
1930—1st quarter.....	71	12,671	168,672

ROUMANIA			
	(d)	(e)	
1920.....	753	116,091	1,702,402
1921.....	119	19,475	80,596
1922.....	219	22,819	306,726
1923.....	122	17,274	291,045
1924.....	88	11,749	212,365
1925.....	73	19,857	209,891
1926.....	88	20,442	326,086
1927.....	51	6,504	58,291
1928.....	57	9,199	109,666

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
PALESTINE			
	(d)	(g)	
1922.....	9	.....	2,017
1923.....	21	.....	6,705
1924.....	46	.....	24,025
1925.....	61	.....	33,302
1926.....	21	.....	8,863
1927.....	20	562	13,469
1928.....	22	886	4,379

PHILIPPINES			
	(d)	(g)	
1922.....	24	14,956	.....
1923.....	26	8,331	.....
1924.....	20	6,784	.....
1925.....	23	9,936	.....
1926.....	27	7,279	.....
1927.....	53	8,567	.....
1928.....	38	4,729	.....

SOUTH AFRICA			
	(a)	(g)	
1919.....	47	23,799	537,138
1920.....	66	105,658	839,415
1921.....	25	9,892	112,357
1922.....	12	29,001	1,339,508
1923.....	2	50	740
1924.....	7	1,856	10,129
1925.....	0	0	0
1926.....	3	768	890
1927.....	12	5,158	9,126
1928.....	10	5,746	10,535

SPAIN			
	(d)	(e)	
1919.....	403	178,496	4,001,278
1920.....	424	244,684	7,261,762
1921.....	233	83,691	2,802,299
1922.....	429	119,417	2,672,567
1923.....	411	120,568	3,027,026
1924.....	151	28,744	604,512
1925.....	164	60,120	839,934
1926.....	93	21,851	247,223
1927.....	107	70,616	1,311,891
1928.....	87	70,024	771,213

SWEDEN			
	(d)	(g)	
1919.....	440	81,041	2,295,900
1920.....	486	139,039	8,942,500
1921.....	347	49,712	2,663,300
1922.....	392	75,679	2,674,580
1923.....	206	102,896	6,907,390
1924.....	261	23,976	1,204,500
1925.....	239	145,778	2,559,700
1926.....	206	52,891	1,711,200
1927.....	189	9,477	400,000
1928.....	201	71,461	4,835,000
1929.....	180	12,676	667,000

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES 1919-1930—*Concluded*

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days	Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
SWITZERLAND				UNITED STATES			
	(d)	(e)			(a)	(e) (l)	
1919	237	21,294		1919	3,630	4,160,348	
1920	184	13,989		1920	3,411	1,463,054	
1921	55	2,786		1921	2,385	1,099,247	
1922	104	10,340		1922	1,112	1,612,562	
1923	44	3,567		1923	1,553	756,584	
1924	70	6,741		1924	1,249	654,641	
1925	42	3,299		1925	1,301	428,416	
1926	35	2,721		1926	1,035	329,592	
1927	26	2,058	34,160	1927 (m)	734	349,434	37,799,394
1928	45	5,474	98,015	1928	629	357,145	31,556,947
1929	39	4,661	99,608	1929	903	230,463	9,975,213
URUGUAY				(a)			
	(d)	(g)		1930—Jan	42	8,879	182,202
1919	65	18,491	581,995	Feb	44	37,301	436,788
1920	193	16,303	645,864	Mar	49	15,017	289,470
1921	146	2,958	83,690	April	60	5,814	180,445
1922	35	5,819	149,050	May	64	9,281	192,201
1923	114	1,117	43,044	June	54	13,791	150,627
1924	22	858	21,552	July	76	14,219	148,982
1925	11	268	10,646	Aug	51	15,902	144,530
1926	5	600	11,952	Sept	69	15,954	203,533
1927	13	4,737		Oct	41	10,999	345,100
1928	3	289		Nov			
YUGOSLAVIA (o)				(a)			
	(d)	(g)		1922	220	29,141	486,392
1922	220	29,141	486,392	1923	335	13,232	159,300
1923	335	13,232	159,300	1924	60	5,155	76,337
1924	60	5,155	76,337	1925	44	7,483	110,690
1925	44	7,483	110,690	1926	46	10,979	157,485
1926	46	10,979	157,485	1927	78	7,588	239,183
1927	78	7,588	239,183				

(a) Disputes beginning in period. (b) Disputes ending in period. (c) Disputes in existence in period. (d) Method of counting disputes not stated. (e) Directly involved only. (f) Directly and indirectly involved. (g) It is not stated whether or not employees indirectly involved are included. (h) Preliminary figures. (k) Excluding agricultural strikes. (l) In disputes for which reported. (m) Statistics are more complete from June, 1927. (n) Exclusive of general strike of April, 1920. (o) Strikes only. (p) Not official, but a study made by a college professor at Peking.

Paper-Using Industries in Canada

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Forest Products Branch) recently published a report on the paper-using industries of Canada for 1927-28. The report details the production in Canada of commodities whose chief component material is paper and paper-board. It is pointed out that two summaries of these statistics have been published annually in the past. One of these dealt with printing trades and the allied graphic arts, and the other with the manufacture of paper goods. The present report combines these two groups in one with the object of showing the importance of the paper using industries in their relation to the pulp and paper industry on which they depend to a large extent for their raw material, and their importance as a source of supply of the packing material, containers, stationery, printed matter, and other paper commodities so necessary in modern business and industry. The report also gives additional reviews for past years as well as certain historical and general information relating to the group of industries as a whole.

In 1928 wood and paper products formed 11.7 per cent of the total value of manufactured products in Canada, and 21.4 per cent of the total value of exports of all kinds of Canadian produce. The wood and paper group products in Canada comes second in importance to vegetable products both in respect to gross value of production and total value of exports. The steadily increasing importance of this group of products is shown in the following figures:—

	Production	Exportation
1926.. ..	\$600,064,661	\$286,305,842
1927.. ..	629,567,156	280,959,319
1928.. ..	682,549,865	289,125,744

Summaries of the principal statistics of this industry, especially those pertaining to the capital employed, numbers and salaries of wage earners, cost of materials, gross value of production, etc., were included in the tables of manufacturing statistics published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, page 600.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

Statistical Summary of Administration During Fourth Quarter of 1930 and Since Inception of the System

THE accompanying table gives particulars of operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156) and the various provincial concurrent Acts, during the fourth three months of 1930, and since these Acts became severally effective. Similar tables, bringing the statistics down to September 30, 1930, were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1930. The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the issue for April, 1927, page 375. It makes provision for the establishment of a Dominion Provincial pension system to be effective in such provinces as have enacted special legislation for this purpose. These provinces are British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario. The New Brunswick Legislature passed an Old Age Pensions Act at its session this year, to become effective on its proclamation by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The final report of the Nova Scotia Commission on Old Age Pensions was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, and the question of

participating in the system is still under consideration in that province.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as \$365 a year and who has resided in Canada for the 20 years preceding, and has also resided in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is \$240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to a reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds \$125 a year. The administration of old age pensions is entrusted to the authorities appointed by the respective provincial governments. The Department of Labour of Canada pays quarterly to each province one-half of the total amount of the pensions paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1930

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskat- chewan	North West Territories	Totals
—	Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Act effective May 1, 1928	Order in Council effective Jan. 25, 1929	
Total number of pensioners as at December 31, 1930....	3,019	5,337	5,737	35,809	5,508	6	55,416
Average monthly pension.....	\$19 43	\$19 33	\$19 07	\$19 51	\$19 36	\$19 86	.....
Total amount of pensions paid during third quarter of fiscal year 1930-31, (period Oct. 1-Dec. 31, 1930).....	179,443 57	315,487 94	340,926 93	2,528,145 94	326,515 05	452 49	3,690,971 92
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	89,721 78	157,743 97	170,463 47	1,264,072 97	163,257 53	452 49	1,845,712 21
Total amount of pensions paid during three quarters of fiscal year 1930-31, (period April 1-Dec. 31, 1930).....	498,417 30	889,233 88	995,222 69	5,489,581 43	900,800 48	787 88	8,774,043 66
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	249,208 64	444,616 94	497,611 35	2,744,790 71	450,400 25	787 88	4,387,415 77
Total amount of pensions paid since inception of Old Age Pensions Act to Dec. 31, 1930.....	765,837 34	2,938,870 91	2,644,518 36	7,745,269 75	2,220,539 99	1,606 13	16,316,642 48
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	382,918 65	1,469,435 45	1,322,259 20	3,872,634 87	1,110,270 00	1,606 13	8,159,124 30

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1930

	Alberta		British Columbia		Manitoba		Ontario		Saskatchewan		Northwest Territories		Total	
Total number of pensioners.....	3,019		5,337		5,737		35,809		5,508		6		55,416	
Percentage of pensions to total population.....	0.46%		0.89%		0.85%		1.08%		0.62%		0.06%		.....
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	1.17%		1.84%		1.68%		3.48%		1.17%		1.17%		.....
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	38.96%		48.53%		50.63%		31.00%		53.62%		5.37%		.....
<i>Conjugal Condition—</i>	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Married.....	880	375	1,250	627	1,790	1,005	8,266	4,400	1,805	941	4	.....	13,995	7,348
Single.....	234	52	788	164	284	125	2,418	2,593	250	62	.....	.....	3,974	2,996
Widowed.....	601	810	861	1,378	876	1,625	5,785	12,162	959	1,447	1	1	9,083	17,423
Living apart.....	55	12	194	75	22	10	104	81	27	17	.....	.....	402	195
	1,770	1,249	3,093	2,244	2,972	2,765	16,573	19,236	3,041	2,467	5	1	27,454	27,962
<i>Classification of British Subjects—</i>														
Birth.....	2,218		4,804		3,960		34,707		3,463		5		49,157	
Naturalization.....	752		462		1,739		724		2,009		1		5,687	
Marriage.....	49		71		38		378		36		.....		572	
	3,019		5,337		5,737		35,809		5,508		6		55,416	
<i>Number of pensioners with previous residence in other provinces during the 20 years immediately preceding the date of commencement of pension—</i>														
Alberta.....	.....		455		49		88		111		2		705	
British Columbia.....	105		.....		79		58		63		1		306	
Manitoba.....	99		294		.....		113		440		.....		946	
New Brunswick.....	25		60		9		22		26		.....		142	
Nova Scotia.....	36		87		20		39		32		.....		214	
Ontario.....	293		342		234		.....		575		.....		1,444	
Prince Edward Island.....	11		13		2		.....		15		.....		41	
Quebec.....	72		63		36		332		73		.....		576	
Saskatchewan.....	155		340		216		132		.....		.....		843	
Northwest Territories.....	.....		3		12		.....		.....		.....		15	
Yukon Territory.....	3		27		.....		.....		.....		.....		30	
	799		1,684		657		784		1,335		3		5,262	

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

December 31, 1930

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Northwest Territories	Total		Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Northwest Territories	Total
Canada.....	1,422	2,212	2,685	26,256	2,105	5	34,685	South Africa.....	.....	4	1	8	.....	.....	13
England.....	499	1,645	798	4,948	702	.....	8,502	Jugo-Slavia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Scotland.....	179	609	333	1,337	316	.....	2,774	Turkey.....	.....	2	.....	6	1	.....	9
Ireland.....	91	233	160	1,539	110	.....	2,138	Syria.....	.....	1	1	4	1	.....	7
United States.....	293	241	92	656	306	.....	1,588	British East Indies.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Austria.....	80	13	345	44	571	.....	1,053	Greece.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	5
Poland.....	85	8	435	72	291	.....	891	Luxembourg.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	5
Germany.....	67	53	49	344	133	1	647	Gibraltar.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4
Russia.....	43	3	151	121	282	.....	600	Isle of Man.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3
Iceland.....	4	13	379	.....	50	.....	446	British Guiana.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Sweden.....	75	72	82	46	126	.....	401	Bulgaria.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Norway.....	81	43	30	20	169	.....	343	Lithuania.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Hungary.....	4	2	14	5	126	.....	151	Malta.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
France.....	17	11	58	32	28	.....	146	New Zealand.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Italy.....	5	40	6	89	2	.....	142	Persia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Roumania.....	14	3	23	18	81	.....	139	Peru.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Newfoundland.....	5	23	2	97	5	.....	137	Algeria.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Wales.....	8	1	7	50	21	.....	87	Arabia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Belgium.....	4	12	37	5	14	.....	72	Bahamas.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Denmark.....	20	14	10	13	15	.....	72	Chile.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Finland.....	4	17	2	15	20	.....	58	Hawaiian Islands.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Holland.....	3	13	11	3	3	.....	33	Japan.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Channel Islands.....	.....	5	2	23	1	.....	31	Labrador.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Switzerland.....	7	3	4	9	3	.....	26	Latvia.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
British West Indies.....	1	4	4	12	.....	.....	21	Madeira.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Australia.....	2	9	2	7	.....	.....	20	Samoa Islands.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Czechoslovakia.....	3	2	4	5	6	.....	20	Spain.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
India.....	.....	4	2	9	1	.....	16		3,019	5,337	5,737	35,809	5,508	6	55,416

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACT, 1930

Relief Provided in Co-operation With Provinces, Municipalities and Railway Companies

IN previous issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, an account has been given of the Special Session of the Parliament of Canada summoned especially to deal with problems arising out of exceptional economic conditions with resultant unemployment, and of the enactment of the Unemployment Relief Act. Particulars of the expenditures approved have been given from month to month.

The Provinces continue to submit their proposals for Provincial and Municipal work under the Agreement entered into with the Dominion Government, the following joint expenditures having been approved by the Minister of Labour up to February 9th:—

Prince Edward Island	\$ 200,000
Nova Scotia	2,329,539
New Brunswick	1,361,000
Quebec	10,164,050
Ontario	13,594,422
Manitoba	2,536,044
Saskatchewan	1,880,048
Saskatchewan Drought Area	424,550
Alberta	2,666,033
British Columbia	2,654,070
Yukon	20,000
Grade Crossing Fund	1,439,360
Canadian Pacific Railway	11,514,000
Canadian National Railways	14,159,403
Department of Interior (Parks)	33,000
	<hr/>
	\$64,975,519

Approximate Extent of Relief Provided

The various Provinces, railway companies and Departments of the Government which are co-operating under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, have furnished statistics showing the actual volume of employment given to date. Details for each Province, etc., are given below. The complete figures cannot be presented, as in the Province of Quebec, where Unemployment Relief work has been approved of to be carried on in about one thousand municipalities, the Provincial authorities find themselves unable to furnish a complete statement at the present time, owing to the fact that the municipalities are responding slowly to their request for statistics.

The following details show that at least 180,492 individuals had been given employment for 2,863,168 man-days from the commencement of the operations under the Unemployment Relief Act to the end of January, 1931, these figures not being complete, as returns from the Province of Quebec, where a great deal of work is being done, are only partially included.

In British Columbia 22,206 individuals had been given employment up to January 31, 321,802 man-days work having been given. Up to January 31, direct relief had been given to 3,512 families, in addition to 12,089 individuals. These figures furnished by the provincial authorities are said not to include Victoria, Prince George and Nelson.

In Alberta up to January 31, 11,902 individuals were given employment, 171,479 man-days work being given. Direct relief was also given to 2,717 heads of families, and 8,489 single men. While detailed figures for the municipalities are not generally available, the City Manager of Lethbridge has notified the Department of Labour that the number of men given employment in that municipality is 396 to January 31, 2,112 man-days work having been provided. The figures for Lethbridge are included in the figures given for the Province. In addition to the above, Unemployment Relief work is now being carried on in the National Parks at Banff, Waterton and Jasper, 197 men having been given a total of 1,073 man-days work.

The reports from Saskatchewan indicate that the total number of men given employment was 18,472 to January 31, 296,467 man-days work having been provided. In addition the Province reports that 139,064 team-days work were given. These figures included 145,209 man-days work given to about 9,000 farmers in some 44 municipalities in the drought area. The number of individuals given Direct Relief amounted to 12,014.

Manitoba reports that 19,495 individuals were given employment up to January 31, 134,560 man-days work being given. There were actually working on January 31, 2,211 individuals, and included in this number were 771 men employed on the Grasmere drainage project. Direct relief to January 31, was given to 25,658 individuals. These figures do not include unemployment relief work under the Unemployment Relief Act in the Riding Mountain National Park, where 263 individuals have been given 8,899 man-days work.

The number of men given employment under the Unemployment Relief Act arrangements in the Province of Ontario is reported as 43,000 up to January 30. The total number of man-days work given to the same date being 1,160,000. The number of cases given direct relief up to January 30, was 17,000, this figure including single men and heads of families.

In Quebec work is being carried on under the Unemployment Relief Act in over 900 municipalities, but the provincial authorities have not yet found themselves able to prepare a representative report showing the number of men thus given work. Reports from a few of the municipalities show 5,309 men given work amounting to 45,660 man-days. Figures for direct relief given in the City of Montreal are available to December 31 only. They show that to that date 8,839 heads of families, including some 31,970 individuals, were given direct relief. In addition the Montreal Council of Social Agencies reports that to the same date 17,932 free nights lodging had been furnished, together with 107,982 free meals.

The figures for New Brunswick show a total of men employed to January 31, of 22,112. Employment was given to the extent of 149,267 man-days. No figures have yet been received covering direct relief, but it is understood that there was very little expenditure in this connection up to the end of January.

In Prince Edward Island, 1,074 individuals had been employed up to January 31, a total of 8,098 man-days work having been given. During December 151 individuals were given direct relief, which was also extended to 9 individuals during the month of January.

Nova Scotia reports that 29,540 individuals were given employment up to January 31, work being given to the extent of 372,565 man-days. The number receiving direct relief during January was 1,893, all heads of families.

The Yukon Territory has given employment this winter to 150 individuals, who were given 2,096 man-days work. No money was expended for direct relief in the Yukon under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief Act.

Railway Companies.—The Canadian Pacific Railway reports that work done as a result of the Agreement under the Unemployment Relief Act has resulted in 4,203 individuals being given employment up to January 31. These men were given a total of 124,852 man-days' work.

The Canadian National Railways had 501 men actually employed on January 31, but since the commencement of the relief work have given employment to 2,569 individuals, who had been given 66,350 man-days' work up to January 31.

In addition to the work outlined above tenders are being invited by the Canadian National Railways in respect to the Newmarket Sub-Division Crossing, which has just been covered by an Order of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

At the Brampton Sub-Division Crossing, where the Canadian Pacific Railway is also concerned, the engineers of the respective companies have agreed on the details of plans, which have been filed with the Board of Railway Commissioners for approval, and when the Board's Order issues, the work in question will be proceeded with.

Additional Expenditures Approved up to February 9, 1931

In previous issues details of expenditures approved to January 10, have been set forth. The details of additional expenditures approved to February 9, and included in above summary are given below:—

Province of Manitoba

Municipality of La Broquerie (Piney Road)—Roads.	\$ 1,000
Municipality of St. James—Paving and laying watermain.	40,000
Rupert's Land (Hole Lake Road)—Brushing and close cutting of roadway.	750
Kemnay—Construction of subway.	150,000
Trans-Canada Highway.	13,800
Town of Birtle—Road work and improvements.	625
Village of Teulon—Road improvements.	312
Municipality of Swan River—Road improvements.	625
Municipality of Whitemouth—Road improvements.	1,250
Municipality of Winchester—Road improvements.	1,250
City of Brandon—Civic improvements.	6,250

Town of Oak Lake—Creek diversion.	\$ 625
Town of Morden—Road improvements.	625
Municipality of Odanah—Road improvements.	1,250
Municipality of Daly—Road improvements.	1,250
Municipality of St. Boniface—Diversion of Seine river.	5,000
Municipality of Springfield—Brushing and gravelling.	1,250
Municipality of Victoria—Clearing road, hauling gravel.	1,250
Village of Shoal Lake—Clearing road, digging well.	250

Province of Quebec

Abitibi—Montgay Canton.	\$ 1,000
Sheptitski.	500
Landrienne.	1,200
Cantons Unis Figuery and Dalquier Ouest.	1,000
Argenteuil—Arudel.	2,000
Huberdeau.	1,000
Grenville Village.	1,000
Arthabaska—Ste Seraphine.	1,500

Beauce—		Megantic—	
L'Enfant Jesus Paroisse.. . . . \$	1,000	Leeds Township.. . . . \$	2,000
St. Benoit Labre.. . . .	2,000	Sacre Coeur de Marie.. . . .	2,500
St. Come de Kennebec Paroisse..	5,000	St. Pierre Baptiste.. . . .	2,000
St. Elizear de Beauce.. . . .	2,500	St. Jean Baptiste de Vienney..	3,000
St. Marie Paroisse.. . . .	2,000	Missisquoi—Dunham Village.. . .	1,000
St. Simon.. . . .	2,000	Montcalm—Woxford Canton.. . .	1,500
St. Philibert.. . . . Add.	500	Montmorency—St. Ferreol.. . . .	5,000
St. Jules.. . . . Add.	500	Montreal—Pointe au Tremble.. . .	6,000
Tring Junction.. . . . Add.	500	Nicolet—La Nativite de N. D. de	
Beauharnois—St. Louis de		Beaucourt.. . . .	4,000
Gonzaque.. . . .	2,000	Pontiac—Onslow Township.. . . .	2,500
Bellechasse—St. Damien Vil-		Portneuf—	
lage.. . . . Add.	1,500	N. D. de Portneuf.. . . .	2,000
Berthier—St. Berthelemi Paroisse.	3,000	St. Marc des Carrieres.. . . .	5,000
Bonaventure—		Quebec—	
Carleton sur Mer.. . . .	2,000	Kiskisink.. . . .	1,000
Grande Cascapedia.. . . . Add.	500	Stoneham and Tewkesbury.. . . .	2,500
Mann.. . . .	500	Richelieu—St. Roch de Richelieu	
Musselyville.. . . . Add.	500	Paroisse.. . . .	2,500
Shigawake.. . . . Add.	500	Rimouski—	
Brome—Eastman Village.. . . .	2,500	N. D. Sacre Coeur.. . . .	2,500
Chambly—Greenfield Park.. . . .	2,000	St. Joseph de Lepage.. . . .	1,500
Champlain—		St. Medore Mission.. . . .	1,500
St. Roch de Mekinac.. . . .	1,800	Rouville—N. D. de Bonsecours..	2,000
N. D. de la Presentation Alma		Saguenay—	
Ville.. . . .	3,500	Islets Caribou.. . . .	1,000
St. Joseph de Mekinac.. . . .	1,500	Mingan.. . . .	400
St. Georges.. . . . Add.	1,000	Shefford—	
Chicoutimi—		St. Alphonse.. . . .	2,000
Chicoutimi Ville.. . . . Add.	20,000	Valcourt Village.. . . .	1,200
Chicoutimi.. . . . Add.	20,000	Ely Partie Ouest.. . . .	1,000
Port Alfred.. . . . Add.	10,000	Sherbrooke—Ascot Corner.. . . .	4,500
Deux Montagnes—St. Eustache		Soulanges—St. Joseph.. . . .	2,500
Paroisse.. . . .	7,000	St. Hyacinthe—	
Dorchester—		St. Madeleine Village.. . . .	1,000
St. Bernard.. . . .	5,000	St. Thomas D'Aquin Paroisse..	2,000
St. Isidore.. . . .	1,000	Temiscouata—	
Drummond—		L'Isle Verte.. . . .	2,500
St. Joseph de Grantham.. Add.	3,000	St. Rite Mission.. . . .	1,000
St. Felix de Kingsey.. . . .	1,500	Vercheres—Verchere Village.. . .	2,000
Frontenac—Risborough and Partie		Wolfe—	
de Marlow.. . . .	4,500	Beaulac Village.. . . .	1,500
Gaspe—		St. Raymond de Pannaford.. . . .	
Gaspe Bay South.. . . .	3,000	Weedon.. . . .	1,500
Duchesnay.. . . .	1,500	Weedon Canton.. . . .	4,500
Grande Riviere.. . . .	7,000	Weedon Centre.. . . .	2,500
Hull—		Wotton Ville.. . . .	1,000
Eardley.. . . .	6,000		
Gracefield Village.. . . .	4,000	Abitibi—Uniacke.. . . . \$	600
Wakefield Village.. . . .	1,000	Arthabaska—Ste Anne du Sault	
Iberville—Henryville (St. George)	4,000	Add.. . . .	1,000
Joliette—St. Alphonse Paroisse..	1,000	Bellechasse—St. Charles Village..	1,600
Kamouraska—Riviere Ouelle.. . .	2,500	Charlevoix—	
Labelle—		Ste Agnes.. . . . Add.	1,000
Clyde.. . . .	1,500	St. Simeon Village.. . . .	1,000
Canton Joly.. . . .	3,000	Chicoutimi—	
Lacaille.. . . .	1,000	St. Ambroise Parish.. . . Add.	500
Mont Laurier.. . . .	5,000	St. Alexis Village.. . . Add.	2,000
Laval—		Bourget Township.. . . Add.	500
St. Vincent de Paul.. . . .	4,000	Dorchester—St. Benjamin.. Add.	1,000
Pont Viau.. . . . Add.	2,000	Frontenac—	
Levis—		Chesham Township.. . . Add.	1,000
St. Henri de Lauzon Paroisse..	1,000	Marston South.. . . . Add.	500
St. Nicholas Sud.. . . .	2,000	St. Sebastien.. . . . Add.	300
L'Islet—		Winslow North.. . . .	3,000
Casgrain and Leverrier.. . . .	2,000	Gaspe—Grande Greve (Cap des	
N. D. de Bonsecours Paroisse.. . .	3,000	Rosiers).. . . . Add.	1,000
St. Perpetue Paroisse.. . . .	3,000	Hull—	
Lotbiniere—St. Agathe Paroisse..	2,000	Masham South.. . . . Add.	1,000
Maskinonge—St. Leon de		Templeton North.. . . . Add.	500
Dumontier.. . . .	5,000	Kamouraska—St. Alexandre Add.	2,000
Matapedia—		Labelle—L'Ascension.. . . . Add.	500
St. Benoit Labre de Amqui..	5,000		
St. Zenon du Lac Humqui.. . . .	2,000		

Lac St. John—	
St. Emilien.	Add.\$ 500
Girardville.	Add. 300
St. Methode.	Add. 500
Peribonka.	Add. 500
St. Francois de Sales.	Add. 1,000
L'Assomption—Charlemagne.	Add. 1,000
Levis—St. Romuald d'Etchemin	Add. 2,000
Lotbiniere—Joly Mission.	Add. 1,000
Maskinonge—Hunterstown Town-	ship.
Matane—St. Ulric.	Add. 2,000
Megantic—Halifax South.	Add. 500
Montcalm—Notre Dame de la	Merci.
Montmagny—	
St. Fabien de Panet.	Add. 2,000
Ste Euphemie.	Add. 500
Nicolet—	
St. Pierre les Becquets.	Add. 1,500
Lemieux.	Add. 500
Ste Eulalie.	Add. 500
Ste Angele de Laval.	Add. 500
Papineau—Buckingham Ville.	Add. 2,000
Pontiac—Bristol.	Add. 4,000
Portneuf—St. Casimir (Parish).	Add. 4,000
Rouville—Richelieu.	Add. 500
Saguenay—	
Sept Isles et Moysie.	Add. 1,000
Ste Anne de Portneuf.	Add. 500
Riviere St. Jean.	Add. 500
Ste Marguerite de Clarke City	Add. 500
Piastre Bay.	Add. 200
Mille Vaches.	Add. 1,000
St. Maurice—Yamachiche Village	Add. 500
Temiscamingue—	
Laverlochere and Laperriere.	Add. 600
Notre Dame de Lourdes de	Lorrainville.
Temiscouata—	
Cacouna Village.	Add. 1,000
St. Louis.	Add. 2,000
Riviere du Loup.	Add. 3,000
Vercheres—McMasterville.	Add. 1,000
Wolfe—Wotton Township.	Add. 3,200
Lac St. Jean—St. Prime Paroisse.	Add. 5,000
Kamouraska—Ste Helene Paroisse	Add. 2,000

Province of Alberta

Town of Taber—Street improve-	ments.
Town of Camrose—	
Construction of sewerage disposal	plant and extension of sewer
line, labour and material.	15,000

Province of Nova Scotia

Town of Oxford—Widening and	reconstruction of streets.
Town of Canso—Construction of	street known as Lily Brook
Bridge.	3,000
Town of Wedgeport—Improve-	ments to highway of the
approach to town.	3,000
Town of Digby—Construction of	highway.
	3,000

Location of Trunk, Local and County Highways, shown on November 19, 1930, in total amount of \$675,000:—

County of Richmond.	\$ 18,000
Municipality of Guysboro.	15,550
County of Guysboro.	20,000
County of Halifax.	139,800
County of Colchester.	38,000
County of Hants.	33,450
County of Cape Breton.	118,000
County of Cumberland.	35,500
County of Kings.	26,000
County of Shelburne.	11,000
County of Queens.	24,000
County of Lunenburg.	40,700
Municipality of Digby.	21,000
Municipality of Argyle.	9,800
County of Yarmouth.	6,000
Municipality of Yarmouth.	12,700
Municipality of St. Mary's.	10,700
County of Antigonish.	12,000
County of Pictou.	23,500
Municipality of Barrington.	4,500
County of Annapolis.	14,000
Municipality of Clare.	8,000
County of Victoria.	15,000
County of Inverness.	20,800

Province of Ontario

Additional amount of expenditure approved —\$42,000.

Walkerton—Sewers.	\$ 2,000
Wallaceburg—Sewers.	5,000
Thessalon—Conservation dam for	Municipal Hydro Power Plant
Ailsa Craig—Drains, levelling and	trimming trees.
Richmond Hill—Water main.	1,000
Weston—Sewers (L.I.) (Excess	cost).
London Township—Water mains	(In addition to \$2,500 pre-
viously granted).	1,500
Chesterville—Sewers and water	mains (In addition to \$1,000
previously granted).	1,000
Long Branch—Grading and level-	ling roads, clearing mouth
Etobicoke river.	2,000
Newcastle—Water storage tanks	(Earth and concrete).
Niagara Falls—(In addition to	\$100,000 previously allowed).
	10,000

Province of Saskatchewan

Additional amount of expenditure approved —\$76,250.

Province of British Columbia

Undertakings outside municipal areas—	\$13,000.
City of Vancouver.	\$ 100,000
Merritt.	17,600
Terrace Village.	600
District of Surrey.	20,000
Village of Mission.	4,000

Revised List of Expenditures

The following are revised figures of expenditures already reported in previous issues:—

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK	
<i>Municipal Undertakings</i>	
Municipality	Total estimated cost of work
City of Saint John—	
Improvements to Millidge Ave.	\$ 20,000
Repairs to City Road.	4,000
Provincial Museum.	350,000
Moncton City.	20,000
Newcastle.	10,000
Chatham.	10,000
Campbellton.	12,000
Edmundston.	12,000
Woodstock.	10,000
Hartland.	6,000
St. Leonards.	4,000
Grand Falls.	4,000
Bathurst.	10,000
Sackville.	4,000
Fredericton.	12,000
Sussex.	8,000
Simonds Highway Board (St. John).	10,000
Lancaster Highway Board (St. John).	10,000
Lancaster Highway Board.	10,000

Highways—Trans-Canada

Municipality	Total estimated cost of work
County of:	
Carleton.	\$ 5,000
Kings.	5,000
Madawaska.	5,000
Saint John.	3,000
Victoria.	5,000
Westmorland.	10,000
York.	15,000

Highways—Provincial

County of:	
Albert.	\$ 25,000
Carlton.	45,000
Charlotte.	50,000
Gloucester.	50,000
Kent.	40,000
Kings.	40,000
Madawaska.	35,000
Northumberland.	110,000
Queens.	25,000
Restigouche.	50,000
Saint John.	22,000
Sunbury.	35,000
Victoria.	30,000
Westmorland.	55,000
York.	55,000

Simplified Procedure Under Quebec Unemployed Aid Act, 1930

The *Municipal Bulletin*, the official organ of the Department of Municipal Affairs of the Province of Quebec, contained in its issue for January, 1931, the following explanation of the working of the Unemployed Aid Act, which was passed recently by the Quebec Legislature (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1930, page 1336): Under this Act the municipalities which have been authorized to spend a certain amount in order to relieve unemployment are exempted from nearly all the formalities enacted by the Cities and Towns' Act or by the Municipal Code. Once the contract has been signed with the Ministers of Labour of the Governments of Quebec and Ottawa, respectively, the Council may, notwithstanding Chapter 112 of the Revised Statutes, 1925, order by a mere resolution the works to be done. If the municipality must borrow, even for only a month or two during the collection of the taxes, a by-law is necessary, but this by-law is exempted from all the ordinary formalities. Only the approval of such by-law by the majority of the members present forming a quorum of the council and by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the Department of Municipal Affairs is required. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by Order-in-Council, has decided that the fees prescribed by the Official

Tariff shall not be paid for the procedures that must be submitted for the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or of the Minister of Municipal Affairs under this Act. The adoption of such a by-law does not require any notice of motion, or public notice in the newspapers, or more than one reading or promulgation. It has only to be adopted by the Council in the same manner as a mere resolution, and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The only difference between this by-law and a resolution is that it is entitled 'By-Law'; it has a number and it is approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Municipalities wishing to make a short term loan from the Bank or otherwise for the share of the Government before their grants are paid may provide for such a loan in the same by-law, to be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, providing for a loan to pay the share of the municipality. All correspondence concerning the works to be done, the salaries, the working hours and such matters must be addressed to the Minister of Public Works and Labour. As for the matters concerning short term loans, loan by-laws, bonds, etc., the correspondence must be addressed to the Minis-

ter of Municipal Affairs. Loans by means of notes for a term of three years or less are allowed, but the issue of bonds for a term of over three years is strongly recommended; no loan should be for more than twenty years. If a municipality has already been

authorized by order in council, before the adoption of the Unemployed Aid Act, 1930, to do certain works, the Council must now pass a by-law as hereabove mentioned if it wishes to borrow in order to pay for its share in the cost of the works.

MONTREAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

AT the annual meeting of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies on January 24 reports were given of the services rendered to the public by the various agencies, including the co-operative health service, unemployment relief, juvenile vocational assistance, care of the physically handicapped, and others.

Sheltered Industry for Handicapped

Among these activities, it was reported that problems in the care of the physically handicapped were a major interest in the early part of the year. A committee appointed at the close of 1929 made a preliminary study of the possibility of establishing a sheltered workshop for physically handicapped men who are incapable of competing in general industry. Men suffering from heart disease, and convalescents from tuberculosis would, it was stated, rank high among those who would derive great benefit from such a sheltered industry where they might have the opportunity of regular part time employment. From an economic standpoint such an industry would enable many individuals now wholly unproductive to be at least partially self-supporting. From the standpoint of the hospitals and the medical profession, it was found undesirable that individuals so handicapped should either remain idle or work beyond their strength. The physical breakdown and return of former patients in a more serious condition than before as a result of failure to withstand the strain of full time employment, has been a matter of common experience in all the large hospitals.

The committee enlisted the co-operation of business interests in a study of the possibility of establishing a sheltered industry which would not compete with existing Canadian industries. Finally, in view of the intention of the Occupational Therapy Association to develop an active program of work, this project was turned over to that association for further study.

Unemployment Among Office Workers

Early in the fall of 1930, the Sun Life Assurance Company drew the attention of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies to the

condition of unemployment among office workers. It was the idea of the company that many office workers were probably in real distress at that time, and that undoubtedly as the winter progressed this distress would become more acute and would involve a greater number of individuals. The company suggested to the council that a registration bureau for office workers be set up and they offered space and personnel for this purpose. A special committee of the Council was appointed to look into the matter. This committee reported very favourably, and suggested that its personnel be enlarged and its scope extended to the whole field of unemployment. In this way the special committee on unemployment of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies was formed under the chairmanship of Dr. Grant Fleming. This committee has acted as a financing and co-ordinating body for unemployment relief for the Protestant community. Credit, however, is given to the Sun Life Company for initiating this movement.

It became evident in the course of this work that although centralization of activities was in many respects desirable, it was not practical to mix all groups of the unemployment population in one bureau, and so the activities of the central committee were delegated to three sub-committees, the Central Registration Bureau for Office Workers, the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee (for married men), and the Protestant Bureau for Homeless Men.

The Montreal Trades and Labour Council, on January 15, elected Mr. John T. Foster to serve as its president for his 18th term in this office. Mr. Foster, in the course of an address, referred to the proposed changes in the provincial Workmen's Compensation Act, welcoming the premier's announcement that the "Ontario system" of employers' collective liability would be introduced during the present session of the legislature (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1930, page 1365), and strongly commenting on the critical attitude of insurance companies and others towards the proposed change in the existing system of workmen's compensation.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S MEASURES FOR RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT

THE *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, January, 1931, summarizes the principal measures taken by the Government* of Great Britain for the relief of unemployment during the existing crisis. This summary is based upon a report recently issued as a "White Paper" (Cmd. 3745). Before the international depression had made itself felt, it is stated, the Government had already set on foot a twofold economic policy, comprising—

(i) a short-range policy, designed to provide immediate employment by pressing forward development work of public utility with the utmost vigour;

(ii) a long-range policy, designed to increase the efficiency of British industry, and to promote the prosperous development of British economic life.

These two aspects of the Government's policy are dealt with respectively in the first two parts of the White Paper, Part I dealing with emergency works approved for Government financial assistance, and Part II with economic re-organization. The third part of the White Paper deals with measures taken to sustain or improve the quality of the population.

Part I refers to the series of conferences held by the Government with representatives of local authorities in June and July last, with the object of securing an extension of the program of public works which could be put in hand for the relief of unemployment. The Government decided to increase and expedite the road program and provided special grants of £500,000 for approved employment schemes in selected necessitous areas. The passing of the Public Works Facilities Act at the end of the last session provided a more expeditious alternative to private bill legislation for Local Authorities and public utility undertakings.

The White Paper summarizes what has been done under the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929; under the Colonial Development Act, 1929; under the various road programs; and under other programs. The total value of schemes under various programs which have been approved up to September 30, was £135,929,248. On the basis commonly accepted that £1,000,000 provides work for one year for 4,000 men, these schemes will provide work to the extent of more than 500,000 man-years, or over 150 million days of work.

Part II of the White Paper deals with economic re-organization. Under the heading

of "industrial re-organization," the White Paper refers to the passing of the Coal Mines Act, 1930; to the Report on the cotton industry; to the formation, with the support of the leading banks and financial houses, or the Bankers' Industrial Development Company, to consider schemes submitted by the basic industries of Great Britain for the purpose of their rationalization, either by industries or by regions; to the action taken in connection with the iron and steel industries; and to the help given by the Government in connection with the insurance of a new large express steamship for the Cunard Company.

Under the heading of monetary conditions, the White Paper refers to the easy credit conditions now widely prevailing, and to the Government's contribution to the attainment of these conditions by their handling of the floating debt. New issues of Conversion Stock provided funds which were used to reduce the need for public borrowings in the short term market on Treasury Bills, and increased the resources of the money market available for trade and commerce.

Reference is made to the establishment of the Overseas Trade Development Council, and to other measures which have been taken for the promotion of the export trade. Trade missions have been sent to South Africa, to China and Japan, and to South America; and an investigation on behalf of the boot and shoe industry is proceeding in Northern Europe. Greatly increased use is being made of the facilities afforded by the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

Assistance has been given, in various forms, to the electricity supply industry, not only in the towns but also in the rural districts. The eight schemes already prepared by the Electricity Commissioners and adopted by the Central Electricity Board cover nearly 72 per cent of the area of Great Britain, and over 97 per cent of the population.

Housing has been assisted by the partial restoration of the housing subsidy under the Housing (Revision of Contributions) Act, 1929, and by the Housing Act, 1930, which provides machinery for a systematic and sustained attack on bad housing conditions.

The White Paper summarizes the main provisions of the Agricultural Land Utilization Bill, now before Parliament; refers to the passing of the Land Drainage Acts (for England and Wales and for Scotland); and men-

tions the other measures which have been taken for the benefit of agriculture and fisheries.

Part III of the White Paper deals with the measures taken to sustain and improve the quality of the population. Under the two Education Bills (for England and Wales and for Scotland) now before Parliament it is intended to secure a more adequate national system of education for all children between the ages of 11 and 15.

Training centres for the unemployed have been established, which now have an annual output of 8,500 for men and 4,400 for women. Special attention has been given to the needs of unemployed boys and girls; there are now 107 junior instruction centres or classes open,

which have been attended by about 65,000 boys and girls in the last eight months.

The "placing" machinery of the Employment Exchanges has been developed; the number placed in 1929 was a million and a half, and the figure for 1930 will be larger still. A large program of reconstruction and rehabilitation of Employment Exchanges has been put in hand.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts have been amended, so as to improve the scale of benefit for adult dependants and in other cases; and the conditions for the payment of benefit, which had been found in practice to be inequitable, have been modified. These changes have relieved poor law expenditure, particularly in the depressed areas.

Taylor Society's Recommendations for Avoiding Unemployment

The Taylor Society, of New York, recently suggested the following methods whereby employers might reduce the risk of unemployment. These suggestions were made in a report submitted in January to President Hoover's Emergency Committee for Employment.

1. Industrial plants can begin and concentrate investment in necessary new construction and new equipment and in general maintenance work; many such projects have been planned and shelved during prosperity for lack of time to execute them.

2. Mercantile establishments can now construct the new store front which they have contemplated, procure and install new show-cases and shelves, and otherwise prepare for active business.

3. Owners of homes and buildings for rent should make new construction and maintenance work.

4. In addition to capital construction and maintenance projects suggested above, both industrialists and merchants should manifest a more venturesome confidence in the future; the former by resuming the production of staples and experimenting with new lines, the latter by price reductions which will clear their shelves for new merchandise.

5. Industrialists and merchants should re-examine their management methods from the standpoint of scientific management and discover every possible method of stimulating business and every possible economy of purchasing, production and merchandising, thereby establishing in reduced costs of management and operating a basis for continuance of employment and high wages.

6. All employers should distribute available work by shortening work periods rather than by employing a limited number full time.

Vocational Rehabilitation in United States

Over 4,500 persons disabled through accident or disease were physically and vocationally rehabilitated and placed permanently in wage-earning employment in over 600 different occupations last year by State agencies operating in the United States under the national vocational rehabilitation act administered by the Federal Board of Vocational Education. These persons, who represent all types of the disabled, were rehabilitated into occupations ranging from unskilled to highly skilled labour and including purely professional and technical employments. In addition, over 20,000 disabled men and women in process of rehabilitation were being carried on the rolls of State rehabilitation boards at the

end of the year. While many of the rehabilitated persons included individuals who had previously been employed in occupations in which they had become disabled through accident, a number of them were persons who because of disease had never before been able to earn a livelihood. The figures quoted do not include the District of Columbia, the vocational rehabilitation work in which is carried on under a special act which became effective February 24, 1929. The average cost of rehabilitating a disabled man and making him self-supporting is \$250. This figure is contracted with the annual cost—from \$300 to \$500—of maintaining a disabled person as a public charge.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICES IN THE UNITED STATES

THE functions and operations of the Federal Employment Service of the United States, as well as the activities of the State Employment services, are reviewed in an article in the January issue of the *Monthly Labour Review*, the official publication of the United States Department of Labour.

The Federal Government, it is stated, made its initial entry into the employment service field in 1907 for the specific purpose of diverting immigrant labour from the port of entry into less congested areas where employment opportunities were greater. Very little actual placement was done by this organization, its chief function being mainly that of an information bureau, operating as a division of the Bureau of Immigration and within the then Department of Commerce and Labour. For several years this service continued as a secondary activity of the various immigration stations, which had been established throughout the country. In 1913, the Department of Commerce and Labour was reorganized into two separate bodies with the Bureau of Immigration coming under the newly created Department of Labour. Among the duties of the new body was that of advancing the opportunities of workers "for profitable employment."

The country was divided into zones, and upon this basis a plan of co-operation between the employment service and local post offices was developed by which applications for work and for workers were distributed throughout each community reached by the postal service, and then gathered up by the carriers and forwarded to the nearest branch of the employment service.

The Employment Service operated under the Bureau of Immigration until 1917. With the entry of the United States into the war, the Employment Service was separated from the Immigration Bureau, and became a distinct unit administered by the Department of Labour. In 1917 Congress allotted over \$1,000,000 for the re-organization and expansion of the Employment Service on a national basis adequate to meet war needs. One of the first steps then taken was to establish offices in various States, and the organization of the United States into 13 employment districts with a superintendent over each. As a result, at the end of 1917, there were over 400 employment offices throughout the country. The chief activity of the United States Employment Service during this period was that of war labour recruiting, and this objective was conducted intensively. After the armistice the work of the Federal Service bearing directly

upon war production was immediately discontinued. The problem then became not one of finding workers, but of finding jobs for the demobilized service men and workers thrown out of employment by the sudden stoppage of war production.

In March, 1919, the failure of a deficiency appropriation Bill left the United States Employment Service without funds. Drastic curtailment of operations to a skeleton organization resulted. The appropriation granted for the fiscal year 1919-20 was insufficient to maintain any field organization. This resulted in the Federal offices being turned over to the several States and municipalities in which they had been maintained, or, where this was not possible, they were abandoned. However, co-ordination was continued with the States and municipalities by the system which had been established. In addition, the Federal Service maintained its harvest labour and juvenile placement work. This arrangement has prevailed since that time, the United States Employment Service serving as a clearing house through and for its various co-operating agencies.

The method of co-operation with the State systems is described as follows:—

"The plan of co-operation which has been developed between the United States Employment Service and the various State systems involves the appointment of a State official, usually the head of the State Service, to serve as Federal director for the State at a salary of \$1 a year; the use by the State offices of standard record forms provided by the Federal office; and the grant to the State of the franking privilege in matters bearing directly upon placement. Where necessary the service pays, wholly or in part, the salary of employees needed to carry on its work where State funds are not sufficient. Thus placement clerks and examiners in offices in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Iowa, and other States are actually on the pay roll of the United States Employment Service and are engaged in work for both the State and the Federal services. . . . Similar financial assistance is given municipal agencies, several of which are operated jointly as Federal-municipal undertakings independent of the State government."

It is stated that at the present time just half of the States—twenty-four—maintain public employment offices as a State service. In all of these, the Department of Labour, or the Industrial Commission, is the medium of administration. The normal number of employment offices which these States operate is 151,

a total somewhat increased recently owing to temporary expansions to cope with the present emergency. The total annual expenditure in connection with these offices is something over one and a quarter million dollars.

The article details what is being attempted in the various States by government means to bring the worker and the job together in normal times as well as in periods of industrial depression, and the machinery through which that effort is made.

Juvenile placement, covering workers between the ages of 14 and 21 years is closely allied to the vocational guidance movement. For the most part it is carried on by city school boards through their vocational guidance departments or their continuation schools.

As regards the placements of handicapped workers, the article states that "responsibility for securing work for the handicapped and disabled, so far as it is met at all by governmental means, is divided between the public employment offices and the rehabilitation agencies. 'Rehabilitation by placement' and 'employment training' are two methods used in

the return to industry of both veterans and disabled civilians under the State and Federal rehabilitation programs. Both methods, of course, involve securing a job for the trainee. To that extent the rehabilitation services are employment services.

"Then, too, after the beneficiary of the rehabilitation service is declared rehabilitated, the responsibility of at least assisting him to find a job remains. Discharge of this responsibility is attempted in various ways. The Veterans' Bureau established an employment service, but its procedure is largely that of making contacts with other agencies which do the actual placement. In the civilian rehabilitation field, the task of finding a job for the trainee seems to be assumed to a large extent by the rehabilitation agent who handled the case, and hence is largely individual effort. Placement after the course of training is completed is generally conceded to be the weakest point in the rehabilitation service at present. That does not, however, apply to placement work where the job secured is itself the means used to rehabilitate the disabled worker."

NEW COMPANY PLANS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

THE Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University recently issued a memorandum which reviewed certain "Company Plans For Unemployment Insurance." This memorandum is presented as a supplement to that issued previously on the subject of "Company Plans, for the Regularization of Plant Operation and Employment" (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1930, page 1402). In view of the fact that older plans of unemployment insurance had been dealt with in previous memoranda, it was decided to limit this paper to three insurance funds that came into prominence during 1930.

The memorandum suggests that insurance would lead to a reduction in unemployment similar to the reduction in industrial accidents that has followed workmen's compensation. "It is a well known fact," it is stated, "that as soon as companies began paying benefits for all cases of accidents they became intensely interested in preventing such disasters, since the benefits were an additional cost to the concern. Both the frequency and severity of accidents have decreased notably since the adoption of the indemnification plans. Similarly one of the most promising features of private unemployment insurance is the pressure it exerts towards preventive measures. While such measures may be taken in the absence of an insurance program, definite, announced provisions for the com-

pensation of employees for whom no work is available act as a spur to far-sighted planning. They also make it essential for the company to transfer its workers within the plant. The concern, therefore, has a financial incentive to give regular and steady employment to its men."

Brown and Bailey Company.—The first scheme dealt with is that of the Brown and Bailey Company of Philadelphia, manufacturers of folding paper boxes. This company has placed a trust fund of \$7,500 in the hands of a trust company of that city for the purpose of affording security and continuity of income to their employees in times of reduced operation. This fund, supplemented by further company contributions to it, is to be used in the payment of unemployment benefits to employees sufficient to guarantee them eighty per cent of their normal wages when employed part time or totally unemployed. Fire and other disasters, sickness and accidents, that cause men to stop work are not considered reasons for paying unemployment benefits. All workers on weekly wages, both skilled and unskilled, new and old, are eligible for benefits and there is no service requirement. Foremen and other supervisors getting weekly or monthly salaries are not included. The plan as adopted did not call for any contribution on the part of the employees. Recently, however, it has been

proposed by the shop committee of the plant, entirely on their own initiative, that they contribute one per cent of their wages to the fund if it falls below \$5,000 and until it again reaches \$7,500.

Fond du Lac Plan.—Another distinct type of scheme is that embodied in what is described as the "Fond du Lac Steady Employment Plan." The chief feature of this scheme is that five companies in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, recently have agreed upon a plan that not only incorporates unemployment insurance, but provides also for inter-plant transfer of men with direct financial incentives for each company to reduce unemployment. According to the memorandum, the agreement calls for co-operation of each in employing or finding employment for the unemployed of the other companies wherever it is reasonably practical. In case of failure to give steady work, an unemployment benefit of sixty-five per cent of the average wage is to be paid the worker. The five companies—the Demountable Typewriter Company, Inc., the Northern Casket Company, the Standard Refrigerator Company, The Sanitary Refrigerator Company, and the American Lock and Hinge Company—do not intend the scheme to be exclusive and so the agreement

explicitly states that other companies may join. The plan covers all factory and office workers between the ages of twenty-one and sixty who have been employed continuously for two years or more by one of the companies. Managers, assistant managers, superintendents, salesmen, and construction workers are not included. "The company, when contemplating laying off a man, will try to use him in another department of its plant. Failing in this, it will see if one of the other companies may have work for him. Unemployment benefits cease as soon as the beneficiary obtains re-employment or any offer of employment. The companies do not guarantee that the new position offered will involve the same type of work or have the same wage, but agree that they will attempt to furnish as good or better employment, whenever possible. Each company in the agreement has an unemployment fund of its own and makes contributions to it in any manner it sees fit.

General Electric Company.—The third scheme outlined is unemployment pension plan of the General Electric Company. This plan was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, for July, 1930, page 740.

Past and Present Methods of Employers in Meeting Unemployment

Colonel Arthur Woods, chairman of President Hoover's Committee on Unemployment, giving evidence before a committee of the United States Senate recently, contrasted the attitude of employers during the present industrial depression with employment policies during similar crises in the past. "In the old days," he said, "when an industrial depression came on, the first thing that the head of a business would do was to fire everyone he could, to cut the wages of everyone he kept, to put off all repair work and reconstruction work and new construction work that he could possibly put off, postpone the whole thing; and it was not until after he had done all that sort of thing that he dared to go to the bank and ask the bank to be easy and to extend his credit. And if he had not done that, the bank would have asked him first, 'Have you done all you can to trim your sails, to take things in?' That was the prevailing thought. I do not think there was any thought any other way."

"Now we find coming into industry an almost wholly different attitude. I do not want to say how far it has gone. I do not want to give the impression that it is wholly characteristic of industry today; but I do say that we see signs of it, instances of it, in a marked and a striking way and a definite way. That means that instead of trying to discharge every

one they can, they try to keep every one they can. If they cannot keep them on full time, they keep them on part time. If they have to discharge people, instead of doing it indiscriminately, they pick out for discharge those who can stand it best—unmarried men; men who would be likely to be able to adapt themselves to a different kind of job; sometimes older men who have already qualified for pension. And when they do have to drop men out, they look after their welfare.

"Some companies are making loans without interest to employees whom they let go, to be paid back when the employee gets his job back. They back up their credit at the local stores. They let them stay in houses if they are company houses. They give them actual relief.

"All that we find going on. Then, with reference to reconstruction and repair work, we find that the tendency is growing, instead of to put off reconstruction and repair work that would be undertaken in ordinary times, to anticipate it. They do now the reconstruction work and repair work that ordinarily would not be done until later, with the idea of trying to fill in the depression and provide work; and they are doing this sort of thing, as far as I can see, not out of charity, not with any idea that it is a welfare move, but because it is good business."

MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN ALBERTA

Orders Governing Telephone Operators and Hotel Employees

THE Minimum Wage Board of Alberta issued an order, taking effect on its publication in the *Alberta Gazette* on January 15, governing the employment of female telephone operators in the province. Women in this occupation were formerly included in the classes covered by Order No. 5 (governing female employees in offices), "telephone or telephone operators" being mentioned in the list of employments covered by that Order (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1925, page 779). Accordingly, Order No. 5 is now amended by the omitting of the words "telephone or," and a new Order dealing with this class of labour is issued as follows:

Order No. 3.—Governing Female Telephone Operators

This order shall apply to cities, towns and villages having a population of six hundred, or over.

Wages

1. Except as hereinafter provided, no person, firm or corporation shall employ a female worker or suffer or permit a female worker to be employed as telephone operator at a rate of wages less than \$14 per week.

2. The rate of wages for apprentices may be less than the rate above prescribed, but shall be in accordance with the following schedule: One month probationary period for which no wage rate is stipulated, not less than—

\$7.50 per week for the 2nd and 3rd months;

\$10 per week for the 4th, 5th and 6th months;

\$11 per week for the 7th, 8th and 9th months;

\$12 per week for the 10th, 11th and 12th months—

after which period she shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of \$14 per week.

Deductions

3. Where the usual hours of employment in any establishment in a week are forty or more, in the event of the employment of any employee for less than the usual hours in any week, deduction may be made from the minimum wage; but the employer shall pay such employee an amount for such week bearing the same relation to the minimum wage as the actual number of hours of employment in the said week bears to the usual hours.

Where the usual hours of employment in any establishment in a week are less than forty, deductions may be made from the minimum wage; but the employer shall pay to the employee for such week an amount which bears the same relation to the minimum wage as the number of hours of actual employment in such week bears to forty.

"Usual hours" as referred to in this order, shall mean the usual, regular, or customary number of hours worked in a week by the majority of the female employees in the class of employment concerned in the establishment.

Overtime

4. Where overtime or time in excess of the maximum hours fixed by the board is worked, the employer shall pay the employee for such overtime an amount (at a rate not less than the minimum wage) proportionate to the number of hours of overtime worked by the said employee.

This order shall come into force upon the date of publication in the *Alberta Gazette*.

A. A. CARPENTER,
Chairman, Minimum Wage Board.

W. SMITEN,
Secretary, Minimum Wage Board.

The following additional order, became effective on January 31, 1931:—

Order No. 8 (a)

This order shall apply to Cities, Towns, and Villages having a population of 600 or over.

Hours

No person, firm, or corporation shall employ a female, or suffer or permit a female to be employed, as telephone operator for a greater number of hours than nine in any one day or forty-eight in any one week; provided that where by reason of the season of the year, or otherwise, it seems advisable, the Board may temporarily increase such hours.

Order Governing Women in Hotels

The Minimum Wage Board of Alberta issued an order dated December 15, 1930, in regard to the application of Order No. 3, governing female employees in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc. (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1925, page 778). This order was originally restricted in its application to the twelve largest cities in the province, but last year it was made to apply to all such establishments in the province. The new order restores the former limitation, in so far as it applies to hotels, and accordingly the order is now in effect only in the following cities: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin, Blairmore, Camrose, Cardston, Coleman, Drumheller and Redcliff.

Provisional Assessment Rates for Workmen's Compensation in New Brunswick, 1931

The Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick, as provided for under the Act, recently published the provisional assessments for 1931, being the estimated amounts necessary to provide sufficient funds in each of the industrial classes to meet all claims for compensation payable during the ensuing year. The provisional rates of assessment for 1931, per \$100 of payroll, show a few changes from the rates of 1930 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1930, page 23). These changes indicate to some extent the nature of the accident record in each group on which assessment is based.

In several of the larger industrial groups the assessment remained unchanged from last year, among these being coal mining, which continues at \$5 per \$100 of payroll; manufacturing of steel and iron and its products continues at \$2; sawmills, lathmills, lumber yards workers and woodcutters, etc., remains at \$5.

The principal changes among the industrial classification in the rates of assessment levied upon them for 1931, as compared with 1930, are as follows:—

Classes showing increases:—

Construction, installation or operation of electric power lines or appliances; electric light

system; power plants; electric railways; gas works, including natural gas installation and maintenance: increased from \$2 to \$3.

Provincial, municipal or civic roads and streets making and repairing exclusive of bridge construction; scavenging; street cleaning; snow or ice removal; culverts; construction not otherwise classified; concrete work or cement work not otherwise classified: increased from \$3 to \$4.

Construction of dry docks, piers, wharves, breakwaters or other harbour improvements, including dredging, subaqueous construction or pile driving: increased from \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Classes showing decreases:—

Bricklaying; mason work or stone cutting not otherwise specified; building; general construction; concrete or cement work in or connected with buildings; excavating for or connected with buildings not deeper than eight feet; plastering; structural carpentry, not otherwise specified; roof; sheet metal work; metal roofing, siding, ceiling or the like; building construction (concrete); house wrecking or house moving: reduced from \$3 to \$2.50.

Operation of dry-docks, including repair work on vessels: reduced from \$4.25 to \$3.75.

Inquiry Into Hours and Wages of Bakers in British Columbia

Notices were published in the *British Columbia Gazette*, February 6, of the appointment of Messrs. J. D. McNiven, Adam Bell, and R. D. Morrison as the "Board of Adjustment" under the Hours of Work Act, 1923; and also of the appointment of Messrs. J. D. McNiven, Adam Bell, and George H. Cowan as the "Male Minimum Wage Board" under the Male Minimum Wage Act of 1925. Mr. McNiven, who is the Deputy Minister of Labour for the Province, is the chairman of both Boards.

Notice is given that both Boards are to hold investigations at Victoria and Vancouver during February into the circumstances surrounding the employment of bakers, bread delivery men and salesmen. The first-mentioned Board will inquire into the question of the necessity for extending the hours of these workers beyond the limit of 8-hours per day or 48 hours per week. The Male Minimum Wage Board are authorized to extend their inquiries so as to cover occupations of a similar nature to that of bakers.

Basic Wage Reduced in Australia

The full arbitration court of the Commonwealth of Australia, sitting at Melbourne on January 22, ordered a reduction of ten per cent in basic wages for the year dating from February 2, as a measure of national emergency to combat the economic depression.

The judgment effects the Victorian, South Australian and Tasmanian Railway services, the Australian Workers' Union with the exception of shearers (whose wages were reduced recently) timber workers, clerks, engineers,

tramway employees, carpenters, painters, dockers, the Merchant Service Guild and others.

The Commonwealth statistician described the cut as the first step toward a reduction of £30,000,000 in national salary costs. He said that another heavy reduction in the basic wage would occur almost immediately when the cost of living figures for the past three months is issued. The further reduction would be between four and five shillings weekly.

ALBERTA FEDERATION OF LABOUR

Summary of Proceedings of 15th Annual Convention

THE fifteenth annual convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour was convened at Calgary on January 12, 1931, with approximately one hundred delegates in attendance, presided over by the president, Fred. J. White, M.L.A. At the opening session, Mayor Davison, who is a member of the Typographical Union, welcomed the delegates to the city, and Premier J. E. Brownlee extended greetings on behalf of the Provincial Government.

According to the joint report of the president and secretary, the Federation was in a strong position, both as to membership and finances, notwithstanding the business depression in Western Canada. The report also reviewed the representations made to the Provincial Government on January 28, 1930 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1930, page 184). Among other subjects discussed in the executive report, were: the Coal Mines Act; Minimum Wage Act; Mothers' Allowance Act; Electrical Energy Act; Coal Miners' Wage Security Act; Mechanics' Lien Act; Education of Soldiers' Children Act; Unemployment Relief Act; public ownership of the power resources of the province; health insurance and state medicine; old age pensions; and trade schools.

The treasurer's report showed total receipts, including balance from last year, amounting to \$2,029.61; disbursements, \$1,162.50, leaving a balance as at December 31, 1930, of \$867.11.

The report of the committee on officers' reports expressed satisfaction that the membership in affiliation with the federation had not decreased despite the stringencies of the times, and that a number of unions heretofore unaffiliated had become identified with the federation.

Unemployment

In regard to unemployment, it was the opinion of the committee that immediate relief should be three-fold, the cost being borne by the Dominion, provincial and municipal authorities. The committee suggested that the programs of relief employment initiated by the Government and the cities, be extended to take in all parts of the province where unemployment exists. That a summer conference of the Dominion and provincial governments should be held to evolve a comprehensive program of winter relief extending over a number of years, and failing this, that the Alberta Government take the initiative

and call a conference of the Western Provinces, was urged by the committee. In order that working people may during periods of employment make provision for the period when they may be unemployed, the committee recommended that the federation concur in the view of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, that some form of unemployment insurance should be enacted, firstly, as a purely national measure, or through the co-operation of the provinces. With a view to stabilization of employment conditions in the mines, the committee suggested that the Government should make a thorough survey of the coal mining situation. The committee made a further recommendation, that the Federal Government cause an economic conference to be called of industrialists and economists, who would endeavour to work out a program so as to regulate production, distribution and credit facilities, in order that the employment situation be stabilized throughout the Dominion. The legislation enacted at the 1930 session of the Legislature, as enumerated in the officers' report, was approved by the committee. The report of the committee was adopted by the convention.

Workmen's Compensation

To the committee on Workmen's Compensation were referred over thirty resolutions, among which were: (1) Recommending that the minimum weekly payment to injured workmen be increased to \$15 per week, and where weekly earnings are less than \$15 per week, then that 100 per cent of such earnings be paid; (2) Favouring a minimum rate of compensation in cases of permanent total disability of \$90 per month; (3) Urging that compensation be computed on a daily rate instead of on yearly earnings; (4) Seeking the payment of 75 per cent of a workman's wages, based upon the rate of pay received at time of accident, and that compensation be paid from date of injury until the disability has passed.

Other Resolutions

Other resolutions recommended as follows: (1) A minimum work-day of 8 hours and a 5 day week for all workers in Canada; (2) A more suitable location and adequate accommodation for the Provincial Government employment bureau; (3) The immediate institution of an unemployment insurance scheme; (4) State health insurance; (5) Free education

for all to the highest seat of learning and stressing the necessity of free books for all pupils; (6) Serious consideration of organizing farm workers; (7) Right-of-way for fire apparatus; (8) An eight-hour day in all paid fire departments in the province; (9) Public ownership of all utilities; (10) That single men doing relief work be provided with proper housing accommodation and receive a reasonable rate of compensation; (11) Nationalization of the coal mining industry; (12) Immediate investigation of the possibilities of securing by-products from the coal industry; (13) One day off in seven for all paid firemen in the province; (14) That the Federal fair wage officer act in a similar capacity for the Alberta Government; (15) That the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada urge the Federal Government to deal with the unemployment situation as a national emergency; (16) That measures be taken by the government to cope with the unemployment conditions affecting women and girls; (17) Fair wage legislation in Alberta similar to the Dominion statutes; (18) That the age at which boys may be employed in any mine be raised from sixteen to eighteen years; (19) That all persons working in or around any mine be paid every two weeks and on Saturday; (20) That the Provincial Government give financial assistance for distressed miners and their families; (21) Federal unemployment insurance for all unemployed or part-time employment for male or female workers; (22) Abolition

of all miners' provisional certificates, and a stricter supervision over examinations for miners' certificates; (23) That the "closed-door" policy on immigration be closely watched; (24) That Canadian naturalization of newcomers be strictly enforced after the necessary residence period; (25) An eight-hour day law for all hospital nursing staffs in the province; (26) That industry retire its workers with a liberal gratuity after twenty-five years' service; (27) Legislation restricting hours of labour to eight hours for drivers on trucks and busses; (28) That the government place barbers and beauty parlor operators amongst the licensed trades; (29) That all stoppages from wages through the mines offices for school taxes be discontinued; (30) That any change in the present Alberta Liquor Control Act be first submitted to the electors of the province; (31) Full provision for Alberta's future supply of natural gas before there is any exportation of this commodity; (32) That all affiliated members patronize establishments using the union label and to use union label goods; (33) Revival of the stone cutting industry within the province; (34) Offering of prizes for the best essay on the history, aims and accomplishments of the trade union movement, to be competed for by students in grades XI and XII in the high schools of the province.

In the election of officers, Fred J. White, M.L.A., Calgary, was re-elected president, and Elmer E. Roper, Edmonton, re-elected secretary.

District 18, United Mine Workers of America

The nineteenth consecutive constitutional convention of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, which has jurisdiction over the coal areas of Alberta, was held in Calgary, January 7-10, with 27 delegates in attendance. Mr. Robert Livett, the provincial president, presided. The report of the officers outlined their activities during the past two years, during which it was stated they had been guided by the declared policies of the organization. It was also stated that "continued trade depression with its consequent unemployment and similar problems, coupled with the activities of those who seek to destroy us, have made the work more difficult." Appreciation was expressed at the loyalty and support of the membership who had contributed to the progress which had been made. Reference was made to the strike in Wayne and the situation in Mercoal, as well as to the difficulty in organizing owing to the depressed state of the mining industry, and mention

was made of unemployment in general and of its effects. In regard to workmen's compensation it was suggested that representations should be made to the Alberta Legislature with a view to having changes made in the present method of computing earnings. In the matter of wage policies the officers urged caution in new wage scales, but pointed out that wages should be paid commensurate with the skill, labouriousness and hazard of the service rendered. This report, as well as the financial report of the secretary-treasurer was adopted.

Telegrams conveying greetings to the delegates were received from Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers.

Resolutions were adopted in favour of the following measures:—

Amendment of the Old Age Pensions Act so as to provide for the payment of pensions

to British subjects of ten years' residence in Canada and that the age be reduced from 70 to 60 years;

That the Federal and Provincial Governments be petitioned to establish a coal by-products plant in the Drumheller area;

That the dumping of all coal into Canada be banned;

That provision be made for a competent first aid man at each mine;

That the closed door policy on immigration be closely watched;

That Canadian nationalization of new comers be encouraged after the necessary residence period;

State unemployment insurance and state medicine;

An eight-hour day law applicable to all workers;

Federal and Provincial aid for destitute miners, in connection with which a telegram was sent to Premier Brownlee;

Public ownership of mines and minerals.

Much time was devoted to questions dealing with scale and other technical matters. A number of resolutions seeking desired changes in the Workmen's Compensation Act were adopted, as were also a number of proposed alterations in the constitution, one of which changes the time of meeting from January to October every two years, the next convention to be held in October, 1932.

NEW BRUNSWICK FEDERATION OF LABOUR

Eighteenth Annual Convention, January, 1931

THE New Brunswick Federation of Labour held its eighteenth annual convention on January 6-8, 1931, President E. R. Steeves, Moncton, presiding. Among the speakers to address the delegates at the opening session were: His Honour Lieut.-Governor H. H. McLean; Mayor W. W. White; Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, K.C., president of the Executive Council; and Thomas Bell, M.P. At a later session Hon. Dr. P. J. Veniot, former Premier of New Brunswick and former Postmaster General, addressed the convention. According to the report of the executive, as presented by George R. Melvin, secretary-treasurer, the most important matters demanding immediate attention were: (1) Devising ways and means of having put into full effect the Mother's Allowance Act, the Minimum Wage Act (Women and Girls), the Old Age Pensions Act, and the Children's Protection Act; (2) securing some clear cut pronouncement on the unemployment situation as it exists. After reviewing the action of the federal and provincial Governments on unemployment, the report suggested that there was need for some scheme such as unemployment insurance.

A substantial balance standing to the credit of the Federation at the close of 1930, was shown in the financial report. This report further showed that the affiliates of the Federation numbered 47 bodies, with a combined approximate membership of 4,500.

The resolutions adopted included the following recommendations:—

Early proclamation bringing into effect the Mother's Allowance Act, the Minimum Wage Act, the Old Age Pensions Act, and the Children's Protection Act.

Amendment to the Liquor Control legislation to permit the sale of light wines and beers.

Amendment to Section 36 (1) (b) of the Workmen's Compensation Act to provide compensation of \$10 per week, and where wages less than that amount, then full wages.

That acetylene and electric welders be placed under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Amendment of the Public Utilities Act with a view to determining a fair rate to be charged for service rendered by any privately-owned utility company enjoying a monopoly.

Licensing of all employing electricians and inside wiremen, and the inspection of all inside electrical work.

Increase in the amount of workmen's compensation from 55 to 75 per cent of average wages.

The curtailing to a minimum of home studies for public school children.

Institution of the 8-hour day on all provincial public works.

Adoption of the federal ballot for use in New Brunswick.

Revision of the Theatres and Cinematographs Act so as to cover recent advances in the industry and that motion picture machine operators be consulted before any further changes are made.

Elimination of all tax on theatre admission tickets of the value of fifty cents and under.

Amendment of the Coroner's Act so that an inquest shall be held into every fatal industrial accident and that the coroner be paid.

Representation of labour on the board of public utilities commission.

Elimination of machinery where labour could be used on provincial works, and that labourers be paid not less than 40 cents per hour, 8 hours per day.

Compilation of a list of goods bearing the union label, made in Canada and obtainable in New Brunswick and that this list when completed be distributed to all affiliated locals.

Pensions for all blind persons in Canada.

That owners or lessees of theatres seriously consider the re-instatement of orchestras in their places of entertainment.

That an inquiry be made of premiums charged by automobile insurance companies in the province.

That jurymen be paid sufficient to cover all loss of time and expenses incurred.

Appointment of a qualified boiler inspector, and that all boilers be inspected once a year.

Closer co-operation between the government, the compensation board and stationary engineers.

That a portion of the unemployment relief fund allotted to the Province of New Brunswick be paid to municipalities that have already made provision for the starting of certain public works, the 8-hour day and the provision of the Fair Wages Act to prevail.

Adoption of the shorter work day, 40-hour week, and an unemployment insurance scheme, as a further solution of the unemployment problem.

The officers re-elected were: President, E. R. Steeves, Moncton; First vice-president, J. A. Whitebone, Saint John; Second vice-president, James L. Johnston, McAdam; Third vice-president, John Wallace, Reynolds; Secretary-treasurer, George R. Melvin, Saint John.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Annual Presentation of Legislative Program to Dominion Government

THE executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, composed of Tom Moore (president), P. M. Draper (secretary-treasurer), John T. Foster, James Simpson and R. J. Tallon (vice-presidents), accompanied by Canadian representatives of affiliated organizations, presented to the Dominion Government on January 22 a program of legislative and administrative changes desired by the congress. The Prime Minister, Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, who received the delegation in the railway committee room of the House of Commons, was accompanied by the following members of the Cabinet: Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour; Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice; Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue; Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals; Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. E. W. Rhodes, Minister of Fisheries; Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Immigration; Hon. C. H. Cahan, Secretary of State; Hon. D. M. Sutherland, Minister of National Defence; Hon. Murray MacLaren, Minister of Pensions and National Health; Hon. Mr. Dupré, Solicitor General, and Hon. A. Duranleau, Minister of Marine.

Unemployment

Mr. Tom Moore, after some introductory remarks, presented the memorandum on unemployment, in which pleasure was expressed at the prompt action taken by the Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Employment Service Council of Can-

ada (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1930, page 1057), which had met in Ottawa in August, 1930, and the acceptance by the Dominion of partial responsibility by co-operating with provincial and municipal authorities in respect to the providing of work and granting of direct relief. The delegation paid tribute to the Minister of Labour for his untiring efforts to make the money voted for relief work at the special session of Parliament promptly available, as a result of which many relief jobs were then under way by provincial and municipal authorities, and for his firm insistence that the regulations, especially those respecting hours of labour and conditions of employment, should be strictly adhered to in the carrying out of these works. Satisfaction was expressed that the Minister of Immigration had given effect to the recommendation of the congress for the strict enforcement and maintenance of regulations prohibiting the entry of immigrant labour into Canada, it being believed that continued adherence to this policy was essential to prevent an accentuation of the unemployment problem. With a view to the removal of the causes of unemployment and the mitigation of any future similar crisis, the following proposals were made:—

(a) That control should be exercised over tariff protected industries so as to compel preference of employment for Canadian labour; observance of hours and rates of wages equal to those adopted by the Federal Government for government work; prevention of watering of stock and charging of unreasonable prices to the consumer and the granting of a tariff high

enough to allow of these measures being put into force and yet enable efficiently managed industries to successfully meet competition in the home market.

(b) That generous support be given to the National Research Council so as to encourage the fullest development and use, in their highest manufactured form, of our natural resources.

(c) That a clause be inserted in all government contracts demanding that all materials used in such contracts shall be of Canadian manufacture and wherever this is not possible that preference be given to countries within the British Empire.

(d) That every encouragement should be given for the continued development of free employment bureaus administered by the provinces and co-ordinated by the Federal Employment Service Act; towards the co-ordination of seasonal occupations; for the settlement of industrial workers on vacant lands and to provide financial assistance for transportation of workers to distant jobs and temporary employment.

(e) For the gathering, in connection with the 1931 census, of information respecting unemployment and that action be taken to make this available as soon as possible.

(f) For the establishment of a national system of unemployment insurance based on contributions by the state, the employers and the employees.

Unemployment Insurance

In respect to the latter proposal, the opinion was expressed in the memorandum that this can be dealt with by the Federal Government inasmuch as in 1921 the Department of Justice, in reporting on a recommendation of the Washington Conference of the International Labour Organization, said: "Unemployment insurance has a pronounced Federal aspect, and on the whole the Minister thinks the establishment of a system of unemployment insurance is competent to the Dominion in the exercise of its residuary legislative power with relation to the peace, order and good government of Canada."

Labour's reasons for urging the adoption of unemployment insurance were summarized as follows:—

(1) It will tend to reduce the volume of unemployment by (a) stabilizing purchasing power of the workers and thus continuing to provide employment to thousands who would otherwise be added to the ranks of the unemployed; (b) Inducing greater effort towards co-ordination of seasonal activities; (c) Leading to the employment of Labour already in Canada instead of the seeking of immigrant supplies of same; (d) Better budgeting of work so as to reduce the peak period of employment and subsequent periods of depression.

(2) It would give protection to the worker and his family and prevent the demoralization which often occurs when, through inability to obtain employment, workers are compelled to depend upon charitable doles.

(3) It will reveal actual facts concerning the amount and causes of unemployment, thus providing valuable information essential to the prevention of unemployment.

(4) It will make higher living standards possible and assist in decreasing industrial unrest.

Economic Research

The periodic occurrence of acute unemployment, it was stated, emphasizes the need in Canada for some permanent organization devoted to the gathering of facts in respect to the economic changes taking place in industry and agriculture, and the opinion was offered that the National Research Council could well include on its staff the necessary experts for such an undertaking. As a means of contact with organizations in a position to give guidance as to the form such investigations should take from time to time, it was recommended that there be established an Advisory Committee to this Council, on which one or more representatives of such organizations, including the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada should be members.

British North America Act Amendments

Mr. P. M. Draper, the secretary-treasurer of the congress, read the following memorandum on amendments to the British North America Act:—

"We believe that when the British North America Act became law in 1867 the purpose sought was to establish national unity within the Dominion of Canada. With the great changes that have occurred during the past decade it has become increasingly apparent that amendments to this Act are necessary if this ideal is to be achieved. Its provisions often act as a deterrent to social and economic progress and create unnecessary hardship on Canadian citizens, especially those who find it essential, in the following of their occupations, to move from one province to another.

"For these reasons Organized Labour has sought amendments to the Act which would:—

(a) Foster 'national unity' by giving greater powers to the Federal Government to deal with social and labour legislation and particularly that covered in the recommendations and conventions of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations); (b) Abolish appeals to the Privy Council and establish the Supreme Court of Canada as the highest court of appeal, and (c) Bring about such changes in the constitution of Parliament as may be necessary to make decisions of the elected representatives of the people paramount.

"The extent to which the provisions of this Act relating to the respective jurisdiction of the Federal and Provincial Governments creates complications on matters of national importance was demonstrated during the Fourth Session of the Sixteenth Parliament (1930) by the manner in which it was cited in the debates on Health Units; Establishment in Universities of Chairs of Scholarship on International Peace; Development of national highways; Federal assistance for Technical Education; Nationalization of radium supply; Radio broadcasting; Unemployment Insurance; Labour conditions in bonused industries, and Old Age Pensions.

"From such reports as have been made public of the Imperial Conference 1930, it would appear that difficulties were again encountered when attempting to clearly define Canada's attitude towards complete national autonomy with the result that decision was deferred until the representations of the provinces have received consideration.

"We are informed by the public Press that it is the intention of the Government to hold a conference with the Provincial Governments in respect to this matter and we would most respectfully urge that if the Federal Government does not consider it within its competence to take immediate action on the recommendations outlined above that authority should be sought at this forthcoming provincial Conference to enable these changes to be brought about."

Old Age Pensions

Mr. John T. Foster, vice-president of the congress, submitted the following memorandum on old age pensions:—

"Prior to the passage of the present Old Age Pension Bill, organized labour strongly urged that the responsibility for the protection of aged workers should be accepted wholly by the Federal Government so as to ensure equality of treatment to all Canadian citizens irrespective of the provinces in which they reside. Experience has shown the proposal was a sound one inasmuch as up to the present time only the provinces west of the Quebec boundary have put the existing Act into operation, the Maritime Provinces having stated their inability to give such benefits to their aged workers owing to their financial position.

"The need for protection to aged needy workers has been amply demonstrated by the numbers who have qualified for benefits in the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia and every effort should be made to extend similar benefits to equally worthy Canadian citizens in the other provinces.

"We are glad to know from public statements made that it is now the intention of the Government to accept responsibility for the payment of such benefits and we sincerely hope that legislation will be introduced at the coming session of Parliament to implement these promises.

"With the growing difficulty which aged workers find in obtaining employment, it becomes increasingly apparent that there are great numbers who still remain unprovided for and we would at this time respectfully urge that the Act should be amended so as to reduce the qualifying age from seventy years to sixty-five.

"We would further request that the provision in the Act limiting the aggregate of private and pension income to \$360 in the year should be materially increased so as not to penalize those who by their own efforts have been able to purchase government annuities or secure moderate pensions through their membership in labour or fraternal organizations and we would ask that this maximum of \$360 should be raised to a sum which would provide a more comfortable existence for these thrifty workers during their declining years.

"Another section of the Act which has caused considerable hardship to needy workers otherwise qualified to be granted these benefits is the demand for five years' residence in the

province where the application is made and we would respectfully ask that this be repealed so that those who have resided twenty years within Canada may become eligible irrespective of the province in which they have lived."

Technical Education

The memorandum on technical education, as presented by Mr. James Simpson, vice-president of the congress, pointed out the importance of technical education as the foundation of industrial efficiency, and stated that the Trades and Labour Congress had been represented by a vice-president on the commission which had been appointed in 1910 to enquire into technical education and as a result of whose report the Technical Education Act was passed. Proceeding the memorandum stated:

"The benefits of this measure, which came into effect in 1919, were so apparent that during the entire period of its operation it received the full support of not only labour but also of employers, educational authorities and all public bodies concerned.

"By this Act the Federal Government agreed to co-operate with Provincial Governments in the development of this important educational activity and the financial aid thus provided resulted in the establishment of technical schools in every province.

"It is our contention that this aid should never have been discontinued, and that the great assistance rendered to Canadian industry by the development of facilities for technical education through the Technical Education Act justify its re-enactment. We, therefore, respectfully urge that action be taken at the forthcoming session of Parliament to again place such a measure on the Statute Books."

Representation on Tariff Board and Other Government Appointed Bodies

In the memorandum on representation on Tariff Board and other bodies appointed by the Government, which was read by Mr. R. J. Tallon, vice-president of the congress, it was stated that:—

"Labour desires at all times to co-operate in constructive activities and believes that membership on the Tariff Board would provide an opportunity, not only for protecting workers' interests, but that also from its experience in industry to contribute something of value towards a solution of the many problems with which a Tariff Board has constantly to deal. The Government has recognized on many occasions the value of the co-operation of organized labour on numerous Boards, Commissions, etc. At the present time such representation is accorded it on the Dominion Council of Health, the Employment Service Council of Canada, the National Research Council, the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, the Railway Commission and the Canadian National Railway Directorate, in addition to a number of other national bodies of a non-governmental character.

"The Tariff Board, dealing, as it does, with questions which vitally affect labour, cannot be

classed as less important to Labour than any of the foregoing and we, therefore, most strongly urge that the Government will give favourable consideration to the appointment on the reconstituted Tariff Board of a Labour representative chosen in agreement with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

"It has been a source of gratification to note that the Government has seen fit to select one from the ranks of organized labour to fill the responsible position of Minister of Labour and also a matter of favourable comment that in the reorganization of the Canadian National Railways Directorate Labour's representative has been reappointed."

Other Proposals

The remaining items in the memorandum were presented by Mr. Moore, and in part, were as follows:—

Colonization and Migration.—Appreciation was expressed for the protection being afforded Canadian workers during the present depression by the strict enforcement of the immigration regulations and the Order in Council prohibiting the entry of contract labour (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1930, page 1144); it was urged that this policy be maintained at all times, and that only such immigrants be admitted as can be properly absorbed in the national life, and for whom there is reasonable prospect of employment for a period long enough to allow of establishing themselves in this country without displacing workers already here.

It was requested that the administration of the Alien Labour Act be assigned to a minister of the government so that violations may be promptly and effectively dealt with.

Satisfaction was expressed with the action taken during the past few months by the Minister of Immigration in encouraging settlement of Canadian citizens on available farm lands, a policy which, according to public reports, has resulted in more than one thousand unemployed industrial workers being assisted to establish themselves on farm holdings.

With the transfer of the natural resources to provincial control which carries with it responsibility for placement and settlement of immigrants, it was considered that the necessity for the establishment of an Advisory Board to the Immigration Department was increasingly necessary. Such a Board, it was stated, should include not only representatives of each province but also those of industry, labour and agriculture in order that national policies on colonization and immigration may be evolved to meet circumstances as they exist from time to time.

Since 1922, the International Labour Office (Geneva) having endeavoured to compile comparative international statistics referring to

the movements of people between countries, it was suggested that the Dominion Government co-operate in this by furnishing "emigration" as well as "immigration" statistics for Canada, in accordance with the recommendations adopted by the conference of the International Labour Organization 1922.

(2) *Health Units.*—Endorsation was given to the efforts being made by the Canadian Social and Hygiene Council for the establishment of county health units throughout Canada. The beneficial results that have accrued where they have been established, mostly in the Province of Quebec, and with the financial aid of a United States Foundation, it was stated, warrants assistance being given by the Dominion Government to enable similar units to be established throughout Canada, and the Government was asked to make provision for the setting up of such units.

(3) *Pensions for the Blind.*—It was stated that the Congress strongly supported the efforts of the Canadian Federation of the Blind for pensions for those who, because of their affliction, are unable to provide maintenance for themselves. It was also suggested that the Dominion Health Department establish a small committee on which *bona fide* organizations of the blind be given representation for the purpose of making recommendations on matters concerning the interests of dependent blind persons and on such measures as might lead to prevention of blindness.

(4) *Letter Carriers Conditions.*—Appreciation was expressed of the action of the Postmaster General in including Christmas, as well as New Year's Day, as a holiday for letter carriers. It was stated that "the inadequacy of the pay to letter carriers for the service which they render has been publicly admitted by all parties in Parliament during the past several years," and it was urged that this unsatisfactory condition be corrected. It was also requested that steps be taken to give full power to the Postmaster General to deal with salaries and conditions of employment of letter carriers without undue restriction by the Civil Service Commission.

(5) *Marine and Shipping Matters.*—In connection with the proposed revision of the Shipping Act so as to bring the sections regulating labour conditions more into harmony with present day developments, it was mentioned that action on this had been delayed pending decision by the Imperial Conferences. Now that definite decisions were understood to have been arrived at at the Imperial Conference (1930), it was urged that revision of

the act be made immediately. Consideration was particularly asked for the following proposals emanating from the National Association of Marine Engineers: (a) That this organization be granted representation on the Examining Board for Marine Engineers; (b) for the appointment of a qualified engineer to sit as a commissioner on the Wreck Commission on all cases; (c) for the appointment of a health inspector at each important port with full power of inspection on Canadian ships; (d) for regulations which will compel all vessels whether steam or sail, whose tonnage or nominal horse power would ordinarily place them in the category of vessels requiring certified officers under the Act, to take out Seamen's Article of Agreement, and that unqualified workmen be prohibited from operating unloading machinery on vessels, and (e) for the revision of the section dealing with coast-wise trading so as to exclude from Canadian port-to-port trade other than ships built in Canada, owned by Canadians, manned by Canadian seamen and registered in Canada, with a view to permitting ships of other countries to enter this trade only under proper duties.

(6) *Criminal Code Amendments.*—Regret was expressed that notwithstanding that on eight different occasions the House of Commons has adopted bills to repeal the amendments to the Criminal Code that were inserted during the 1919 session of Parliament, and to restore the sections dealing with sedition, etc., which existed prior to that time, the Senate has refused to approve of the same. It was urged that the expressed will of the elected representatives of the people should be given effect to in respect to this subject. Further amendments urged for the past several years, to re-insert the clause defining and legalizing peaceful picketing previously contained in Chapter 13, Section 173, of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, 1886, were again requested.

(7) *International Labour Organization.*—It was requested that legislation be enacted to give effect to such of the conventions and recommendations emanating from the conferences of the International Labour Organization at Geneva, as come within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. To this end the president asked (a) for the full application of the Eight-Hour Day Order-in-Council to all government employees; (b) the repeal of the Lord's Day Act, and the enactment of a measure which would insure to all workers one day's rest in seven; (c) the adoption of up-to-date seamen's articles of agreement; (d) measures to deal with unemployment and provide unemployment insurance; (e) adoption of the

recommendations respecting immigration and emigration statistics and (f) steps leading to ensuring safety in loading and unloading ships.

It was further requested that steps be taken to encourage greater interest on the part of the provincial governments in those matters emanating from the International Labour Organization, which, under the terms of the British North America Act, are held to come within provincial jurisdiction, and for that purpose annual interprovincial conferences to consider these International Labour Conventions, etc., were suggested.

(8) *Fair Wages.*—Amendments to the Fair Wage Act of 1930 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1930, page 383), were requested so as to make the provisions of this measure applicable to all undertakings financed wholly or in part by the Dominion Government funds. It was also suggested that "in order to overcome the abuses which still continue from non-compliance with the wage provisions of the Act and the fair wage regulations that the wages of employees be paid in cash each week by a representative of the Department letting the contract, the total amount of such wages paid to be deducted from monies due to the contractor." A further request was that all contracts for water transportation for the Government of Canada should be made with Canadian registered ships, manned by Canadian personnel and paying the rates of wages recognized in Canada for the respective classes of the crew.

(9) *Electoral Reform.*—Request was made that the Election Act be amended so as to provide for half holiday with pay on election day; also that the Senate and House of Commons Act be amended so that members once elected to the House of Commons should not be compelled to seek re-election upon acceptance of a position as a Minister of the Crown. Attention was called to the difficulty encountered by seamen, who are necessarily away from home on election day, in exercising their franchise, and it was asked that some arrangement be made whereby polls could be taken on ships which are away from their regular ports.

(10) *Railway Act.*—Changes in this Act were requested so as to require the Railway Board of Commissioners to deal with applications made by railway employees respecting amendments to existing orders in the same manner as those made by railway companies or shippers. Request was also made that the powers of the Dominion Railway Commission be extended so as to cover motor transportation on highways.

(11) *Calendar Reform.*—It was stated that the Transport Committee of the League of Nations has the subject of calendar reform under consideration, and that an International Conference will probably be called to deal with the question during the present year. In preparation for this meeting, national committees on calendar reform have been set up in nineteen countries, and it was urged that similar action be taken in Canada.

(12) *Prison Reform.*—It was requested that steps be taken to give effect to the report of the Government Commission (1921) on this matter.

(13) *Cadet Training.*—Abolition of all money grants for cadet training and other military training in schools was asked, to be replaced by grants of non-military physical training.

(14) *Bankruptcy Act Amendments.*—Changes were asked with a view to giving priority to wage claims over other creditors.

(15) *Canada Marking Act.*—To be extended to apply to the boot and shoe industry.

(16) *Co-operative Legislation.*—For the purpose of encouraging co-operative trading in Canada and facilitate interprovincial trading by such societies.

(17) *Nationalization of Radio.*—The Government was urged to give effect to the Aird Report by the creation of a nationally owned and operated broadcasting system. Radio broadcasting, it was declared, should be developed in the national interests rather than along the lines of an advertising medium.

(18) *Tariff Policies.*—The policy of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in support of tariff protection for industry, it was pointed out, was set forth fully in a memorandum submitted to the Drayton Tariff Commission at its sittings in Ottawa, January 1921. The proposals made therein, as amended at subsequent annual convention of the congress, were summarized as follows:—

(a) Industries enjoying protection should be compelled to absorb all available labour in Canada before employing workers from other countries.

(b) The Department of Labour should have power of investigation and control over conditions of employment of the workers in a protected industry with sufficient power to enforce at least as high a standard for workers in protected industries as those enjoyed by workers engaged in similar occupations in any country against which such tariffs are applied, these in no case to be less than such as are set out in the conventions and recommendations adopted at the annual conferences of the International Labour Organization in harmony with the terms of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles.

(c) Protection should never be so high as to create a monopoly and remove all incentive for initiative and improvement on the part of the management.

(d) The Government should have full control over the capitalization of industries benefiting by protection and thus prevent watering of stocks and cutting of melons.

(e) To secure industrial stability in protected industries that the scope of the industrial Disputes Act be extended so as to cover all such industries.

The Government was asked to carefully consider giving effect to the above when dealing with tariff matters. Mr. Moore stated that the executive council of the congress viewed with some concern the action of certain manufacturers whose industry was aided by tariff increases last September, and who apparently gave pledges not to exploit the people through price advances; they have, however, whilst not increasing current prices, reduced wage rates, which action organized labour regards as exploiting the workers, if not the public. Support was voiced to the protests made by one of the affiliated organizations, the Pattern Makers' League, with respect to the unsatisfactory manner in which duties are assessed on patterns for castings coming into Canada, which it was claimed should be assessed according to their finished value.

The memorandum closed with a declaration in support of action which may lead to the fuller development of the steel shipbuilding industry in Canada.

The Prime Minister's Reply

Replying to the representations made, the Prime Minister informed the delegation that the subject of radio broadcasting was one which must be considered from two standpoints, technical and national. Canada's geographical position presented certain difficulties which must be born in mind in the consideration of the matter from a national viewpoint. The action to be taken will be determined by the cabinet so that steps may be taken at the next session of Parliament. Old Age pension legislation, he stated, would also be introduced at the coming session, and grants for technical education would be restored. On the question of unemployment insurance, Mr. Bennett stated that there should be a close study of the matter, but in place of a commission he thought that an inter-departmental inquiry might be conducted to obtain the fullest information.

The president of the congress declared that Labour was pleased with the Government's action in preventing exploitation of the consumer as promised at the emergency session of Parliament in September last, but he stated

that labour had been exploited, mentioning the shoe industry.

The Prime Minister said he was not aware of this, and stated that he had just spoken to Senator Robertson, the Minister of Labour, who informed him that an inquiry was under way, and would be pursued.

Broadly and generally, Mr. Bennett remarked, in dealing with the matter of unemployment, the Government, seized as it was with the seriousness of the problem, took measures as soon as it came into office for the purpose of securing the labour population of the country against suffering. The administration had ever since continued, and proposed to continue in the future, to do its best with difficulties which confronted the people.

Turning to the recommendation of the delegation that all money grants for cadet training and other military training in schools be abolished and grants for non-military physical training be submitted, the Prime Minister said that the matter of cadet training would be discussed in Council, but there was no intention to permit anything of a military nature.

In regard to the proposal for the abolition of appeals to the Privy Council and the establishment of the Supreme Court of Canada as the highest court of appeal, the Prime Minister said that Parliament had no right at the present time to take away from the provinces or any litigant the right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. This would involve an amendment to the British North America Act, and any such amendment would have to be preceded by a conference between the Dominion and the provinces, who were contracting parties to the Canadian constitution. The Prime Minister observed that the right of appeal to the Privy Council was not a restriction, but it was a right which had been conferred upon the poorest of the King's subjects to carry his appeal to the foot of the throne.

In reference to the recommendation that steps be taken to give full power to the Postmaster General to deal with salaries and conditions of letter carriers "without undue restriction by the Civil Service Commission," Mr. Bennett remarked any steps initiated to take letter carriers out of the public service and from under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission probably would produce considerable dissent.

The Prime Minister was of opinion that some of the prison reforms mentioned by the delegation respecting a report made in 1921 had been acted upon in certain respects. He stated further that the Government would give careful consideration to the representa-

tions made, and heartily thanked the delegation for the manner in which they had presented their program. He believed the delegates would accord their sympathetic support in the matter of handling the problems of the country.

Other Members of Delegation

The executive of the Trades and Labour Congress was accompanied by the following representatives of affiliated international organizations: W. G. Powlesland, of the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths; Walter Coyle, Brotherhood of Boilermakers; Jos. Pelletier, Brotherhood of Bookbinders; E. W. A. O'Dell, Boot and Shoe Workers; B. J. Hiscock, Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers; Frank McKenna, Louis Beuloin, Thos. Broad and Jos. Corbett, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; Arthur Martel, Pat Green and Jas. F. Marsh, United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners; E. Ingles, Jas. Broderick and J. Noble, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Frank Healey, Steam and Operating Engineers; J. S. Noel, Fire Fighters; W. F. Bush, United Garment Workers; Jas. Somerville, Geo. Murphy and R. Riley, International Association of Machinists; W. V. Turnbull, J. J. O'Grady, W. Jewkes and J. G. Gerald, Maintenance-of-Way Employees; A. Bell, International Association Sheet Metal Workers; F. W. Felker, Moulders' Union; A. D'Aoust, International Brotherhood Papermakers; Wm. Renwick, F. Yates and Wm. Kirby, Pattern Makers' League; Jas. Ward, Operative Plasterers; J. W. Bruce, United Association Plumbers and Steamfitters; Geo. R. Brunet, Printing Pressmen; Maurice Labell, Brotherhood Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers; Magnus Sinclair, Amalgamated Association Street and Electric Railway Employees; W. P. Covert, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees; J. L. Smith, Journeymen Stonecutters' Association; Jas. Watt, Journeymen Tailors' Union; J. J. Trainor, Order Railroad Telegraphers; G. R. Pawson, Commercial Telegraphers' Union; J. J. Reaves, Federated Association Letter Carriers; W. A. MacDonald, National Association Marine Engineers; Chas. Dickie, Division 4, Railway Employees Department, A. F. of L., and A. E. Bastien, American Federation of Labour.

Hon Dr. J. M. Robb, Minister of Health for Ontario, announced on January 31, that plans are now under consideration by the provincial Department of Health for improving the system of medical inspection in the province. These plans include provision for a full-time health officer and a board of health to be appointed by each county council.

FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC WORKERS OF CANADA

On January 28 a delegation waited on the Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour; Hon. Arthur Sauvé, Postmaster-General; Hon. Maurice Dupré, Solicitor-General, and Hon. Alfred Duranleau, Minister of Marine, and submitted a memorandum based on resolutions which had been adopted by the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada at the annual convention held in Montreal in September last. The first item dealt with communist propaganda and suggested that the Federal Government consider as illegal all communist meetings, apprehend both organizers and speakers, deport the foreign agitators and hold as political prisoners those who are British subjects. Other matters brought to the attention of the ministers were as follows:—

Immigration.—Owing to the conditions prevailing, it was requested that all immigration be suspended for an indefinite period;

Half-holiday.—On the question of Saturday half-holiday, it was suggested that this apply to a certain number of stores, while others would take the half-holiday on Monday mornings;

Removal of Snow.—Asking that the Government either through the Railway Commission or some other way have the railways pay a fair wage for snow removal, and also prevent the labourers being quartered in cars stationed on sidings;

Working Tourists.—Asking that some action be taken to prevent United States citizens from coming to Canada as tourists and taking the places in hotels of Canadian workpeople;

International Agreements.—Asking for ratification of conventions of the International Labour Organization, especially concerning night and Sunday work for bakers;

Unemployment.—Asking that unemployment relief works be extended during the winter, and also that in the execution of such works no more machinery than is actually necessary be used;

Representation.—Urging that the Federation of Catholic Workers be given representation on the labour delegation to the International Labour Conference.

After the Solicitor-General had spoken the Minister of Labour dealt with the several matters which had been submitted by the delegation, explaining in detail the Federal unemployment relief program. During the presentation reference was also made to a national old age pension scheme, to which Hon. Senator Robertson replied by quoting a statement made recently by Prime Minister Bennett to the effect that old age pensions legislation was on the program of the government, and that though it might cost some \$25,000,000 yearly to carry out such a plan, it would be adopted to the best interests of the working classes. The conference was brought to a close by brief remarks by the Postmaster-General and the Minister of Marine.

The members of the delegation were: Chevalier Pierre Beaulé, Ferdinand Laroche, J. P. Guerard, Alfred Martin-Boucher, Emile Verrette, Thomas Poulin and Albert Gagnon, from Quebec City; O. Pilon and Clovis Bernier, from Montreal; J. E. A. Tremblay, from Chicoutimi; Emile Tellier, from Three Rivers; Lionel Harper, Maurice Doran, Jules Leonard and M. Chenier from Hull. Accompanying the delegation were l'Abbe Maxim Fortin, general chaplain of the Federation and Rev. R. L. P. Gratton, O.M.I., chaplain for Hull.

Trades Disputes Bill in British Parliament

The Trades Disputes Bill introduced by the government in the British House of Commons early in January amends the Act which was brought in by the Conservative Government in 1927 following the general strike in the previous year (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1927, page 944; May, 1927, page 523). In moving a resolution for the second reading of the amending bill, Sir William Jowitt, attorney-general, stated four propositions to which the bill sought to give effect, as follows:—

1. Any revolutionary or political strike or lockout is illegal, but the right to declare a strike or lockout, even though it were sympa-

thetic, in the furtherance of a genuine trade dispute must not be placed in jeopardy.

2. No man should be held guilty of the crime of intimidation merely for doing, or stating that he intends to do, that which it is lawful for him to do.

3. When an association of individuals has lawfully decided by a majority vote to set up a political fund, any and every member of that organization should be bound by the majority decision, unless he gives specific notice of his dissent.

4. The Treasury should have unfettered discretion to regulate conditions under which, and the extent to which, any grade of civil servants may take part in political affairs.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMS SUBMITTED TO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS BY ORGANIZED LABOUR

Ontario

The Ontario Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, consisting of Ald. Humphrey Mitchell (chairman), Hamilton; Ald. Rod Plant, Ottawa; Ted Jackson, Toronto, and R. H. Hessel, London, on January 14, waited on Hon. G. S. Henry, Premier of Ontario, and members of his cabinet, and presented a program of desired legislation. This program included a request for definite action to give effect to such decisions of the eight annual conferences of the International Labour organization as have been considered to come within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislatures, including in particular (a) enactment of an eight-hour day law for industrial and commercial undertakings; (b) further protection of women and children in such employment, and (c) the bringing of all young persons, irrespective of age, under the Minimum Wage Act.

Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance.—Under this heading the following recommendations were made:—

(1) That continued financial assistance be extended to municipalities in carrying on relief works.

(2) That all possible public works be immediately undertaken and further that regulations governing rates of pay and hours of labour on all such works, whether carried on by or on behalf of the Government, be immediately amended so as to provide for the five day forty-hour work-week without reduction in the aggregate earnings of the workers involved.

(3) That the purchase of departmental and other supplies during periods of unemployment be adopted as a permanent policy of the Government.

(4) That the fullest co-operation be offered to the Federal Government in any movement having for its purpose the establishment of a national unemployment insurance plan for Canada.

(5) That legislation providing for an eight-hour day in accordance with the Washington Hours Convention (I.L.O. Conference, 1919) be enacted during the forthcoming session of the Legislature. Such having been declared by the Supreme Court of Canada as coming within the jurisdiction of Provincial government we suggest that if placed in operation would greatly assist in reducing the volume of unemployment.

Old Age Pensions.—Dealing with old age pensions the delegation regretted that the Parents' Maintenance Act had been coupled with the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act, and asked for the repeal of certain amendments which had been made to the first named act and that the Old Age Pensions

Act be entirely separated from any poor relief or charity legislation. Requests were also made (1) that the Provincial Government accept the responsibility for medical and surgical treatment of old age pensioners; (2) an increase in the personnel of the Old Age Pensions Commission, and that a fully qualified labour representative be included in any additions to the commission.

Mothers' Allowance Act.—It was requested that there be a flat rate of benefits for the entire province, that the property exemption be raised from \$2,500 to \$5,000, and that the act be amended to include a widow with one child or one dependent child.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.—The Government was asked, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Trades and Labour Congress, to enact legislation enabling the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to become operative within the Province of Ontario.

Regulation of Paper Companies.—After pointing out the unsatisfactory conditions existing in many of the paper mill communities, the delegation asked that officials of the respective provincial governments be requested to assist in causing the paper companies to limit operation periods in such a way as to effect an equal distribution of orders or equal operating time.

Ontario Apprenticeship Act.—The delegation offered opposition to any proposal for the repeal of the Ontario Apprenticeship Act, a measure which it was declared was basically sound.

Fair Wages and Other Labour Conditions.—Under this heading the following demands were submitted:—

(1) Eight-hour day with a maximum of 40 hours per week.

(2) Established wage rates, and where there are no established wage rates, or where such wage rates are out of proportion to those prevailing in the trade or trades throughout the province, then a fair and reasonable wage rate to be made effective.

(3) That such Fair Wage Regulations to cover undertakings carried on by the government direct, or by any of its departments; on all contract jobs given by the government or department of the government; on all undertakings of the Hydro Electric Commission, or by the Contractors for the Commission, on development work, maintenance and operation of its several plants; and on all undertakings, maintenance or operation of equipment by all

other commissions or similar bodies, privileged to spend public moneys and being under the supervision of the provincial government of Ontario.

(4) That the Department of Labour be made responsible for preparing wage schedules, the enforcement of the regulations, and otherwise to administer the Fair Wages Act.

Other requests made by the delegation included: (1) An increase in witness fees; (2) Priority of wage claims over all other liens; (3) That where a strike exists, employers who advertise in the press for workmen be required to set out in the advertisement that a strike exists; (4) Opposition to the bill introduced by the Ontario Government requiring a deposit of \$200 for candidates in provincial elections; (5) In favour of the sale of beer and wine in licensed places for beverage purposes; (6) Opposition to the unrestricted use of paint-spraying machines; (7) That electrical workers be compelled to pass an adequate examination and be licensed; (8) Protection of men engaged in the building industry; (9) Licensing of operators of machines used in the building and construction industry; (10) A more equitable tax on motor transport companies and an eight-hour day for drivers of trucks, buses and taxi cabs, and that all automobile owners be obliged to carry insurance against personal and property damage to others, the said insurance to be administered by the government; (11) The three-platoon system for Ontario permanent fire departments; (12) Legislation providing for health insurance; (13) Examination and licensing of plumbers and steamfitters; (14) That representatives of labour be appointed to commissions under the jurisdiction of the government; (15) Abolition of private employment bureaus and private detective agencies; (16) Abolition of military training in the schools; (17) A licence and sanitary law to govern barbers and barber shops; (18) Prohibition of manufacture of clothing in the homes of the wage-earners; (19) Revision of Factory Act based upon a maximum of 48-hours per week instead of 72 hours as at present, and other amendments in order to bring it up to modern standards;

(20) That the legal fraternity, through its society, be compelled to carry a blanket bond for its membership or such other safeguards as may be required for the protection of the public; (21) That the housing situation be investigated with a view to improving the housing conditions of the poor in towns and cities; (22) Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, including the raising of benefits from 66½ per cent to 75 per cent of earnings at time of injury.

On the question of pension and superannuation funds for firemen of permanent fire departments, the government was asked to permit a committee representing the fire fighters to meet with the Cabinet to go further into the matter.

The following representatives of organizations affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada accompanied the Provincial Executive Committee:—E. Ingles, J. Noble and T. P. Eversfield, Electrical Workers; E. W. A. O'Dell and Jas. Daly, Boot and Shoe Workers; Jas. F. Marsh, Reg. Jackson, W. Dunn, S. H. Anglesey and J. Gillanders, Brotherhood Carpenters; Frank Healey and H. Peppin, Steam and Operating Engineers; Jas. Ward, Operative Plasterers; Frank Hall, Railway and Steamship Clerks; W. V. Turnbull, Maintenance-of-Way Employees; F. J. Wilson, Marble Tile and Terrazo Workers; T. Lee Hamilton, Hamilton Buildings Trades Council; A. Ball, Toronto District Trades and Labour Council; B. J. Hiscock, Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers; Jas. Adams and J. A. Gardiner, Elevator Constructors; F. Molineux and J. Boyle, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers; D. Lamb, P. Herd and R. Lyons, Fire Fighters; R. Riley, Machinists; Geo. Lewis, Journeyman Barbers; J. Gavin, Brewery Workers; J. McLeod and Wm. Jenoves, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers; Wm. Varley, Toronto Building Trades Council; J. W. Bruce and Geo. Milligan, Plumbers and Steamfitters; A. Guest and E. Burns, Hotel and Restaurant Employees; Jos. T. Marks, Labour Educational Association of Ontario.

Nova Scotia

On January 22 the members of the Legislature Committee of the Halifax District Trades and Labour Council, headed by Mr. James Rudge, and members of the Joint Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, waited on Premier Harrington and made several recommendations in regard to legislation for the forthcoming session of the Nova Scotia Legis-

lature. The program presented contained the following requests:—

That the Legislature pass a law providing old age pensions in Nova Scotia;

That the maximum compensation allowed under the Workmen's Compensation Act be raised from \$1,200 to \$2,000;

That the amount of compensation payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act be increased from 60 per cent to 66½ per cent of the workmen's earnings;

That stricter traffic rules be passed, including provision for stop-signs at railway crossings, and that elimination of railroad crossings be continued;

That inspectors of stationary boilers be appointed;

That a factory inspector be appointed under the Factories' Act;

That the Factories' Act be amended to include laundries and dye works;

That legislation be enacted to improve housing conditions among the working classes of Nova Scotia;

That the law under which applicants for motor vehicle permits are examined be made stricter in regard to the driver's vision and hearing.

Manitoba

On January 24 the Manitoba provincial executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, composed of Messrs. F. Macintosh, J. B. Graham, R. W. Hill and W. B. Lowe, accompanied by H. Kempster, W. Atkins, R. C. Gilliland, R. C. McCutcheon, and J. W. Silver, representing the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Councils, and F. W. Nicks, and W. L. Best, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Wm. Hill, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, H. R. Davis of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, A. S. McKechnie, of the Order of Railway Conductors, and P. Barry, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, submitted to Premier Bracken and members of the Provincial Government a memorandum of proposed legislation.

On the question of unemployment the delegation asked earnest consideration of the following recommendations: (a) A Dominion-wide unemployment insurance scheme; (b) a six-hour day for Government employees as a lead to employers of labour in general; (c) raising of the school age from 14 to 16 years; (d) reduction of the pension age from 70 to 65 years; (e) setting up of a board to study the causes of trade depressions; (f) that the provincial government refrain from cooperating in any scheme of subsidized immigration in the future.

Other requests included the following measures:—

A Child Welfare Act to provide for (a) mothers whose husbands are confined in public institutions or physically unable to support the family; (b) mothers who have been deserted for a period of two years; (c) for a substantial increase in the appropriations for the carrying out of the act so as to allow for more liberal treatment for those coming under the act; (d) to prohibit the employment of women for a period of two months before and two months after childbirth, maintenance to be paid out of a fund provided by the Government; (e) asking for a clause similar to that in the Ontario Act providing for reciprocal action between provinces in the payment of benefits under the act;

A law limiting the hours of labour to eight per day and not more than 44 hours per week for all industries within the scope of provincial legislation;

Amendment of the Minimum Wage Act so as to apply to boys under 18 years of age;

A liberal appropriation for the efficient carrying out of the Building Trades Protection Act;

An act to provide for compulsory public liability insurance for automobile owners, the government to collect and hold policy at time of issuing licence;

Amendment of the provincial Income Tax Act so that exemptions shall be the same as in the Federal Act;

Amendment of the Public Highways Act so as to provide for more adequate taxation on all motor vehicles using the public highway for revenue purposes; to require all owners and operators of such vehicles to conform to regulations regarding not only the operation, but also the freight and passenger tariff which shall be charged for the use of such service; to require sufficient financial responsibility on the part of owners and operators to insure payment of all just claims for damages which may be legally assessed against them; and that drivers of all such motor vehicles be required to pass a qualifying examination;

That both provincial and municipal authorities undertake the ultimate elimination of railway grade crossings;

That the Bureau of Labour be given the status of a department of labour with a separate minister;

Enactment of a provincial measure similar to the Alberta Labour Disputes Act, with certain amendments;

Amendment to Garnishee Act to prevent wages being withheld until judgment has been secured;

That school text books be supplied free up to and including grade twelve.

The delegation expressed approval of the principles contained in the report of the Aird Commission on Radio Broadcasting and requested endorsement of this report by the Manitoba Government.

New Brunswick

On January 28, the executive board of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour, composed of Messrs. E. R. Steeves, president, Moncton; James A. Whitebone, first vice-president, Saint John; James B. Johnston, second vice-president, McAdam; John H. Wallace, third vice-president, Reynolds; and George R. Melvin, secretary-treasurer, Saint John, waited on the Executive Council of the Provincial Government and presented the annual legislative program, based on the resolutions which had been adopted by the federation at its convention held a short time previously, a report of which appears in this issue. Among other requests made on the Government were the following:

Redrafting of the regulations governing the inspection of motion picture machines and operating booths, as well as the examination and licensing of operators.

Amendments to the Factories Act in order to bring it up to the standard of similar acts in the Dominion.

That all engineers operating high or low pressure steam boilers be required to hold a licence.

That a Deputy Minister of Labour be appointed.

That all government printing bear the printers' union label.

Appointment of labour representatives on the Workmen's Compensation Board, Public Utilities Commission, and Plumbers' Examining Board.

That all the remaining water powers and other natural resources of the province be developed under public ownership and control.

Appointment of a scaffolding inspector.

Amendment of the Public Utilities Act with a view of determining a fair rate to be charged for service rendered by any privately owned utility company enjoying a monopoly.

That the regulations governing the expenditure of Federal Unemployment Relief money within the province be strictly adhered to, and that some plan such as unemployment insurance be devised as a means of preventing as far as possible future unemployment.

Creation of national body to study scientifically the cause of unemployment periods and endeavour to find a means of preventing them.

That an Act similar to the Federal Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act of 1930 be enacted in the province, by which labourers on government work would receive a minimum wage of forty cents per hour for an 8-hour day.

That the laws relating to jury duty be amended to provide payment for lost time and expenses incurred by jurymen.

That automobile insurance rates within the province be investigated with a view to a material reduction.

The Provincial Legislative Joint Board of the transportation trades, consisting of Messrs. J. Frank Cane (chairman) representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; S. H. Shaw (secretary) representing the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Richard C. Jefferson, representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, presented their legislative program in conjunction with the executive of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour.

Alberta

A delegation from the Alberta Federation of Labour, headed by President Fred J. White, M.L.A., recently met Premier Brownlee and members of his Cabinet and presented a legislative program based on resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Federation held at Calgary in January, a review of which appears in this issue. In addition to these demands, the following representations were made: (1) That health insurance legislation be enacted; (2) To amend the Boilers Act so as to include, among other things, the inspection of the installation of separator equipment in the oil fields, and that only qualified engineers be allowed to take charge of such equipment; (3) That the Mothers'

Allowance Act be amended to provide allowances for mothers with one child; (4) That no amendments be made to the Theatres Act without due consideration by the Alberta Federation of Labour; (5) The appointment of a plumbing inspector; (6) To amend the Mechanics' Lien Act, to provide for a five per cent increase in the amount retained by owners in order to protect the wages of workers; (7) To provide for the declaration of a public holiday for all provincial and municipal elections; (8) That the pay of jurymen be increased; (9) Strict enforcement of the Minimum Wage Act and the Factories Act as affecting Chinese cafes and other establishments.

CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION Proceedings at Thirteenth Annual Convention

THE thirteenth annual convention of the Canadian Construction Association was held on January 27 to 30 at Niagara Falls and was attended by over 250 members, representing general contractors, trade contractors, manufacturers and supply men.

In his presidential address, Mr. H. P. Frid reviewed construction in 1930, declaring that the set-back during the past year had only "quickenened Canada's pulse, making her rearrange plans and policies to meet the new conditions." He urged a program of thorough co-operation of the various units in the construction industry—the government, architects and engineers, contractors, manufacturers, and supply-houses, and advocated "the employment of Canadians to carry out Canadian work."

The Association had as its guest speaker at the annual banquet, the Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, substituting for Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who, through illness, was prevented from attending. During the course of his address, the Minister of Labour announced that the Dominion Government intended to continue the Technical Education Act, which, he pointed out, would have an important bearing on the Association's apprenticeship undertaking. In conclusion, the Minister reviewed the government's unemployment relief policy, stating that as a result of the Dominion's \$20,000,000 appropriation, to be spent along with amounts provided by the provinces and municipalities, over \$64,000,000 worth of construction work was now proceeding that would not otherwise have materialized at this time.

The report of the general manager, Mr. J. Clark Reilly, reviewed the various phases of the construction industry. What was characterized as the outstanding effort during the year was the Association's opposition to the eight-hour day on government contracts, and the ruling that a manufacturer's plant did not come under the Act. It was also pointed out that the Association had actively participated in measures to relieve unemployment, and that the accident prevention group had progressed in its drafting of a code of practice.

Apprenticeship.—The question of apprenticeship was dealt with briefly in the general manager's report in which comment was made upon the "very determined opposition to the Ontario Act with special reference to the assessment of employers." In spite of this,

it was stated, a large percentage of the assessment had been collected, and boys are at present receiving training in four of the principal technical schools of the province.

At one of the sessions considerable discussion on apprenticeship developed following an address by Mr. A. W. Crawford, formerly Inspector of Apprenticeship of Ontario, and now Deputy Minister of Labour. The discussion on this subject was reported in the *Contract Record and Engineering Review*, official publication of the Association, as follows:—

"J. P. Anglin expressed the feeling that problems which had appeared to be almost insurmountable had been effectively solved by Ontario's apprenticeship scheme, and he hoped to see an early adoption of a similar plan in Quebec. W. E. Dillon, of Toronto, sketched the protests that had been raised against the Act, stating that they were not altogether on the question of how apprentice training was to be financed but that they were also against the day school technical training. H. K. Sheehy of Peterborough explained that the general attitude of the Provincial Builders' and Supply Association was that the Act was developed by general contractors who employed only two or three trades. Mr. Crawford, however, pointed out where trades themselves had asked to come under the Act, and was borne out by J. B. Carswell of Hamilton.

"J. M. Pigott, of Hamilton, pointed out that the changing personnel of the industry made it impossible to receive a mandate from the industry as a whole. The Act, he declared, was not the result of one year's work, but when the scheme was first developed it was presented to the provincial organization and endorsed at its conventions. He stressed the fact that with new tools and new methods constantly being developed, the building trades are becoming more technical. Consequently, he asked, how can you adapt boys to these changing conditions unless they are given technical training? He even ventured the prophecy that in time a four month's course would supplant the present eight weeks' training. R. J. Lecky, of Vancouver, outlined the progress being made in his city in the matter of apprentice training, stating that a superintendent had now been appointed to perform duties similar to those of the Ontario apprenticeship inspector.

"Mr. Crawford, in summing up, stated that the regulations, including the assessment feature, were dictated by the industry itself

and could be changed by the industry. He expressed his whole-hearted belief in the careful selection of boys and in the superiority of day over night classes in the technical schools."

A history of the accident prevention movement in the construction industry of Ontario and the accomplishments to date of the recently formed Construction Safety Association featured an address by Mr. Chas. Robertson of Brantford. Discussing the paper, Mr. J. M. Pigott of Hamilton stated that in the long run he believed the Construction Safety Association would get more benefit from operating independently than as a member, as at present, of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations. Mr. T. A. Paterson of Montreal explained how the contractors in Montreal were functioning through the construction division of the Quebec Safety League. One of its accomplishments was a safety code.

Five-Day Week.—With regard to the question of changing wage rates and the alternative of favouring a five-day week or six-hour day or two shifts per day of five hours, a resolution was carried that a five-day week be recommended, providing that where emergencies occurred, work done Saturday morning should be paid for at straight time and not overtime rates.

Resolutions.—Among the recommendations of the general contractors' section which were adopted were the following:—

That the prompt action of the federal, provincial and municipal governments in proceeding with public works during this winter as relief measures to provide employment and stimulate trade be unanimously commended.

That whereas the cost of construction has been considerably reduced during this past eighteen months, we urge upon owners and financial institutions that now is a most opportune time in which to proceed with all types of investment construction works.

That, in view of the reduction in the cost of living, there certainly should be no consideration given to increases in wages of any mechanics within our industry.

That we strongly recommend to the labour organizations in some trades and localities where wages are out of line, that they voluntarily offer a reduction as a further incentive to aid in bringing out new construction work and in this way provide more employment for their fellow-workers.

That whereas any action that would increase the cost of construction is inimical to the best interests of Canadians in general as well as our industry in particular, therefore we

are against any proposal for the further reduction in hours per week now in force in this industry, and further that where a double shift is worked either for purposes of speed or to provide employment, standard day work wages only should be paid on such shifts.

The manufacturers and supply section went on record as being:—

Opposed to the waiving of liens.

In favour of the use of C.C.A. signs on jobs, trucks, etc.

In favour of furthering the use of Canadian-made goods, and of urging the Department of Trade and Commerce to extend and enforce the regulations pertaining to the marking of goods with the country of origin.

Opposed to the juggling of bids and in favour of asking for the co-operation of general contractors to this end.

In favour of working out a system for minimizing the issuing of unreliable credit.

In favour of developing support for the Construction Building at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Outlook for 1931.—Construction prospects in 1931 were outlined by Mr. H. W. Pepper, Ontario manager of MacLean Building Reports Limited. His forecast for 1931 was, briefly, that residential construction would show a 20 per cent increase over 1930; industrial building, a 30 per cent increase; public works and utilities, a 5 per cent decrease; general engineering, possibly a 10 per cent decrease although a definite forecast was difficult to make; commercial, educational and public building no marked change with possible decreases in the latter two classes. On the whole, it is not expected that much change will take place from the 1930 level.

Announcement was made recently of the successful candidates in the first and record year of examinations in first aid work which is conducted at the plants of the Dominion Coal Company under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association. It is stated that this first aid training had made a marked improvement in the manner in which injured men are handled. First Aid stations, clean, well heated and supplied with all necessary drugs and appliances await the injured men on the surface. There his doctor called by telephone from the scene of the accident is awaiting when he is taken out of the mine. Every precaution is taken to prevent accidents but when an accident happens special care is exercised to protect the injured and get him in the hands of his doctor as soon as possible.

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY CODE

Publication by Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario

THE preparation of a Safety Code for the construction industry has for some time engaged the attention of safety organizations in various provinces in Canada. The movement has the active support of the Canadian Construction Association, as will be seen from the report of the annual meeting of the Association which appears on another page of this issue. The Safety Code which is reproduced below in full has been published by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, the safety organization officially approved under the provisions of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act. A similar code is now under consideration by the Province of Quebec Safety League, and it is hoped will ultimately be adopted in the remaining provinces.

The Construction Safety Code, as adopted for the Province of Ontario, is prefaced by an appeal addressed to workmen as follows:— "We want you to know that every effort has been made to make working conditions right, and we now expect you to follow these rules. Each of the rules has been made necessary because of a serious accident somewhere. Failure to observe these reasonable rules may result in serious personal injury or in dismissal."

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY CODE

General

1. Superintendents and foremen must feel their responsibility in the matter of accident prevention.

2. All municipal ordinances relating to construction work and all provincial regulations must be obeyed.

3. Barricades must be erected to keep out the public. Warning signs must be placed wherever the public is exposed to any danger.

4. It is essential that adequate and suitable toilet conveniences be provided at the start of operations. All buildings in use for this purpose must be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

5. Fresh and pure drinking water must be provided.

6. Men taken on must be suited to the work required of them.

7. Men who have been drinking or who are sick must not be allowed to work.

8. A fully equipped First Aid Kit or First Aid Room must be available on the job as called for by regulations of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

9. Timekeepers or others in charge of First Aid Work must be carefully instructed.

10. "Doctor" and "Hospital" cards, giving telephone numbers, must be placed in conspicuous places.

11. Injury to employees of sub-contractors involving equipment, scaffolding, tools, etc., belonging to the general contractor, make complicated and difficult accident cases.

Do not permit any employee of any sub-contractor to use any equipment, hoists, staging, scaffold, material, etc., without an order to do so from the office.

Sub-contractors must not be allowed to remove pieces of timber or cut away supports or braces from stagings, scaffolds, etc., without such permission.

12. Fire extinguishers must be placed around the building and during the winter months they should be filled with non-freezing liquid.

13. Ascertain location of nearest fire alarm box.

Wrecking

14. Before beginning wrecking operations see that all gas, electricity and water are shut off from the building.

15. If chimneys or walls are to be pulled down as a whole, a check-up of every worker must be made before dropping.

16. Use water to reduce dust when tearing down plaster or brickwork.

17. Timber, steel beams and other heavy or bulky material must be lowered where practical, not thrown from building, but, if it is necessary to throw any material out of the building, watchman must be posted below.

Excavation

18. Banks and adjoining walls must be shored to prevent settling and cave-in.

A competent person must be held responsible for frequent inspection of shoring.

Material Storage

19. All materials must be piled on good foundations and in such a manner that pile cannot fall over.

20. Inspect piles of brick, sand, gravel, crushed stone, lumber and all building material frequently so that they will not become unsafe from continual adding to and withdrawing of stock.

21. If piles of sand, gravel, crushed stone and like material become frozen, see that men do not work under the overhang, which should be broken down.

22. Experienced men only should be used in unloading flat cars of round poles.

Material Elevators

Towers

23. Use only experienced men in the erection and taking down of towers. Construct towers of sound material only and of ample strength to carry the loads intended.

24. Towers and all parts thereof should be regularly and frequently inspected and a substantial ladder securely fastened must extend the entire height of the tower.

25. Platforms of ample size and strength with railings and toeboards must be built at each level where men work and the bottom of tower must be screened or planked in on as many sides as possible.

26. All platform hoists must be guarded at all floors with suitable gates two feet away from opening.

27. Interior shafts or towers in which buckets or cages are operated must be barricaded so that no traffic is possible through them. At basement level where cage runs only occasionally, railings or gates and danger signs must be provided.

Cages or Platforms

28. Platforms of elevators must be of sufficient size so that wheel-barrow handles will not project over the edge. Stop cleats must be nailed on platforms for wheel-barrow. Care must be taken in piling empty barrows on hoists to prevent slipping.

29. Platforms of elevators must be strongly built and have toeboards on unused sides.

30. Construct roof of 2-inch plank on the head of the cage to protect men loading from being struck by falling objects.

Bucket Hoists

31. When working bucket hoist, men must not be allowed to work in pits without first resting the bucket on timbers placed across opening and resting on solid supports on two sides of the pit.

32. Platforms for men at the hopper must be well built and provided with a protective railing.

Hoisting Engines

33. Where the hoist engine is placed close to the building the engineer must be protected against falling material by a substantial plank roof.

34. Exhaust steam pipes must discharge so as not to obstruct the view of the engineer.

35. The brakes of hoist engine must be inspected frequently and special care taken to see that brakes, operating levers and gears are in proper working condition.

36. A dog or pawl must be used to hold the load when it is to be suspended for any considerable time as the brake must not be used for this purpose. The dog or pawl should be located so as to engage at top side of drum gear.

37. All gears must be properly guarded.

38. An electric bell signal system must be used if possible and hand and whistle signals avoided. If electric bell system is not possible, use pull rope with gong.

Cables

39. Inspect all cables frequently and report any that are found to be worn, frayed or partially broken.

40. When the cable is received in a coil it must be rolled out on the ground like a hoop and straightened out before being put on the sheaves.

41. Cables must be guarded at all points where persons or material might come in contact with them and cables running from engine to hoist must be enclosed or fenced off. All horizontal cables that are less than ten feet above floor level must be suitably enclosed to prevent contact with any person and all cables must be boxed in horizontally or if vertical to a height of twelve feet as material falling and striking may throw them off sheaves.

42. Special precautions must be taken to prevent chafing where cables run through floors or against steel works or other objects.

Sheaves

43. Sheaves of largest practical diameter should be used for all cables of installations. They must be frequently inspected and kept well oiled. Sheaves that have become worn must not be used, as they injure the cable.

44. Snatch blocks must be well anchored. When located near the floor or in other exposed places, see that they are well guarded.

General

45. Post danger signs on material hoists and elevators, to warn men that they must not ride on them—this applies to everyone.

46. Engineer must not lift a load on which any person is riding.

47. Engineer must be notified before any work is done on any part of any hoist, machinery, or in the pit.

Derricks

48. Derricks must have capacity clearly painted on them and must not be used for loads in excess of that capacity.

49. Derricks and foundations must be frequently inspected and inspection should show that the derrick is properly anchored, especially the foot of the mast.

50. Particular attention must be given to the weighting and anchoring of stiff-leg derricks. Material for weighting must always be enclosed in well constructed boxes.

51. Brakes should be provided for breast derricks and if not there, particular care must be exercised if the load is lowered by the hand crank. If one crank should slip off it would throw an unexpected load on the other man and his crank be jerked from his hand.

52. A hold-back line or guide rope must be used on all loads that are liable to swing while being hoisted.

53. Before lowering load by the brake, cranks must be removed so that no one can be struck by them.

54. Workmen must not be allowed to ride on loads or slings handled by derricks.

Hoisting Equipment

Ropes

55. Proper equipment must be provided for hoisting and setting stone and equipment should be in first class condition before being sent to the job.

56. Have someone in your organization responsible for the rope you use, preferably someone who knows how to splice and make knots correctly. Store rope in a cool, dry place. Hang up slings and tackle.

57. Generally speaking the working load of a new rope should not exceed one-fifth of its tensile strength. A table of tensile strengths for different sizes and grades of rope can be obtained from any reputable manufacturer of rope. When a rope contains knots or splices allow a larger factor of safety.

58. A dry rope held taut in service should be immediately slackened off if it becomes wet. If this is not done, contraction of the rope will either cause it to break, put an undue strain upon it or damage the material to which it is attached.

59. Do not allow rope to come in contact with acid of any sort. Animal excreta will quickly destroy the strength of rope.

Chains, Slings and Hooks

60. Slings must be provided as a part of the hoisting equipment and every precaution must be taken to see that they are kept in good condition and in charge of an experienced man.

61. Chain slings are dangerous and should be handled only by men of wide experience and then only with extreme care.

62. Slings should not be bent around sharp corners of the material to be hoisted. This can be prevented by pieces of wood lagging or heavy bagging to protect the sling.

63. Chains must be inspected frequently. Watch for small cracks.

64. Do not let the chain kink. Chains break by kinks straightening out and dropping the load a short distance.

65. Be sure that hooks used for each class of work are correctly designed to lift the load without overstraining any part of the hook.

66. Hooks which have become bent must not be used until properly heat treated and repaired.

Scaffolds, Runways, Etc.

67. Scaffolds must be inspected frequently.

68. Do not use scaffolding built by others until after a careful examination.

69. Do not overload scaffolds.

70. Hooks, anchors and outriggers for swinging scaffolds must be well secured.

71. Platforms used on swinging scaffolds must have ample guards with safety lines where necessary.

72. Runways must be solidly built and evenly supported and have a smooth running surface of sufficient width to prevent buggies running off.

73. Horse scaffolds must not be set on built up piles of material, such as bricks, tile, etc.

74. Platforms, guardrails and fences must be erected in such a manner as to protect the public and workmen from danger.

75. Tools must not be hung on any part of the scaffold.

Stairs and Ladders

76. The use of ladders should be discouraged. If traffic is to be continued for any length of time, safety and economy will be obtained by the use of temporary stairways substantially built with railings and wide enough for at least two men to pass.

77. Where ladders are used they must be substantially built, set level and well secured.

78. Rails of ladders must always project at least three feet above the floor level. They must be of sound material and fillers must be nailed in between rungs.

Floor and Wall Openings

79. Substantial railings must be erected around all floor openings.

80. All floor openings must be protected by toeboards.

81. Openings in walls to elevator shafts, stairways and in outside walls of upper floor levels must have gates or railings. Cables to be used to protect outside openings.

82. When necessary temporarily to remove railings or covering, these must be replaced as soon as possible.

Dangerous Substances

Explosives

83. The handling of explosives shall be entrusted only to experienced and competent men, and explosives must be stored in a dry cool place, protected from fire, lightning and theft.

84. Blasting caps or electric fuses must not be transported with high explosives.

85. If the explosive is frozen, great care must be used in thawing. It is dangerous to do this near steam pipe, open fire, in an oven or in bright sunlight.

86. Before a charge is exploded a warning must be given to allow everyone to withdraw to a safe distance. When blasting is being done in congested areas special precautions are necessary.

87. Where explosive substances are stored or used, properly worded danger signs must be posted, telling of the hazard and warning against the carrying of matches or open lights and prohibiting the entrance of unauthorized persons.

Gasoline

88. In pouring gasoline from one container to another keep the two containers always in contact with each other or attach a chain so that contact may be maintained between the two.

89. Fires must not be started with gasoline or coal oil.

Electricity

90. Use enclosed switches and fuses.
 91. Switchboards must be railed off so that no unauthorized person can get at them.

Salamanders

92. Use great care in handling and placing salamanders. They should have protection underneath and at sides where necessary. Do not place them too near tarpaulins or other combustibles. Where salamanders are used in basements, care should be taken to ensure sufficient ventilation.

Safe Practices

93. Report any unsafe condition to your foreman at once.
 94. In case of sickness or injury, no matter how slight, go to the First Aid at once.

Clothing

95. Employees must be properly clothed. Heavy shoes must be worn to protect the feet from nails, etc. Gloves, baggy or flowing clothing should not be worn around moving machinery.

Tools

96. Defective tools must not be kept on the job.
 97. Do not allow small tools to lie around where anyone can fall over them or so they can fall on men below.
 98. Discharge of workmen who constantly drop tools will prevent probable serious injury.
 99. When cutting wire under tension or spring wire in coils, hold wire close to the cutters and stand so that the other end cannot fly in the face.
 100. Bull points must be held with a suitable holder other than the hands.

Goggles

101. Where work requires it, every worker must wear a pair of goggles suited to the work to be performed.
 (a) To protect the eyes from flying objects including molten metal.
 (b) To protect the eyes from injurious light and heat rays.
 (c) To protect the eyes from dust.
 (d) To protect the eyes from gases, fumes or liquids.
 102.
 (a) Goggles must be worn when cutting steel, concrete, etc.
 (b) Goggles must be worn by men handling lime.
 (c) Men engaged in cutting chases or chipping masonry should wear suitable goggles.

Respirators

103. Respirators must be provided for men working with cement, lime and other dusty materials in smoky, confined and gaseous places.

Loads on Jacks

104. In jacking, adequate blocking must be placed as work proceeds so that at no time shall blocking be separated more than one inch from objects being jacked.

Overhead Protection

105. Protection must be provided to overcome the hazard of bricklayers clipping bricks and pieces falling on workmen below.
 106. Workmen cutting off ends of lumber must exercise care so that ends will not drop on floor below.

Concrete Mixers

107. If a side loading hopper is used on concrete mixer, operator must see that men are out of danger before hopper is lowered.
 108. All gears must be properly guarded.

Saws

109. All woodworking saws must be guarded in accordance with accepted standards of safe practice.

Housekeeping

- "Good housekeeping is essential in the construction industry."
 110. Clean scaffolds and runways daily of all rubbish and do not allow tools, buckets, etc., to be left on the scaffold when men leave. In winter, remove snow and ice from scaffold before starting work. Sprinkle platform with sand or other material to prevent slipping. Rubbish and old material must be removed from the building and premises as fast as accumulated.
 111. Material must not be allowed to accumulate on the floor so as to overload it.
 112. All material must be kept well back from outside edges of open floors and all floor openings.
 113. Protruding nails are a main source of accident on form work. Boards having nails in them must not be allowed to accumulate on the floor or ground. Nail injuries frequently result in infection and subsequent loss to injured men. All nail injuries must be reported and heavy soled shoes must be worn.

Merchant Marine Statistics, 1930, published by the Bureau of Navigation of the United States Department of Commerce, contains a table showing the nationality of the Seamen. This table was compiled by shipping commissioners from articles of agreement. The total number of seamen in the merchant marine service is given as 288,496. Of this number 143,189 were rated as native Americans and 37,922 as naturalized. Those of British Nationality totalled 23,748; followed by 17,555 Germans and 13,605 Spaniards. Of the remainder the largest groups were composed of Filipino, Norwegian, South American and Danish seamen.

REGULATIONS TO IMPROVE HEALTH OF UNDERGROUND MINERS IN MANITOBA

THE following regulations dated January 8, 1931, have been issued under the Public Health Act of Manitoba, dealing with the preservation and improvement of the health of workmen employed underground in mines in the Province.

1. In these regulations the expression
 - (a) "Department" means the Department of Health and Public Welfare;
 - (b) "mine" shall have the meaning assigned to it in paragraph (n) of section 2 of the Mines Act;
 - (c) "Minister" means the Minister of Health and Public Welfare.
2. Every workman employed underground in a mine shall be examined at least once in every twelve months as to his physical fitness to work underground by a medical officer approved by the Minister, and every applicant for underground work who is not the holder of an unexpired certificate issued under regulation 3 or 9 shall be so examined.
3. If the medical officer finds upon examination, which examination shall include the taking of x-ray plates, that the workman is physically fit to work underground, he shall certify in the prescribed form that such is the case and shall deliver such certificate to the workman.
4. Every certificate issued under regulation 3 shall remain in force for not more than twelve months from the date of issue, and at the expiration of such period of twelve months a re-examination, including the taking of x-ray plates, shall be necessary before a new certificate under regulation 3 shall be issued.
5. A certificate under regulation 3 or regulation 9 shall be required in the case of workmen engaged in any ore or rock crushing operations at the surface of the mine except where the ore or rock is crushed in water or a chemical solution and is kept constantly in a moistened or wet condition.
6. A workman who is not the holder of an unexpired certificate issued under regulation 3, or an unexpired temporary certificate issued under regulation 9, shall not be employed in underground work in a mine in Manitoba or in ore or rock crushing operations at the surface of any mine.
7. Every manager, superintendent or person in charge of a mine in which workmen are employed underground, before permitting a workman to work underground shall require such workman to deliver to the manager, superintendent or person in charge, his certificate issued under regulation 3, or his temporary certificate issued under regulation 9, which certificate, or temporary certificate, shall remain in the custody of such manager, superintendent or person in charge during the period of the workman's employment, or until the expiration of such certificate, and shall be returned to such workman on his being discharged from or leaving the mine.
8. If such a certificate or temporary certificate expires while a workman is employed underground in a mine the manager, superintendent or person in charge shall not permit such workman to continue work underground until a new certificate under regulation 3, or a

temporary certificate under regulation 9, shall have been obtained by the workman and delivered to the manager, superintendent or other person in charge.

9. In mining camps in the Winnipeg mining district where no facilities for taking x-ray plates are available at the mine, a temporary certificate covering a period not exceeding three months may be issued to workmen employed or applying to be employed underground by a medical officer approved by the Minister, after a complete physical examination without the taking of x-ray plates.

10. Before the expiration of the period named in such temporary certificate the workman to whom such temporary certificate was issued shall apply for and obtain a certificate issued under regulation 3, after a complete physical examination including the taking of x-ray plates, and a second temporary certificate shall not be issued to any workman.

11. Examinations under regulation 3 or regulation 9 shall be based on and in accordance with instructions issued from time to time by the Department to medical officers approved by the Minister for conducting such examinations, and the said Department shall prescribe the form of certificates and temporary certificates to be issued under these regulations.

12. These regulations shall not apply to workmen employed underground for a less period than fifty hours in any one calendar month.

13. (a) A workman who works underground in a mine and does not hold an unexpired certificate issued under regulation 3 or an unexpired temporary certificate issued under regulation 9 and
 - (b) A manager, superintendent or person in charge of a mine who permits a workman to work underground in a mine who does not hold an unexpired certificate under regulation 3 or an unexpired temporary certificate under regulation 9, and
 - (c) A manager, superintendent or person in charge of a mine who does not require a workman to produce his certificate on commencing work underground or who does not re-deliver the certificate to the workman on his being discharged or leaving the mine, and
 - (d) A workman who does not deliver upon request his certificate to the manager, superintendent or person in charge of a mine on commencing or upon applying to work underground,

shall severally be liable to the penalties provided in section 388 of the Public Health Act for violation of regulations made under the said Act.

During the month of January a total of 3,711 accidents were reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 19 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries, 305 were reported, including 1 fatal case; and 220 Crown, 1 of which was fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 4,235, of which 21 were fatal.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Accident Prevention in Mines

Mr. W. B. Paton, safety engineer of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company, of Flin Flon, Manitoba, writing in the *Canadian Mining Journal*, January 23, suggests methods for reducing the number of accidents in mines that are caused by falls of roof and sides. This class of accident, he says, as generally recognized in mining circles is by far the most numerous of all mining accidents. The reasons for the special risks of the industry, which continue to increase notwithstanding the progress of mining methods in other directions, are stated to be as follows:—the advent of too many unskilled workmen; the lack of the right kind of safety education; too much rush, and incidentally too many risks; too much contract work; and the wrong system of timbering.

Mr. Paton's suggestions for reducing accidents are summarized as follows:—

- (1) Engage only practical, methodical, vigilant and careful officials;
- (2) Let every new workman be examined by the safety engineer or others responsible before he enters the mine;
- (3) Make sure that every man underground—no matter in what capacity he is engaged—is able to test a roof by the "vibration" method;
- (4) Appoint independent scalers and make sure that they know their work. (Too many shift bosses, he says, consider scalers equivalent to common laborers);
- (5) Suspend careless workmen; get rid of careless repeaters;
- (6) Make new men have a compulsory hearing and sight test;
- (7) Have broken props or bars repaired immediately;
- (8) Use a reliable kind of timber;
- (9) Especially in dry mines, beware of decaying timbers. Have them renewed;
- (10) Enforce the use of safety or temporary props where deemed necessary;
- (11) Watch the sides, they are often more dangerous than the roof;
- (12) Don't give workmen causes for excuse; maintain a plentiful supply of timber, as near the working places as possible;
- (13) Don't encourage the withdrawal of timber by sledge-hammer; enforce the use of the Sylvester or other safe device for this purpose;
- (14) Conscientious effort and vigilance will bring their own reward.

The "vibration method" mentioned in paragraph 3 (above) consists of placing the tips of the fingers or the palm of the hand on the part to be tested and tapping with the rod held in the other hand. The tapping should be gentle at first and only increased if found necessary.

With this method, the degree of stability is ascertained by the amount and nature of vibration which is transmitted from the part under test to the fingers.

Accidents to Longshoremen at Halifax

The Halifax Board of Trade appointed a special committee in January to study methods of reducing the number of accidents among waterfront workers. The committee includes representatives of the shipping companies, the Halifax Harbour Commission, the Nova Scotia Longshoremen's Association and the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association. A member of the latter association stated that this group showed a serious deficit for the purposes of workmen's compensation, and that the present rate of assessment of 4 per cent per \$100 of payroll would have to be increased unless some means could be found of lessening the risks of longshore work.

The committee decided to investigate the situation thoroughly and endeavour to lessen the hazard so that an increase in the assessment would not be found necessary.

Safety of Sailors on Great Lakes

A recent issue of the *News-Chronicle*, of Port Arthur, Ontario, contained the following note on the overloading of ships, with special reference to shipping on the Great Lakes.

"The LABOUR GAZETTE for September contains reference to an international convention regarding the loading of merchant ships to which Canada has subscribed. The agreement divides the oceans into zones according to the hazards of weather conditions, and specifies the extent to which vessels may be loaded. Thirty nations have signed it. Made for the purpose of ensuring safety for sailors and aimed at a tendency of owners to order overloading, announcement of the agreement is a reminder of an agitation that was carried on with reference to the Great Lakes a few years ago. A number of accidents caused an outcry against the extent to which freighters were loaded during the fall and there was much talk of regulating acts. Not so much has been heard in this connection during the past few seasons. Vessel owners of the Great Lakes have shown every indication on their own part of taking all reasonable precautions. It is much better so than under pressure of an Act of Parliament."

Canadian Cement Plants again win Safety Trophy

The Portland Cement Association announced on January 8, from its headquarters at Chicago, that the highest honours in regard to successful accident prevention in the cement industry in the United States and Canada had been again awarded to two cement mills in Canada. It was stated that no workman at either of these two plants had missed a single day's pay through accidental injury.

The winning mills are those of the Canada Cement Company, Ltd., at Port Colborne, Ontario, and Exshaw, Alberta. As a result of the outstanding record of those plants, Canada takes her place as one of the leading countries in efficiency and safety of cement manufacture. The plants at Port Colborne and Exshaw had been presented with cast stone monuments for similar safety records during 1926 and 1928 respectively. New inscriptions will be engraved upon these monuments to commemorate the new awards.

Two delegates, elected by the workmen of each of the plants, will be invited to journey to Washington, D.C., at the expense of the Portland Cement Association to receive the award at the hands of high United States Government officials and in the presence of the leaders of the cement industry while in convention there.

Messrs. F. B. Kilbourn, general superintendent; L. M. MacDonald, superintendent; Jack Dempster, safety director, and J. Cuthbert, chairman of the safety committee, organized and carried on the successful campaign at the Port Colborne plant. Mr. W. D. Armstrong, superintendent, was responsible for the successful record at the Exshaw plant.

Safety Record at Moncton, N.B.

The *Daily Times*, of Moncton, N.B., in its issue of January 19, 1931, contained the following announcement:—

A record which possibly is unequalled in the operation of a public utility company of similar size to the Moncton Tramways, Electricity-Gas Co. Ltd., was established here on Saturday when the employees of the local concern completed a full year without a lost-time accident of any sort. During the year, 188,776 man hours' work were performed, a decided improvement over the figures of 1929, when 166,732 man hours' work were put in by the employees, and 1,144 man-hours were lost owing to accidents.

Some of the individual departments of the company's business show an even better record. In the Electric Power Station, meter

and engineering department, and in the gas compression station, meter and storeroom, the employees have gone for 24 months without a lost-time accident. In the electric line department 13 months have elapsed without any lost-time accidents while the gas line department and trolley operators, shop and track department have a record of 14 and 12 months respectively with no lost time on accident account.

Every department of the company's plant is supplied with a complete First Aid outfit, and in addition the company has a Davis inhalator, which takes the place of the less up-to-date pulmotor, in readiness for resuscitation purposes in cases of electric shock or drowning. The employees attend safety committee meetings, monthly, when all accidents and their causes are discussed and remedies suggested to prevent their recurrence. All employees have one hour's instructions in First Aid work fortnightly, this being on the company's time.

The Safety First precautions are in use in all of the plants of the Utilities Power and Light Corporation, of which the Moncton company is a subsidiary. Records are kept in every plant and comparisons made each month, the local plant having an enviable record in this respect. At this time of the year, particularly, accidents are most liable to occur through slipping and extraordinary precautions are taken against accidents of this nature.

As one means of accident prevention the company keeps in stock, for sale to their employees, special safety shoes which may be purchased at a reasonable price. The toe-cap of these shoes is so constructed as to withstand the pressure of a four hundred pound weight dropped from one foot in height upon the toe of the wearer, and the soles are constructed of a special durable material which is non-slipping and which wears almost like iron. These may be had either in the work type or as a dress shoe.

Safety Work at St. Thomas Foundries

A remarkable safety record was made in 1930 by the branch of the Canada Iron Foundries, Limited, at St. Thomas, Ontario. This plant had only two "lost-time" accidents last year, with a total number of hours when employees were absent from work of 384 out of a total of 337,435 hours worked. During 1930 the employees handled 15,691 tons of molten metal or an average of 1,307 tons a month. The St. Thomas foundry won the Hughes Memorial Safety Shield in 1927, the first year that a Safety First program was

in operation at the plant, while in the two following years it stood second in the inter-plant competition.

Safety Movement at Winnipeg

A joint meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade's industrial committee and accident prevention committee, together with members of the provincial Bureau of Labour and the Workmen's Compensation Board was held at Winnipeg on January 22, for the purpose of formulating plans for a campaign of safety work in local industrial plants. Mr. Charles F. Roland pointed out that preventive work was steadily increasing in Winnipeg, and that the Board of Trade committee, although without funds, had organized 22 groups for "industry in safety" work. Plans were being made, he said, for interesting plant executives in the appointment of safety directors in each plant, and it was believed that the available first aid men could direct this work.

Major C. K. Newcombe, commissioner of the Workmen's Compensation Board, told of the increase in fatal industrial accidents from 5 in 1924 to 51 in 1930, and showed how employers in Manitoba had paid out more than \$10,000,000 since the Workmen's Compensation Act came into force.

Mr. Edward McGrath, secretary of the Bureau of Labour, outlined the activities of the bureau and the safety work being carried on by the provincial government by means of a bi-monthly bulletin service, rigid inspection of plants, and first aid classes conducted nightly in the Bureau's offices. He expressed the opinion that every first aid man was an effective safety agent and asked employers to encourage their employees to learn first aid.

A suggestion that the safety work of the accident prevention bureau of the Board of Trade should be assisted financially by the Workmen's Compensation Board met with the approval of the meeting.

Safety Code for Abrasive Wheels

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has published, in its Safety Code Series, a Safety Code for the Use, Care and Protection of Abrasive Wheels. The Code is approved by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, the Grinding Wheel Manufacturers' Association, and the American Standard Association. The 1926 edition of this code had a very wide distribution, and was recognized as the most authoritative publication on the subject available. In order to keep pace with recent progress in the grinding wheel industry it was necessary to revise certain sections of the code,

but although a great many changes have been made they are all in detail only. In other words, the same general principles apply now as in the past. The importance of proper wheels, correct mounting, suitable machines, careful operation, and proper speed, are recognized as means of preventing wheel breakage, but as all of these things are dependent on human control it is considered essential that some form of mechanical guard be employed at all times.

The membership of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions includes the Department of Labour of Canada, and the Workmen's Compensation Boards of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec, while among the associate members are the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario, the Canadian National Safety League, and the Province of Quebec Safety League.

Prevalence of Home Accidents

Dr. Theodore B. Appel, Secretary of Health of Pennsylvania, states that a recent survey by one of the leading insurance companies elicited the rather astonishing fact that it was much safer for a person to be working in a factory than to be engaged in domestic duties. No less than 46 per cent of the injuries cared for by 22 visiting nurse associations in a metropolitan city arose out of domestic pursuits, and but 9 per cent happened while the injured person was at work. Among the domestic injuries nearly one-half were due to falls on or down stairs, over chairs and in bath tubs; and to slips on rugs or off the step ladder. It would appear that these types of home hazards deserve more consideration as a cause of disability than they have been receiving. Burns and scalds are next in importance as a cause of domestic injury. No less than 28 per cent of home casualties during 1930 were directly traced to the stove, grate, lamp and match hazards.

Dr. Appel points out that "while undoubtedly spectacular progress has been made in industrial establishments against accidents by means of improved safety appliances, physical examinations and personal instruction, a concentrated and regulated effort along these lines regarding the home has as yet not been made."

Conditions of Work in London Shops

Officials of the Corporation of the City of London (England) recently investigated the conditions of employment of shop assistants in the city with a view to reporting to the Government. The general impressions obtained from the inquiry were that conditions are not

up to the standard to be found in factories and workshops, and that vast improvements could be made if "workplaces" were defined so as to include shops. Establishments in the following categories were visited:—Bakers and pastrycooks; boot shops; butchers (including pork butchers); chemists; confectioners; cooked meats and tripe shops; dairies; depart-

mental stores; drapery (soft furnishing, etc.); tobacconists; wholesale establishments; fancy goods and toy shops; fishmongers and poultryers; greengrocers; fruiterers, and florists; grocers and provision dealers; hair-dressers and barbers; ironmongers and household stores; and newsvendors (mostly lock-up shops).

NOTES ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Courses in Aeronautics and Salesmanship at Saint John Vocational School

According to an announcement recently made by the officials of the Saint John Flying Club, arrangements have been made with the Saint John Vocational School for student pilots to take a course in aeronautics during the present winter months. The course will consist of 12 lectures to be given weekly, and the subjects to be covered are: theory of flight, sequence of flying instruction, navigation, meteorology, engines, rigging and air regulations.

A course in salesmanship will also be conducted at the Saint John Vocational School. This course will be open to persons now actually engaged as clerks, retailers, travelling salesmen, sales managers, department heads, etc.—as well as to persons who are taking up this vocation.

Vocational Education in the United States

Labour's responsibility for the successful promotion and operation of vocational training courses in the United States is emphasized in a pamphlet recently issued by the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Prepared at the request of Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour, the pamphlet tells what vocational education is and how it is carried out, and shows how advisory committees composed of representatives from the public schools and from the employer and worker groups are essential in setting up the most effective vocational training classes. "The specific purpose of vocational education as contemplated in the national Vocational Education Act," the pamphlet explains, "is to equip boys and girls and men and women for the effective pursuit of occupations. Such training prepares those of school age for advantageous entrance into skilled trades and occupations, and enables those who have left school for employment to receive further training which will fit them to do better work, command higher wages, and take advantage of opportunities for promotion. For this type of education to

be successful, it is necessary to have the fullest co-operation of employers and employees. Without the counsel and help of management and workers in industry, the school cannot operate an efficient program of training which will meet the needs of industry and equip those receiving the training to fit into employment with a minimum of difficulty."

As explained by Mr. Green in a letter addressed to organized labour and incorporated in the pamphlet, the publication was prepared to clear up "some misunderstanding among the members of labour organizations of our country regarding the aims and purposes of national and State vocational education laws."

Part Time Trade Schools in United States

A total enrollment of more than 600,000 persons in federally aided trade and industrial vocational schools in the United States in 1930—an increase of 10 per cent over 1929—is reported by Mr. Frank Cushman, chief of the trade and industrial service of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. "The rate of growth in enrollment in part-time trade schools during 1930," Mr. Cushman states, "exceeds that for any other type of school. This is particularly gratifying since it is through the part-time vocational schools that the best work is being done in training apprentices in different trade and industrial occupations. Under this plan apprentices who are receiving their practical training on the job supplement this training with education in such subjects as drawing, mathematics, and trade science, received at the part-time vocational school. The increase shown in the attendance at part-time schools indicates that the States are giving serious attention to the development of apprenticeship programs and that they are achieving tangible results.

"The enrollment in evening schools in 1930 showed an increase of 26 per cent over 1929. This increase constitutes good evidence that vocational training for persons who have left the regular schools and are already at work in industrial jobs is being effectively developed."

THE FISHING INDUSTRY IN CANADA IN 1929

THE fishing industry in Canada in 1929 is reviewed in an annual report recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with Dominion and Provincial Fisheries Departments. The report reviews the early history of Canadian fisheries, their wide diversity and the extent of the Canadian fishing grounds, the most of the Canadian fishing grounds, the most extensive in the world, and the quality of their product. Emphasizing the last feature, the report states that "it is an axiom among authorities that food fishes improve in proportion to the purity and coldness of the waters in which they are taken. Judged by this standard, the Canadian cod, halibut, herring, mackerel, whitefish and salmon are the peer of any in the world. It is possible, therefore, to state that by far the most valuable fisheries of the western hemisphere, if not of the globe, belong to Canada."

In 1929, there were larger catches of fish both on the Atlantic coast and in the Inland Fisheries but Pacific coast landings decreased by more than 80,000,000 pounds, and as much of this decrease was in the salmon fishery the net result of the year's fisheries operations in the Dominion as a whole was that the marketed value of the production was about \$1,500,000 less than in 1928, or \$53,518,521 as compared with \$55,050,973. However, the total for the year was \$2,916,000 above the average annual value of the preceding five year period.

Notwithstanding the decrease in its production, British Columbia continued well in the lead among the provinces in point of marketed value. Forty-five per cent of the production value for the Dominion for the year is credited to British Columbia, thirty-five per cent to the Maritime Provinces, eight per cent to the Prairie Provinces and the Yukon Territory combined, seven per cent to Ontario, and five per cent to Quebec.

During 1929 the total investment in the industry increased by more than \$4,000,000 and reached the sum of \$62,336,057. The greater part of the increase, or \$2,710,914 was in the capital invested in vessels and boats and gear used in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish, and the total amount so invested reached \$33,842,002. The investment in fish canning and curing establishments was increased by \$1,552,772, notwithstanding that there was a decrease in the number of lobster and salmon canneries and in the number of reduction plants.

Among the major fisheries, the salmon fishery ranked first in importance during the year, the marketed value of its products being \$15,008,825. In 1928 the cod fishery ranked second to the salmon fishery and the lobster fishery was third in importance. In 1929, however, the lobster fishery came into second place, with marketed value figures of \$5,696,542, or an increase of something more than \$512,000, and the cod fishery was third with a value of \$5,394,636 as compared with \$6,285,777 in 1928. Halibut marketed value was \$4,832,296, an increase of more than a million dollars. In the case of herring the marketed value of \$3,186,669 represented an increase of some \$80,000. The catch in the pilchard fishery, which is carried on in British Columbia only and has become of rapidly increasing importance with the growing utilization of the fish in producing fish meal and oil, was larger than it had been in 1928, but, in many cases, the oil content was not as great as it had been in the former year and the marketed value of the products of the fishery, \$2,199,834, showed a drop of some \$360,000. Whitefish continued the most valuable among the inland fishes and the landings had a marketed value of \$2,453,703, an increase of some \$260,000. As in 1928, the haddock, pickerel, sardine, smelt, and trout fisheries, respectively, yielded marketed returns of more than \$1,000,000.

The industry in 1929 gave employment to 80,373 persons as compared with 78,219 in the previous year. Of the total personnel engaged during the year, 64,083 were employed in the primary operations as compared with 62,785 in 1928, and 16,290 were persons employed in fish canning and curing establishments, an increase of more than 800 over the previous year.

Fish Canning and Curing Establishments

As pointed out in the report, the fish canning and curing industry is confined to the sea fisheries of the Maritime provinces, Quebec and British Columbia. There were in operation in 1929 a total of 730 establishments classified as follows: lobster canneries, 354; salmon canneries, 64; clam canneries, 23; sardine canneries, 3; other fish canneries, 5; fish curing establishments, 242; and reduction plants, 39.

Employees, Wages and Hours.—The total number of persons given employment during any portion of the year was 16,367. Of this total, 660 are classified as salaried employees; 11,122 as wage earners, and 4,585 as contract or piece workers. The total number of employees shows an increase of 933 over the

preceding year, the increase being divided among the three classifications as follows: salaried employees, 30; wage earners, 543; contract and piece workers, 360. The total paid to all employees in 1929 was \$5,411,855 which amount was divided among the various groups of workers as follows: salaried employees, \$951,669; wage earners, \$3,668,802; contract and piece workers, \$791,384. The total amount shows an increase of \$150,759 over the previous year.

The period of highest employment in this industry is from May to September, June being the peak month. Exclusive of contract and piece workers (for which no monthly statistics of employment are available) the total number of wage earners in June 1929 was 9,727, of which 6,450 were male employees and 3,277 were female workers.

The total number of days worked by all plants during the year 1929 was 75,544, or an average per plant of 103.5 days. An arrangement of the returns of the establishments in groups according to certain specified periods of time in operation gives the data in another form, as follows: 330 establishments are shown as having operated for periods of less than 60 days during the year; 159 for periods of from 60 to 119 days; 120 for periods of from 120 to 179 days; 47 from 180 to 239 days; and 74 for periods covering 240 days and over. In the last classification are 45 fish curing establishments, 11 reduction plants, 8 lobster canneries, 6 salmon canneries, 3 clam canneries, and one other fish cannery. The average number of hours worked per day by wage-earners in the industry in

1929 was nine, and the average number of hours per week, 54.5. A compilation of the returns of the number of wage-earners according to the number of hours worked in month of highest employment, shows that 3,647 wage-earners were recorded as working eight hours or less per day; 3,500 as working nine hours; 6,043 as working ten hours; and 268 as working over ten hours.

Fishing Bounty

Under the authority of "An Act to encourage the Development of the Sea Fisheries and the Building of Fishing Vessels" the sum of \$160,000 is appropriated annually by the Governor in Council. It is distributed under the name of Fishing Bounty by the Department of Fisheries amongst fishermen and fishing vessel and boat owners on the Atlantic coast, under regulations made from time to time by the Governor in Council.

For the year 1929, payment was made on the following basis: To owners of vessels entitled to receive bounty, \$1 per registered ton; payment to the owner of any one vessel not to exceed \$80; to vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty \$7.50 each; to owners of boats measuring not less than 12 feet keel, \$1 per boat; to boat fishermen entitled to receive bounty, \$6.65 each.

There were 9,546 bounty claims paid. In the preceding year there were 9,390 bounty claims paid. The total amount paid in 1929 was \$159,762.65 allocated as follows: to 546 vessels and their crews, \$40,282.00; to 9,000 boats and their crews, \$119,480.65.

Working Hours of Builders in Western Australia

Hours of work for bricklayers, stonemasons and plasterers in Western Australia recently formed the subject of an award by the State Arbitration Board. A previous award had fixed them at 44 in the week with a minimum wage of 2s. 8d. per hour. In view of the present depressed state of the industry the Master Builders' and Contractors' Association applied to the State Arbitration Court in November for a new award, embodying provisions for the introduction of a 48-hour week and considerable reductions in wages.

The new award, which was issued in November, maintains the 44-hour working week. The President, in announcing the decision of the Court, said that it was generally acknowledged that workers in the building trade should have fewer hours per week than the normal or standard week. For many years past, the working week in this industry throughout Australia had been 44 hours. The reason for this was not hard to find. The industry had the pecu-

liar characteristic that the worker in it must follow the job. He could not very well shift his home with his job, but must be prepared to spend, if necessary, a great deal of time in travelling which was not included as part of the week's work. It followed that the building workers, in respect to hours, constituted a class by themselves and could not be compared with the workers in other industries or callings. Whatever doubt there might be as to the justice of reducing the hours of work from the standard of 48 in the week in other industries, there could be no doubt that from a comparative standpoint, the workers in this industry deserved special consideration.

The President added that the wages on which the hourly pay would be calculated would be as follows: the basic wage would be at the rate of £4 6s. per week; the margin for skilled workers, £1 4s. per week; lost time, 11s.; total £6 1s. The hourly rate would thus be 2s. 9d.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Unemployment Insurance

In view of the general prevalence of unemployment, particular interest attaches to an analysis of the present legislation of different countries relating to unemployment insurance, published by the International Labour Office in the January number of the *International Labour Review*. It takes the form of two tables, the first of which deals with the scope of insurance laws (showing the limitations as regards the trades or occupations covered, as regards earnings and as regards age), while the second deals with the financial organization of the various insurance systems (giving in detail the contributions of the public authorities, employers, and workers respectively, and indicating the benefits paid and the period for which they are paid).

In an introductory note attention is drawn to the substantial progress made in legislation on unemployment insurance since 1919, when the First Session of the International Labour Conference adopted a resolution on the subject. At the beginning of that year, the number of workers insured against unemployment was estimated at from 4,500,000 to 5,000,000, the main body (3,700,000) being found in Great Britain, the only country where at that time insurance was compulsory, and then only for certain industries. To-day, unemployment insurance in the form of a compulsory system is in force in ten countries and, if the countries with voluntary insurance are added, about 47,500,000 workers in all are covered.

The following are the figures for the several countries:—

Countries with compulsory insurance:

	Insured persons
Australia: Queensland.. . . .	137,000*
Austria.. . . .	1,300,000*
Bulgaria.. . . .	287,000
Germany.. . . .	16,738,000
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.. . . .	12,100,000
Irish Free State.. . . .	284,000
Italy.. . . .	2,600,000*
Poland.. . . .	1,033,000
Switzerland (9 cantons).. . . .	150,000*
U. S. S. R.. . . .	10,000,000**
Total.. . . .	44,629,000

Countries with voluntary insurance:

Belgium.. . . .	628,000
Czechoslovakia.. . . .	1,129,000
Denmark.. . . .	288,000
Finland.. . . .	—***
France.. . . .	200,000
Netherlands.. . . .	388,000
Norway.. . . .	43,000
Switzerland (14 cantons).. . . .	165,000*
Total.. . . .	2,841,000

* Estimate.

** Estimate. Since October 9, 1930, the authorities have suspended all insurance benefits until further notice, owing to the situation of the labour market.

*** No estimate available.

Unemployment and Public Works

A report of nearly 200 pages on Unemployment and Public Works has been issued by the International Labour Office containing the results of research into the utilization of public works as a means of counteracting unemployment.

This question has been the subject of consideration by the International Labour Organization from the very beginning of its existence. By a Recommendation adopted at Washington in 1919, it was proposed that Governments should "co-ordinate the execution of all work undertaken under public authority, with a view to reserving such work as far as practicable for periods of unemployment." In 1927 the Joint Committee on Economic Crises appointed by the Economic and Financial Committees of the League and the International Labour Office drew up a list of points which it was desirable to investigate, and it is on the basis of this plan that the Office pursued the researches of which the outcome is now being made public.

The report deals first with the economic justification for the policy of advance planning of public works—its cost, its effect on industry, and the limitations to its operation. This is followed by a general survey of the legislative and administrative measures adopted in different countries for such advance planning. A number of administrative problems involved—multiplicity of authorities, recruitment of labour, etc.—are next discussed. The financial problems entailed by the application of the policy are considered in a special chapter.

While advance planning is still applied only on a restricted scale, most countries have at one time or another put public works in hand earlier than would have been the case in ordinary circumstances. The second part of the report summarizes what has actually been done in this respect in recent years in fifteen of the chief industrial countries, the particulars given being avowedly presented as examples of the policy in operation rather than as a complete or exhaustive record of the steps taken. Where possible, statistics are given showing the number of workmen given employment and the cost of the works undertaken.

A summary of the main points covered by the study, together with a number of conclusions drawn from the facts set out, complete the volume.

Labour Problems Involved in European Union

The effort towards European union, which is being undertaken in Geneva at present by a special Committee of the League of Nations,

concerns the International Labour Organization from several points of view. Although, strictly speaking, all the questions dealt with by the Organization are of a world-wide character, there are some which are principally the concerns of Europe and which the development of European co-operation might help to solve. Several of these questions are reviewed in a memorandum of the Office which has been submitted to the Commission of Inquiry for European Union.

The memorandum begins by referring to three questions, each of which concerns a particular industry: the regulation of conditions of labour in coal mines, the conditions of labour on the shipping of great rivers, and the automatic coupling of railway wagons.

The coal problem is especially pressing in European mines on account of the depression from which they are suffering. After certain preliminary technical studies undertaken on the request of the Assembly of the League of Nations, the International Labour Conference discussed last year the question of hours of work in coal mines, without however obtaining

the necessary majority for a Draft Convention, and this question has again been placed on the agenda of this year's Session. The problem of inland navigation is also of special interest to Europe since the continent possesses several of the great international rivers of the world. With regard to the automatic coupling of railway wagons, which is already in use in North America and Japan, the Office, with the co-operation of the parties concerned, is considering whether it would not be desirable, from the point of view of accident prevention, to introduce these methods on the great railway systems of Europe.

Besides these three special questions the report refers to three others which are of more general interest, but also possess certain aspects of primary interest to Europe: these are migration, unemployment and the agricultural crisis. In conclusion, the memorandum considers the question whether it would be desirable or even possible for a European labour organization to be set up within the International Labour Organization itself.

STUDIES ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Results of an Inquiry Undertaken by the International Labour Office on Suggestion of Canadian Delegates

THE Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva in 1928, adopted the following resolution proposed by Mr. H. H. Champ, Employers' Delegate from Canada, seconded by the Canadian workers' adviser, Mr. R. J. Tallon (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1928, page 747):—

"Whereas it is contended that a policy of active collaboration between employers and employed, such as exists in certain countries, has resulted both in an improvement in the level of real wages and working conditions, and also in greater and more economical production; and Whereas the economies resulting from such collaboration can also be made available for the benefit alike of the employers, employed and the community as a whole; Therefore be it resolved: That this Conference requests the Governing Body to consider the advisability of instructing the International Labour Office to follow with due attention the progress of the spirit of collaboration between employers and employed and to report on the subject from time to time."

The International Labour Office subsequently carried out the suggestion contained in this resolution and has now published the first volume in a series of Studies on Industrial Relations, giving particulars of the plans adopted by leading concerns in the principal industrial countries of the world for establish-

ing and maintaining, on a permanent basis, satisfactory relations with their employees.

A World-Wide Movement

The report notes that much of the impetus for the study of industrial relations was derived from North America, and recalls the study of Industrial Relations in the United States and Canada that was made in 1927 by Mr. H. B. Butler, the Deputy Director of the Office at Geneva (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1927, page 985). In America great stress is now laid on establishing good relations between employers and workers, and the same subject has been studied, sometimes under Government auspices, and sometimes on the initiative of employers' and workers' organizations, in Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Finland, the Netherlands, and Sweden. National Economic Councils have been established in Germany and France, while in Great Britain regular consultations are now held between representative employers' and trade union organizations.

Object of the Series

The object of the present series of studies is "to ascertain the actual development of the relations between employers and workers, both in the works and in collective negotiation be-

tween representative organizations. This development naturally differs to some extent from country to country, as it must necessarily be largely influenced by the conditions in which industry has grown up, by national habits of thought and other factors of a national character. But it may none the less be found that its general problems are common to all countries and that, despite diversities in method, the attempts to solve them proceed on general principles which are largely similar.

The countries covered in the present volume are Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, and the Saar. The industries involved are boot and shoe manufacture, coal mining, electrical equipment, and passenger transport. All of the undertakings are generally recognized as successful representatives of their industries and countries, and many are of world-wide importance. In every case the study, after a brief introduction dealing with the general history of the firm, its size, the number of workpeople, its capitalization, and so forth, deals with the organization and administration of industrial relations, including the internal organization of the industrial relations department of the particular firm, a history of its relations with the employers' organizations and trade unions, and a description of the works councils or other bodies in operation in connection with the firm. Full information is given with regard to the functioning of the system of industrial relations, the procedure with regard to employment, management, training, apprenticeship and education, health and sanitation, accident prevention, pensions, profit-sharing and co-partnership, insurance, savings plans and various forms of welfare activities. In each case special reference is made to the extent to which the active collaboration of management and workpeople is concerned in the actual organization and functioning of these various schemes.

A second series of studies is in preparation, which will, it is hoped, as far as possible, cover industries and countries not touched in the first series. This second series will include among others, studies of industrial relations in the Fiat Motor Works, Italy, and the Sandviken Steel Works, Sweden. The following paragraphs indicate the general nature of the several plans, full details of which will be found in the report itself.

The Siemens Works

The report gives a description and history of the undertakings of the Siemens-Schuckert Works, and proceeds to describe the organization and administration of its industrial re-

lations department. The working of industrial relations at Siemensstadt is the resultant of the operation of two factors which are often considered to be inconsistent: in the first place, the thorough-going application of the principles of scientific method to all industrial relationships; and in second place, the development of essentially personal relations between the head of the firm and his workpeople, on the basis of an old tradition of family contacts. The mere framework of industrial relations is, indeed, the same at Siemensstadt as in all other German firms, for it is constituted by legislation and collective agreement. The particular significance of Siemensstadt resides in the fact that it represents the filling in of this framework on the largest scale and in the most complete manner. The organization of industrial relations in the Siemens firms has been carried to a very high pitch in efficiency. The industrial relations policy of the firms is very completely centralized in the Industrial Relations Department, and the application of the policy is loyally and effectively carried out in the works, where every detail is in charge of some highly qualified official. On the side of the workers, the fact that a large number of works council representatives devote their whole time to questions of industrial relations would appear to ensure that the interests and desires of the workpeople can be centralized, systematized and discussed with the representatives of the management with the fullest possible recognition of principles and attention to details.

"Siemensstadt is undoubtedly a remarkable example, in a firm of the largest size, of the maintenance of direct personal relations between management and the workers side by side with and in addition to the relations through representation provided for by the works councils and otherwise. It is a striking illustration of the view that the application of legal machinery for ensuring industrial relations is not inconsistent with the retention and even the development of freer and less formal contacts between management and the workers."

Lens Mining Company

The main conclusion reached from the study of the arrangements of this company is the stress that is laid upon voluntary agreements, leading to a general spirit of collaboration and devotion to common interests. This spirit governs industrial relations in regard to recruiting, stability of employment, hours of work, and more especially the fixing of wages. Throughout, the company allows the workers a large share in the control of social institutions, for which at the same time the company pays most of the costs.

London Traffic Combine

The general principles of industrial relations in the Combine are stated as follows:—

(1) Basic conditions of work are regulated in accordance with collective agreements. In all cases the Combine has been associated with other undertakings engaged in passenger transport in the negotiations with the trade unions which led to these collective agreements.

(2) The Combine remains in direct contact with the trade unions concerned, and makes direct settlements with them on matters which concern its employees.

(3) In conjunction with the trade unions concerned the Combine has set up a wide variety of schemes to facilitate industrial relations within the Combine.

(4) Negotiations between the Combine and the trade unions and between management and workers cover wages, hours, and conditions of service. They expressly exclude questions of management and discipline.

(5) Nothing in the various schemes is to be taken to cancel the regular channels by which employees communicate with the officials and officers on matters which concern them, it being understood that every employee shall, in the first instance, address his case to the official immediately over him, or through him to the official or officer authorized to deal with it. It is a general principle that all disputes shall be dealt with in the first place locally and as rapidly as possible.

The State Mines of the Saar Basin

The most striking feature of the organization of industrial relations in the Saar Mines is found to lie in the constant endeavour of the Mines Administration to work in contact with the trade unions as far as this is possible—contact in collective negotiations for fixing the conditions of work in the mines; contact in conciliation committees for the settlement of disputes arising during employment between the management and members of the staff; and contact for the adjustment of the details and the carrying into effect of all measures affecting the workers' conditions. Thus, to a certain extent, the mines administration and the workers' organizations came to depend on each other for the realization of their respective economic and social programs. Their relations rapidly grew so extensive that they eclipsed all other institutions aiming at the same ends. The workers' committees elected under the former German legislation play only a very secondary part compared with them.

"In other words," this section concludes, "the management of the mines has sought to obtain the good-will of the workers, not by

bestowing favours and privileges but by a system of consideration and confidence. Its aim has been less to exert a direct influence on the worker's mind than to adapt its methods to his demands and wishes. Knowing that he was devoted to his trade union, it chose the latter as the foundation for its system of industrial relations. At the same time it recommended all its engineers to try, in their daily working relations with their men, not so much to obtain formal discipline as to understand them, to make themselves understood by them, and so to create a psychological atmosphere favourable to collaboration."

The Bata Boot and Shoe Company

Bata founded this business at Zlin in 1894 when he set up a shoemaker's shop. In 1928 he had 12,000 workers and a daily productive capacity of 75,000 pairs of shoes.

"In its essential principle," the report states, "Bata's entire system can be reduced to a policy of efficiency. The world production of shoes, he says, is only 900 million pairs per year, whereas there are 2,000 million human beings. If only two pairs a year are allowed for each person, it will be seen how wide the margin is between supplies and requirements. To provide mankind with the shoe that it needs, it is not enough to increase production; cost prices must be reduced; in other words, efficiency must be increased. This is the end that Bata has set out to attain and to which he has subordinated his entire organization."

This notion of "service," which Bata invokes to justify his industrial activities, he extends to his staff. To serve the undertaking and so help to satisfy a need of mankind should be the intention of every one of his workers. But Bata does not believe that such a frame of mind can be induced by moral suasion alone, and it is in putting this view into practice that the originality of his scheme becomes manifest. By means of workshop autonomy, the sharing of profits and losses, collective piece wages, commissions and bonuses, he has set out to establish a real community of interests between his undertaking and each of his workers. Without in any way decentralizing the management, he has so distributed responsibilities that the earnings of most of his staff depend on the results of their work, or on that of the team to which they belong or which they direct. The greater the responsibility the closer the connection between earnings and output. He has thus striven to make his workers the arbiters of their own fate and to make them feel that they have a personal interest in the suc-

cess of the undertaking. Briefly, the working of the entire system as organized at Zlin depends upon two psychological factors: the personality of the chief and the special nature of the labour employed.

The "original principle underlying Bata's undertaking is said to lie in the breaking up of the large undertaking into a multitude of

small autonomous workshops; and the endeavour to develop in the wage earner a real sense of being an essential part of the undertaking, and to transform him, to some extent and in proportion to the responsibilities he carries, into a collaborator having a direct interest in production."

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN 1930 AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS

THE Department of Labour is furnished monthly with reports from local trade unions throughout the country, showing their membership and the number of members out of work from which the Department compiles the percentage of unemployment among organized workers in Canada from month to month. During the year 1930 an average of 1,742 unions made returns each month covering a membership average of 206,217 persons.

The general industrial depression which existed during 1930 affected the trade union situation to a marked degree, the unemployment level throughout the year being substantially higher than for some years past. Depressed conditions were most noticeable in the building and construction trades, where the programme of operations for the year showed marked curtailment from previous years. The transportation industries also suffered noteworthy employment losses due chiefly to the small grain movement throughout the year.

During January, 1930, the employment tendency was upward from the previous month, the improvement, however, being but fractional and caused by heightened activity in the garment trades. In February the building trade and steam railway operation were responsible for the slight drop in available work recorded from January. At the end of March the same level of activity was shown as in January, indicative of a slight gain from February conditions. This improvement continued throughout April, the building trades showing the most pronounced gains, though employment in practically all trades tended slightly upward. The percentage of 9.0 shown at the close of the month was the most favourable point reached during the year. Conditions in May and June did not maintain the upward trend of April, employment in these two months showing some falling off due, in the former month to pronounced reductions in the manufacturing industries, principally the garment trades and in the latter month to inactivity for building tradesmen. A slightly better situation was reported in July from the previous month, the recovery shown in the gar-

ment trades being a large factor in this employment advance. Among transportation workers also a somewhat greater volume of activity was apparent. During August and September very little variation from July conditions was shown, the tendency, however, being in a less favourable direction. Unemployment continued to rise steadily until the close of the year, the contractions being more extensive each month, until on the last day of December the percentage of idleness stood at 17.0, being the peak of unemployment for the year.

Accident Compensation in Ontario in 1930

The following figures show the number of accidents reported and awards made by the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario during 1929 and 1930.

	1929	1930
Total accidents reported..	87,103	69,267
Fatalities.....	510	520
Total awards for compensation and medical aid..	\$8,012,157 78	\$7,423,018 82
Medical aid (only).....	\$1,385,524 62	\$1,336,046 05

In the past twelve months reports on 1,046 injuries were received involving money awards of \$100 or more, and making a total of \$1,141,846.71, or almost \$1,100 per case. Classes 7 (rolling mills, steel works, etc.), 9 (fabrication of structural steel, locomotives, boilers, etc.), 12 (manufacture of painting, chemicals, etc.), and 19 (printing; manufacture of paper, etc.) were the hardest hit by those losses.

The Women's Minimum Wage Commission of the province of Quebec has begun an investigation into the wages paid to working women in factories producing paper, corrugated boxes, corsets, and brassieres. Another investigation into wages in the fur industry is also in progress.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1930

THE work of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter, October to December, 1930, indicated greater activity during that period than in the corresponding quarter of 1929, as there was shown an increase of 33 per cent in vacancies offered and of 35 per cent in placements effected in regular and casual employment. The gain registered was due in both cases to projects undertaken under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, including work on parks, highways, drains sewers, bridges, etc., which provided labour for many workers who otherwise would have been unemployed. Provincially, Quebec was the only province to record declines both in vacancies and in placements, while Manitoba reported a decrease in the latter division only. The gains, as in the former comparison, were largely due, in each province, to the relief program already referred to in the construction and maintenance group. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period, October to December, 1930.

From the chart on page 225 which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Service for the month of December, it will be noted that the trend of the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications was downward during the month of October, followed by an upward course during the remainder of the quarter, which became very marked in both instances during the latter half of December, and at the end of the quarter was 13 points above, for vacancies, and 14 points higher, for placements, than the levels attained at the close of December, 1929. During the period, October to December, 1930,

there was a ratio of 59.0 vacancies and 57.6 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 68.2 vacancies and 65.6 placements during the corresponding quarter of 1929.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,617, of applications registered 2,741, and of placements effected 1,579, in contrast with a daily average of 1,214 vacancies, 1,780 applications and 1,167 placements in regular and casual employment during the last quarter of 1929.

During the three months, October to December, 1930, the offices reported that they had made 125,394 references of persons to positions and had effected a total of 121,529 placements, of which 42,275 were in regular employment and 79,254 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 32,847 were of men and 9,428 of women, while casual work was found for 67,094 men and 12,160 women. Comparison with the same period in 1929 showed that 89,853 placements were then made, of which 54,210 were in regular employment and 35,643 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 174,940 men and 36,089 women, a total of 211,029, in contrast with the registration of 137,058 persons during the same period of 1929. Employers notified the Service during October to December, 1930, of 124,437 vacancies, of which 100,347 were for men and 24,090 were for women, as compared with 93,449 opportunities for work during the corresponding period in 1929.

On page 224 of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Service for the month of December, 1930.

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	119	10	108	83	4	79	236	139	7	2,493	1,322	1,125
Animal products edible.....	35		34	11	1	10	4	3		72	29	44
Fur and its products.....							6	6		59	31	26
Leather and its products.....										227	127	99
Lumber and its products.....	7	5	3	6	2	4	11	8		11		11
Musical instruments.....							1	1				
Pulp and paper products.....	3	2	1				34	23	6	191	69	110
Rubber products.....				2		2	4	4		39	32	7
Textile products.....	1		1	1		1	74	6	1	183	116	56
Plant products edible.....	1		1	24		24	7	9		309	147	161
Plant products, n.e.s.....				5		5	2	2		106	71	35
Wood distillates.....										135	9	126
Chemical and allied products.....							1			167	74	85
Clay, glass and stone.....	1						20	20		42	31	11
Electric current.....										143	125	18
Electric apparatus.....				8		8	7	7		158	91	65
Iron and steel products.....	50	3	47	22	1	21	41	31		451	255	204
Non-ferrous metal products.....										99	63	21
Mineral products.....	8		8	4		4	2	3		58	31	27
Miscellaneous.....	13		13				22	16		43	21	19
Logging	34	31	1	22	20	2	1,022	1,114	4	2,129	1,838	11
Fishing and Hunting				6	6					4	1	3
Farming	20	16	3	9	4	5	57	53	4	1,196	765	422
Mining	2	1	1				22	11		71	80	16
Coal.....												
Metallic ores.....	2	1	1				16	5		30	53	4
Non-metallic ores.....							6	6		41	27	12
Communication	7	1	6							15	9	10
Transportation	312	11	295	7	4	3	56	42	11	699	182	513
Forwarding and storage.....	44		44	1	1		21	7	11	384	105	279
Railway.....	2	2		4	3					76	11	65
Shipping and stevedoring.....	266	9	251	2		2	35	35		220	63	153
Air.....										19	3	16
Construction and Maintenance	229	122	107	420	326	102	840	811	1	46,868	10,755	36,075
Railway.....	49	33	13	108	88	36	204	205		303	272	31
Highway.....	86	64	22	116	77	39	166	166		41,831	8,293	33,283
Building and other.....	94	25	72	196	161	27	470	440	1	4,734	2,190	2,761
Services	1,475	227	1,147	1,880	207	1,632	1,778	1,159	349	15,851	4,893	9,194
Governmental.....	23	1	22	4	4		5	3	2	1,081	668	423
Hotel and restaurant.....	54	12	32	28	13	15	99	80	5	618	406	90
Professional.....	119	21	83	25	5	20	142	28	99	646	239	372
Recreational.....	19	1	14	7	3	4	2	2		464	120	342
Personal.....	116	1	119	455	10	445	149	93	56	4,224	230	3,983
Household.....	1,144	191	877	1,360	171	1,148	1,379	952	187	8,776	3,214	3,984
Farm household.....				1	1		2	1		42	16	
Trade	186	15	169	39	16	23	200	121	11	1,533	530	966
Retail.....	115	14	99	38	16	22	76	47	11	1,299	437	826
Wholesale.....	71	1	70	1		1	124	74		234	93	140
Finance	31	1	30	5		5	10	6		76	25	46
All Industries	2,415	435	1,867	2,471	587	1,851	4,221	3,456	387	70,939	20,400	48,381
Men.....	1,116	202	908	1,085	402	691	2,638	2,392	197	60,629	16,309	43,973
Women.....	1,299	233	959	1,386	185	1,160	1,583	1,064	190	10,310	4,091	4,408

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1930

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
150	20	126	217	31	182	255	87	166	367	131	228	3,920	1,744	2,021
6	3	3	70	5	65	6	4	2	47	9	38	245	51	193
12	3	9	9	2	7	3	3	1	1	1	1	11	6	5
2	1	1	28	3	25	28	17	11	79	52	23	388	215	166
23	8	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	15	1	14
15	1	13	2	2	1	2	1	1	5	6	31	311	108	185
19	1	18	32	7	25	24	11	13	7	1	6	50	41	9
1	1	1	8	6	2	4	4	4	15	3	11	285	125	79
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	8	431	178	253
6	2	6	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	134	79	55
6	6	14	4	2	2	7	5	2	1	1	1	136	10	126
34	1	32	20	2	18	37	7	29	16	15	16	211	99	103
1	1	1	7	5	2	103	11	92	26	8	8	101	70	27
2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	1	167	145	23
22	22	22	13	3	10	3	3	3	13	4	9	209	102	104
370	527	.....	1,371	1,368	2	1,075	1,072	.....	64	14	49	719	314	400
17	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	11	6	5	111	69	27
1,179	1,032	156	1,267	1,121	60	2,185	1,850	355	20	1	19	204	51	154
23	3	5	40	24	11	662	642	14	2	1	1	103	39	55
23	3	5	27	22	.....	459	453	.....	2	2	.....	30	24	3
.....	.....	.....	13	2	11	201	187	14	23	21	.....	96	85	10
1	.....	1	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	10	3	7	271	225	44
46	16	22	141	33	109	98	15	83	7	3	4	38	17	21
32	15	9	88	10	79	98	15	83	351	22	329	1,710	325	1,365
4	1	3	53	23	30	.....	.....	.....	205	7	198	873	160	703
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	5	6	150	45	105
5,388	183	5,207	4,222	590	3,626	6,198	3,001	3,195	135	10	125	658	117	531
.....	.....	.....	285	108	176	168	161	7	186	7	186	29	3	26
5,236	154	5,088	3,410	246	3,213	5,530	2,598	2,945	622	416	.....	68,739	16,581	52,085
152	29	119	527	236	237	500	242	243	196	3,564	205	60,141	11,794	48,154
4,119	1,163	2,849	2,524	1,013	1,453	2,342	882	1,447	622	205	7,295	3,739	3,739	3,665
12	1	10	23	7	16	37	9	28	4,574	793	3,772	68,739	16,581	52,085
223	145	79	90	60	24	78	73	3	181	3	1,303	1,048	266	266
80	29	51	158	90	58	68	17	51	7	140	64	74	1,330	853
54	3	51	51	6	44	34	12	30	36	14	22	1,221	707	523
439	3	427	662	18	649	408	182	382	3	64	74	31	38	1,312
3,205	880	2,231	1,358	669	662	1,505	442	953	33	1	32	664	148	517
106	102	.....	182	163	.....	212	147	.....	977	53	920	7,430	590	6,981
366	34	330	351	21	327	191	32	159	1,588	709	842	20,315	7,228	10,884
233	25	207	204	19	184	118	19	99	7	6	.....	552	436	.....
133	9	123	147	2	143	73	13	60	277	56	220	3,143	825	2,209
22	4	17	5	2	3	12	2	10	220	178	178	2,303	618	1,625
11,681	2,996	8,713	10,140	4,205	5,773	13,021	7,586	5,429	57	15	42	840	207	576
7,656	1,802	5,990	8,339	3,230	4,997	11,130	6,712	4,423	11	1	10	172	41	121
4,025	1,194	2,723	1,801	975	776	1,891	874	1,006	9,549	2,610	6,853	124,437	42,275	79,254
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,798	5,915	938	100,347	32,847	67,094
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	812	24,090	9,428	24,090	9,428	12,160

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN DECEMBER, 1930

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on January 1, was 7,511, their employees numbering 912,400 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for

December was 1,904, having an aggregate membership of 219,641 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 67 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period of various classes of building construction.

(1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of January, 1931, as Reported by the Employers

As is customary at the beginning of the year, employment on January 1, 1931, showed a pronounced curtailment, which, however involved a rather smaller number of workers than that indicated on the same dates of 1930 and 1929. In spite of this smaller falling-off (which was partly due to the stabilizing effect of unemployment relief work), employment was at a lower level than on the same date in the two preceding years, although it was higher than on January 1 of any of the years 1921-28. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,511 firms, whose payrolls declined from 974,918 persons on December 1 to 912,400 at the beginning of January, a decrease of approximately 62,500 persons, or 6.4 per cent. Reflecting this contraction, the index (based upon the 1926 average employment as 100) stood at 101.7 on January 1, 1931, as compared with 108.5 in the preceding month, and with 111.2, 109.1, 100.7, 95.9, 90.7, 84.9, 89.8, 87.3, 78.8 and 88.8 on the same date in 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Manufacturing, construction, transportation, mining, communications and trade reported large seasonal contractions as compared with December, while logging registered improvement.

Employment by Economic Areas

All except the Maritime Provinces recorded declines, those in Quebec and Ontario, where manufactures are especially important in the industrial distribution, being most extensive.

Maritime Provinces.—There was an increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces on January 1; this occurred chiefly in transportation, due to the opening of the winter ports, and in construction, as a result of unemployment relief work, while logging was also seasonally more active. On the other hand, manufacturing and mining showed seasonal curtailment. Statements were received from 565 firms employing 81,216 persons, compared with 74,553 at the beginning of December. Small gains had been noted on January 1, 1930, when the index was several points lower.

Quebec.—The decrease in Quebec was smaller than on the same date last year, but the situation was not so favourable as on January 1, 1930 and 1929. Manufacturing (notably of textile, food, lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco, leather; building material and iron and steel products), construction and transportation reported especially pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in mining and communications, while improvement was noted in retail trade and in highway and road construction, the latter as a result of unemployment relief plans. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the new year. The labour forces of the 1,730 co-operating employers aggregated 260,675 workers, as against 280,007 on December 1, 1930.

Ontario.—Manufacturing, construction and transportation showed the greatest curtailment in Ontario. Within the manufacturing division, textile, food, iron and steel, pulp and

paper and lumber reported the most extensive shrinkage. Logging, however, recorded an advance. A combined payroll of 366,252 persons was employed by the 3,339 firms whose returns were received, and who had 296,622 on their staffs on December 1. These contractions involved a larger proportion of the reported employees than those indicated on January 1, 1930, when the index was higher.

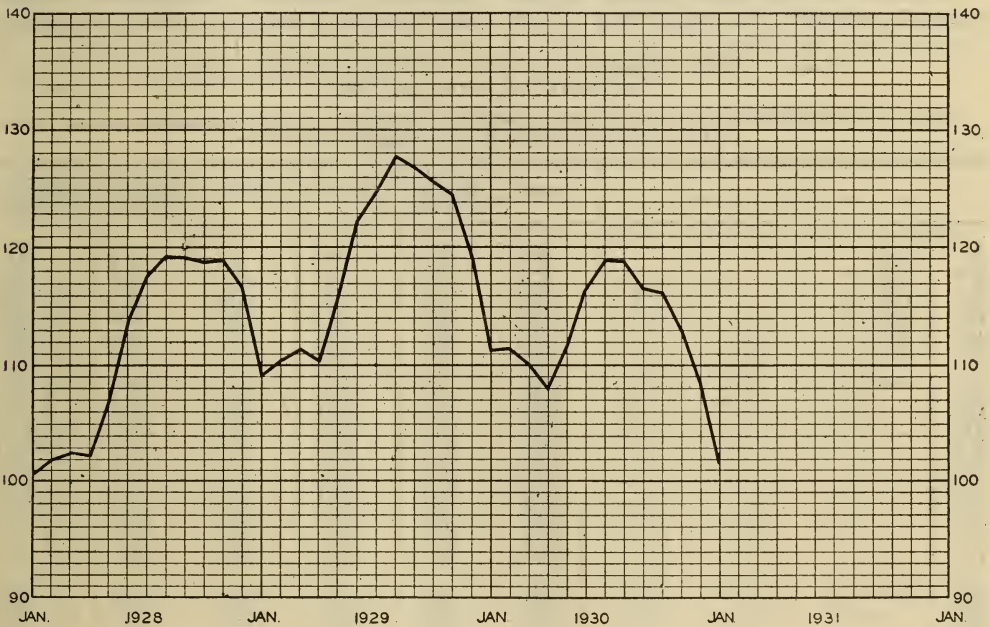
Prairie Provinces.—Declines involving a rather smaller percentage of payrolls than at

any of the eight preceding years. The 751 firms furnishing data reported 75,664 employees, as against 80,382 in the preceding month. Lumber, food and iron and steel factories, logging, transportation and trade recorded important curtailment, while there were gains in highway construction as a result of the unemployment relief program.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



the beginning of January, 1930, were noted in the Prairie Provinces, where employment was not so active as at the commencement of last year. Statistics were tabulated from 1,123 employers of 128,593 workers, or 14,761 less than on December 1. Construction reported especially noteworthy losses, but manufacturing, transportation, mining and trade were also slacker. On the other hand, logging registered improvement.

British Columbia.—The recessions in British Columbia were not so extensive as on January 1 last year, but the index was lower than at the beginning of 1930 and 1929, although the employment reported by employers was in greater volume than on the same date in

Employment by Cities

There were contractions in each of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment.

Montreal.—The decrease in Montreal involved a smaller number of workers than that registered on January 1, 1930; but the index on the date under review was lower than at the beginning of last year. Statements were received from 964 establishments with 135,506 employees, as compared with 143,108 in the preceding month. Important declines were

shown in transportation and in manufacturing, especially in food, textile, iron and steel and tobacco factories. On the other hand, additions to staffs were noted in road construction, as an unemployment relief measure, and retail trade was seasonally busier.

Quebec.—Manufactures reported a loss in employment in Quebec City, while construction afforded more employment; the 121 co-operating employers reduced their staffs from 13,154 persons on December 1, to 13,026 at the beginning of January. This decrease was less than that indicated on January 1 last year, and the index continued higher than on the same date in earlier years of the record.

Toronto.—Toronto firms reported a larger seasonal contraction than on January 1, 1930,

when employment was in much greater volume. There were declines in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in textiles, metals and foods; construction, transportation, services and trade were also slacker, but highway construction absorbed more workers in consequence of the unemployment relief scheme. Returns were tabulated from 1,057 employers with 118,258 workers, compared with 125,416 in their last report.

Ottawa.—Manufactures and construction registered seasonal curtailment, and trade also afforded less employment. The working forces of the 153 reporting establishments aggregated 13,079 persons, or 392 fewer than at the beginning of December. This reduction involved about the same number of employees as that

TABLE I—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100)

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1921.....	88.8	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7
Jan. 1, 1922.....	78.8	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9
Jan. 1, 1923.....	87.3	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3
Jan. 1, 1924.....	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Jan. 1, 1925.....	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Jan. 1, 1926.....	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Jan. 1, 1927.....	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1.....	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
April 1.....	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1.....	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1.....	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1.....	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1.....	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1.....	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1.....	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1.....	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1.....	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1.....	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	106.6	115.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
April 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Relative weight of employment by districts as at Jan. 1, 1931.....	100.0	8.9	28.6	40.1	14.1	8.3

recorded on the same date last year, when industrial activity was greater.

Hamilton.—Data were received from 226 firms in Hamilton employing 32,167 workers, as against 32,534 on December 1. Trade and shipping showed reduced activity, and manufacturing as a whole was slacker, despite gains in iron and steel factories. Highway construction also reported increased employment. The declines noted on January 1, 1930, were much more extensive, but the index was then many points higher.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.—There was a decidedly larger contraction in the Border Cities than on January 1, 1930, when employment was in considerably greater volume. Manufactures and construction were seasonally quiet. Returns were compiled from 139 establishments with 11,103 persons in their employ, or 3,074 less than on December 1.

Windsor.—Manufacturing and construction registered the most marked decline in Winnipeg, but wholesale trade was also slacker, while communications showed moderate improvement. The 363 co-operating firms reported 29,975 employees, compared with 31,721 in the preceding month. This reduction involved more workers than were released on January 1, 1930, when employment was brisker.

Vancouver.—Further reductions took place in Vancouver, according to returns from 304 employers of 30,431 persons, as compared with 30,624 on December 1. A large decrease had been indicated on the same date last year, and the index then was lower. There were losses in manufacturing, communications, transportation and trade on January 1, 1931, as compared with the preceding month, while highway construction afforded considerably more work of a relief character.

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES
AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR, 1926 = 100

NOTE.—The relative weight in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922—Jan. 1.....	74.2	.....	94.0	.....	.....	.....	87.2	69.2
1923—Jan. 1.....	80.9	.....	93.6	100.5	90.5	.....	94.8	75.9
1924—Jan. 1.....	87.4	.....	94.5	97.0	83.2	.....	87.3	78.9
1925—Jan. 1.....	83.6	93.1	90.8	92.8	81.1	.....	83.3	85.1
1926—Jan. 1.....	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
1927—Jan. 1.....	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
1928—Jan. 1.....	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1.....	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1.....	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
April 1.....	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1.....	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1.....	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1.....	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1.....	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1.....	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1.....	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1.....	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1.....	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
1929—Jan. 1.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
April 1.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1.....	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1.....	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
1930—Jan. 1.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
April 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
1931—Jan. 1.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Jan. 1, 1931....	14.9	1.4	13.0	1.4	3.5	1.2	3.3	3.3

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing Industries

The losses in employment registered by manufacturers were larger than on January 1, 1930; they were, in fact, only exceeded in the ten years' recorded by those noted on January 1, 1923, 1924 and 1925, while the index was lower than at the beginning of any other year since 1926. The most extensive reductions on the date under review were in food, lumber, iron and steel and textile factories, but the pulp and paper, building material, leather, non-

ferrous metal and tobacco industries also recorded important curtailment. As in previous years, the declines so generally reported were largely due in shutdowns for holidays, inventories and repairs, and considerable improvement may be expected in the next report. Statistics for January 1 were compiled from 4,546 manufacturers, employing 455,455 operatives, compared with 489,434 on December 1.

Animal Products.—Edible—Large reductions were reported in this division, in which all branches showed curtailment, that in fish-preserving plants being most extensive. State-

TABLE III—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100)

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
1921									
Jan. 1.....	88.8	84.8	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	99.6
1922									
Jan. 1.....	78.8	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1
1923									
Jan. 1.....	87.3	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4
1924									
Jan. 1.....	89.8	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6
1925									
Jan. 1.....	84.9	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	95.3
1926									
Jan. 1.....	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
1927									
Jan. 1.....	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
1928									
Jan. 1.....	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.8	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1.....	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr. 1.....	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	108.4
May 1.....	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1.....	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1.....	117.7	113.1	89.5	113.1	108.7	110.8	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1.....	113.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1.....	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1.....	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1.....	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
1929									
Jan. 1.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.5	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.3	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
1930									
Jan. 1.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	95.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	166.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
1931									
Jan. 1.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Relative weight of employment by industries as at Jan. 1, 1931.....	100.0	49.9	3.2	5.6	3.2	12.2	13.4	2.3	10.2

ments were received from 191 manufacturers with 16,581 workers, as compared with 17,889 at the beginning of December. This loss was larger than that recorded on January 1, 1930, when the index number was some points higher. All provinces reported reduced employment, but the heaviest contractions were in the Maritimes and British Columbia.

Leather Products.—There was a decline in the leather industries at the beginning of January, particularly in boot and shoe factories. The shrinkage involved more employees than that noted on the corresponding date last year, when the index was higher. A combined working force of 13,350 persons was registered by the 188 firms making returns, as compared

TABLE IV—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	Jan. 1 1931	Dec. 1 1930	Jan. 1 1930	Jan. 1 1929	Jan. 1 1928	Jan. 1 1927	Jan. 1 1926
<i>Manufacturing</i>	49.9	93.7	100.6	106.5	107.3	97.9	94.7	90.0
Animal products—edible.....	1.8	95.5	102.9	103.3	109.8	102.1	91.9	91.3
Fur and products.....	0.2	88.2	101.2	80.4	80.5	93.7	96.6	96.9
Leather and products.....	1.5	73.8	81.5	88.1	85.8	102.6	102.9	93.5
Lumber and products.....	3.8	66.8	74.9	83.7	84.2	78.1	77.4	77.3
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.8	50.7	58.5	70.0	70.6	65.5	67.6	71.1
Furniture.....	0.9	98.3	110.0	108.9	112.9	105.3	94.9	88.2
Other lumber products.....	1.1	90.1	96.9	105.8	103.3	97.9	95.3	88.9
Musical instruments.....	0.2	56.9	81.9	83.8	110.4	102.2	105.1	95.7
Plant products—edible.....	3.0	95.5	111.6	100.0	98.1	87.7	92.0	91.9
Pulp and paper products.....	6.5	98.7	102.7	110.4	106.1	104.4	98.7	93.0
Pulp and paper.....	2.9	87.0	92.7	105.0	100.1	102.3	95.6	87.5
Paper products.....	0.8	98.0	104.9	106.9	107.2	104.9	98.3	95.3
Printing and publishing.....	2.8	114.6	115.2	118.7	114.6	107.9	108.3	99.8
Rubber products.....	1.5	106.3	108.5	128.0	142.2	116.2	102.3	106.6
Textile products.....	8.2	93.6	98.8	98.8	102.4	99.9	98.2	99.3
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.1	99.0	100.5	96.8	106.9	108.8	100.9	89.0
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.7	99.9	111.2	108.5	109.4	92.5	99.6	89.0
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	88.3	94.7	95.5	93.0	93.9	93.2	90.6
Other textile products.....	0.9	82.5	85.4	85.4	100.2	101.4	97.7	98.8
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.6	116.7	123.9	125.7	113.5	109.7	92.6	88.0
Tobacco.....	0.9	101.6	113.4	117.1	96.1	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	0.7	139.9	139.9	139.7	141.0	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.0	108.9	137.3	192.4	153.5	116.3	111.2	102.6
Chemicals and allied products.....	0.8	113.8	118.8	119.9	110.2	102.8	95.0	92.4
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.1	95.2	111.4	116.0	108.3	89.8	93.3	79.9
Electric current.....	1.7	124.7	131.9	123.8	114.1	107.8	97.6	97.2
Electrical apparatus.....	1.7	143.5	149.7	156.3	128.7	109.5	108.3	93.5
Iron and steel products.....	12.6	88.7	94.5	107.3	114.9	96.9	94.2	86.7
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.3	93.2	97.8	110.2	117.6	105.4	97.2	95.4
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.3	105.2	109.8	127.9	117.4	110.7	100.9	92.3
Agricultural implements.....	0.4	47.6	33.4	97.3	106.8	95.1	106.5	85.7
Land vehicles.....	5.8	88.2	94.3	100.5	113.3	92.0	88.7	85.9
Automobiles and parts.....	1.1	69.7	90.8	104.7	130.1	82.8	64.0	52.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	0.4	94.4	109.1	109.3	112.8	86.2	104.0	103.9
Heating appliances.....	0.3	70.6	114.8	90.2	120.7	98.6	93.1	89.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	0.8	126.2	131.3	173.4	150.4	117.7	93.7	80.7
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.5	87.7	96.5	103.8	120.2	90.3	101.2	87.7
Other iron and steel products.....	1.8	87.5	92.4	103.5	106.8	99.4	97.6	88.0
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.9	112.7	120.9	127.4	121.7	107.9	100.7	88.5
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.3	124.9	133.9	145.9	122.9	101.6	96.4	94.0
Miscellaneous.....	0.5	103.2	107.6	105.5	105.4	95.5	100.2	91.7
<i>Logging</i>	3.2	107.6	106.5	200.2	171.0	163.2	136.1	129.2
<i>Mining</i>	5.6	114.4	117.8	122.5	116.2	112.6	104.7	100.9
Coal.....	3.1	106.9	109.4	112.6	111.1	113.5	110.4	106.3
Metallic ores.....	1.8	136.3	138.8	146.6	126.6	119.5	101.7	94.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	0.7	105.4	114.1	119.7	118.0	97.8	88.1	89.5
<i>Communications</i>	3.2	110.6	115.3	128.2	112.6	102.9	99.6	95.6
Telegraphs.....	0.6	108.3	116.0	123.7	117.8	99.0	95.2	91.1
Telephones.....	2.6	111.1	115.2	129.4	111.2	104.0	100.7	96.8
<i>Transportation</i>	12.2	95.9	102.5	101.9	102.6	99.4	99.1	95.9
Street railways and cartage.....	2.6	117.7	122.0	125.5	113.4	104.0	97.1	96.6
Steam railways.....	8.2	95.2	97.4	99.9	103.5	103.2	102.0	99.6
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.4	73.3	102.9	81.5	83.4	72.7	85.6	74.9
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i>	13.4	110.7	127.3	92.7	87.4	78.6	73.1	63.4
Building.....	4.1	96.0	123.3	51.0	96.6	82.8	86.7	68.3
Highway.....	6.1	172.4	197.7	120.4	70.4	63.1	40.0	46.0
Railway.....	3.2	75.1	91.5	79.3	85.0	79.0	73.5	66.0
<i>Services</i>	2.3	123.2	123.9	123.5	118.0	105.3	96.7	90.1
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.3	129.2	123.6	123.3	114.9	99.0	93.0	87.6
Professional.....	0.2	121.6	122.1	115.0	113.6	107.8	96.0	96.7
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.8	125.5	124.9	126.7	124.0	113.9	102.2	91.5
<i>Trade</i>	10.2	132.9	134.8	133.8	128.5	120.4	109.9	101.3
Retail.....	7.5	112.3	143.4	142.7	136.8	127.1	115.3	102.8
Wholesale.....	2.7	112.2	115.8	113.4	110.4	107.3	99.8	98.3
<i>All Industries</i>	100.0	101.7	108.5	111.2	109.1	100.7	95.9	90.7

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

with 14,784 in the preceding month. The tendency was generally downward, but the greatest losses occurred in Quebec and Ontario.

Lumber Products.—Seasonal contractions on a much smaller scale than on January 1, 1930, were noted in lumber mills, 763 of which reduced their payrolls from 38,944 on December 1 to 34,833 workers at the beginning of January. Employment was in decidedly smaller volume than on the corresponding date last year. Sawmills registered the most pronounced decreases, but there was also curtailment in furniture, match, container and other wood-using industries. There were especially marked losses in Ontario, although employment generally declined.

Musical Instruments.—Thirty-eight manufacturers of musical instruments released 691 persons from their staffs, bringing them to 1,666 at the beginning of January. Practically all the decrease took place in Quebec and Ontario. A smaller recession had been noted on January 1 a year ago, and the index number was then considerably higher.

Plant Products, Edible.—There were seasonal reductions in employment in all branches of the vegetable food group, the greatest being in sugar and syrup, canning, biscuit, chocolate and confectionery factories. The working forces of the 394 co-operating employers totalled 27,227 persons, as compared with 31,826 in their last report. The contractions in Ontario were especially pronounced, but the movement was generally unfavourable. The declines noted at the beginning of January last year were on much the same scale, but the index number then was higher than on the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—The shrinkage at the beginning of January, 1931, was more extensive than in 1930, when employment was in greater volume. Statistics were received from 551 firms, whose staffs aggregated 59,365 workers, or 2,434 less than in their last report. The most noteworthy losses were in Quebec and Ontario, although the trend was downward in all except the Maritime Provinces. Pulp and paper mills reported a large share of the reduction, but there were also declines in plants producing paper goods and in printing establishments.

Rubber Products.—Rubber factories showed a decrease, which was smaller than that of January 1, 1930; 41 rubber factories had 13,557 employees on the date under review, as against 13,847 at the beginning of December. Ontario reported losses, while improvement was shown in Quebec. The index number, at 106.3, was considerably lower than on the same month last year.

Textile Products.—The 715 firms furnishing data released a much smaller proportion of their total operatives than was the case among the establishments reporting at the beginning of January, 1930, when the index number was a few points higher than on the date under review. Their payrolls included 74,972 persons on January 1, against 79,243 in the last report. Ontario recorded the bulk of the shrinkage, which was especially marked in the hosiery and knit goods and garment divisions.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—The falling-off in employment at the beginning of January involved a much larger number of employees than on January 1 last year, when employment was in greater volume. Statements were tabulated from 148 manufacturers in this group, employing 14,847 workers, or 1,028 less than on December 1. Practically all the loss took place in tobacco factories, and in Quebec, while in Ontario and British Columbia improvement was noted.

Chemical Products.—Employment in chemical and allied product plants, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, showed a contraction on January 1, when 324 persons were released from the labour forces of the 126 establishments, which had 7,585 employees. Smaller declines had been noted on the corresponding date a year ago, when the index number was a few points higher.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further contractions in employment were made in building material works, 156 of which reported an aggregate staff of 9,800, as compared with 11,468 in the preceding month. All provinces shared in this curtailment, which, however, was most marked in Quebec and Ontario. Brick, glass and stone plants recorded important declines, which were rather greater than those of January 1, 1930, when employment was decidedly more active.

Electric Current.—There were large decreases in the number employed in electric current plants, according to statistics from 93 producers, employing 15,170 workers, or 855 less than on December 1. Quebec and Ontario reported most of this falling-off, which involved about the same number of employees as that indicated at the beginning of January last year, when the index was slightly lower.

Electrical Apparatus.—A further reduction in personnel was registered by the 69 co-operating electrical apparatus factories, whose labour forces aggregated 15,576 persons on January 1, as compared with 16,211 in the preceding month. Employment was in smaller volume than on the same date of 1930; rather slighter declines had then been noted.

Iron and Steel Products.—Vehicle, crude, rolled and forged, heating appliance and general plant machinery works, foundries and machine shops reported decided curtailment, while considerable improvement was shown in agricultural implement factories; the payrolls of the 734 firms furnishing data in the iron and steel group totalled 115,048 against 122,710 employees on December 1. This contraction (which was on a larger scale than on the corresponding data last year, when the index was higher) was most pronounced in Ontario, but the movement was generally downward.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—The loss recorded in non-ferrous metal products involved more workers than that indicated on the same date in 1930, and the index then was many points higher than on January 1, 1931. Returns were compiled from 119 employers of 17,432 persons, as compared with 18,677 at the commencement of December. The most noteworthy reductions were in Ontario.

Mineral Products.—Declines were noted in this group, the shrinkage being larger than that registered at the beginning of last year. A combined working force of 12,150 persons was employed by the 89 establishments whose returns were received and who had 12,997 employees on December 1. The situation was not so favourable as on January 1, 1930.

Logging

Logging, which has been exceptionally dull this winter, showed a small increase, contrasting with the declines usually indicated on January 1 in earlier years of the record; but, in spite of this, employment was in less volume than at the beginning of January of most years for which data are available. A combined working force of 29,012 men was reported by the 226 co-operating firms, who had 28,674 employees in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Ontario, while the movement elsewhere was downward.

Mining

Coal.—There was a further contraction in coal mines, 83 of which reduced their payrolls from 29,035 persons on December 1 to 28,377 at the beginning of January. There was practically no change in British Columbia, while a falling-off was shown in the Prairie and Maritime coal fields. The index number on January 1, 1930, was higher; employment then had, on the whole, remained almost stationary.

Metallic Ores.—Losses were noted in metallic ore mines, 285 workers being released from the payrolls of the 68 co-operating firms, who

employed 16,008 persons at the beginning of January. Quebec and Ontario registered most of the reduction in this group. A greater contraction has been indicated on January 1, 1930, but employment then was more active.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than coal).—The trend of employment in this division continued seasonally downward, the reductions being on a smaller scale than on January 1 a year ago, when the index was, however, many points higher. Statements were received from 75 firms employing 6,929 workers, as compared with 7,506 in the preceding month. Quebec recorded the greatest shrinkage.

Communications

Further losses were reported in telephones and telegraphs; the situation compared unfavourably with that on the same date in 1930. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 30,090 on December 1 to 28,852 employees at the beginning of January.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Employment in local transportations showed a further seasonal decline, involving a large number of workers than that reported on January 1, 1930, when the index number was nearly eight points higher. A combined staff of 23,902 persons was employed by the 154 co-operating firms, who had 24,725 workers in the preceding month. All except the Maritime Provinces shared in the reductions, those in Quebec and Ontario being most marked.

Steam Railways.—Employment on steam railways showed a decrease involving rather fewer workers than that indicated on the corresponding date a year ago; the index number then, however, was a few points higher than on the date under review. Improvement in the Maritime Provinces was offset by contractions elsewhere. The payrolls of the 105 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns aggregated 74,807 persons, as against 76,472 in their last report.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There was a large reduction in employment in water transportation, chiefly in Quebec, while a seasonal increase was noted in the Maritime Provinces. Approximately the same number of workers was let out as on January 1, 1930, when the index was higher. Returns were compiled from 84 employers of 12,049 men, compared with 17,175 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Continued curtailment of operations was shown in building construction; 722 contractors reduced their staffs from 48,666 at the beginning of December to 37,805 on January 1. The most pronounced declines were in Quebec and Ontario, although there were general losses. More extensive decreases were indicated on January 1 last year, but the index was then many points higher.

Highway.—Statements were received from 279 firms employing 55,168 workers. Activity in this group, owing to the unemployment relief measure throughout the Dominion, was generally maintained at a much higher level than in the winter of other years for which data are available. Employment in Saskatchewan, however, showed a large falling-off since December 1, while important gains were indicated in the Maritime Provinces.

Railway.—A further, pronounced recession was shown in this division, in which 52 employers reported 29,553 persons on their payroll, as compared with 35,990 in the preceding month. The index was rather lower than on January 1, a year ago, when the declines noted were considerably smaller. Ontario and

the Prairie Provinces recorded the bulk of the decrease.

Services

Reduced activity was registered in service group, in which 249 firms employed 21,155 persons, or 237 less than in the preceding month. Larger decreases were indicated at the beginning of January, 1930, when the index was practically the same.

Trade

Retail and wholesale trade afforded less employment than on December 1. The 800 co-operating employers had 93,328 workers, compared with 94,570 in their last report. Employment was at a slightly lower level than on January 1, 1930, but the index was higher than in the same month in any previous year for which data are available.

The accompanying tables give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of December, 1930

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

The unfavourable movement that employment has maintained during the past few months continued to be in evidence during December, the declines in activity being of more extensive proportions than those previously shown. Shutdowns for the holiday period and subsequent stock taking, together with between-season dullness especially in the out-of-door industries, were large factors in this adverse employment trend. The December situation was based on an aggregate of 1,904 reporting unions with 219,641 persons, of whom 37,437, or a percentage of 17.0 were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 13.8 per cent in November. Quieter conditions

prevailed also than in December, 1929, when 11.4 per cent of the members reported were idle. Employment restrictions were noted in every province when compared with November, but were not of an outstanding character in any one province, the reductions in each case ranging around 3 per cent. The building and construction trades especially indicated dullness, Quebec unions showing the most important recessions, in which province also the declines reported in the manufacturing industries were substantial. Curtailment of activity was shown also by transportation workers, centred largely in the Province of Ontario. Compared with the situation in December, 1929, conditions in Alberta showed very little change during the month under review, the employment tendency, however, being upward. In the remaining provinces a lower level of activity was maintained, the reductions in Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick and British Columbia being particularly heavy. An important feature of this unfavourable situation when compared with December a year ago was the marked depression indicated in building and construction operations.

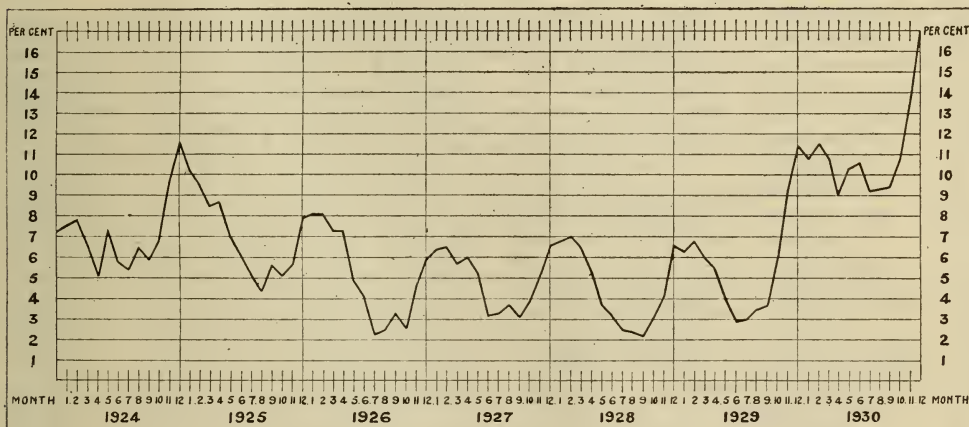
A report on unemployment in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island is compiled separately

each month. During December Regina and Edmonton unions reported some lessening in the unemployment volume from November, the percentage of idleness in the former city showing a drop of 3 per cent, and in the latter a contraction of 2·3 per cent. Montreal unions registered the largest percentage of idleness of the cities used for comparison, which was over 3 per cent in excess of that indicated in November. Halifax was next in line, reporting a large unemployment volume, which was substantially higher than that recorded during the previous month. The situation in Saint John and Winnipeg was also less favourable, and reductions on a more moderate scale were recorded by Vancouver and Toronto unions. In Edmonton nominal improvement only was shown in conditions from December of 1929, while in the remaining cities employment was

as shown by the curve, were somewhat better than in the previous month, and the situation during August and September remained almost unchanged from that of July, the tendency, however, being toward lessened activity. During the remainder of the year the curve rose steadily, showing an increasing unemployment volume, until at the close of the year it rested at a point considerably above that shown in December, 1929. In each month throughout the year the course traced by the curve was somewhat above that shown in the corresponding month of 1929, indicative of more depressed conditions during the year just reviewed.

The manufacturing industries with 515 unions reporting at the close of December, a total of 63,618 members, indicated an unemployment percentage of 17·7, contrasted with

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



at a lower level. In this comparison Halifax and Saint John unions reported large increases in slackness during the month reviewed, while important curtailment of activity occurred among Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver unions. Recessions of lesser degree, however, were indicated by Winnipeg and Regina unions.

Accompanying this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1924, to date. The curve during January, 1930, showed a slight drop from the previous month, indicating a small reduction in the volume of unemployment, but in February it rose slightly, returning at the close of March to the same level as was shown in January. The improvement thus indicated during March extended throughout April. In May and June, however, unemployment showed a slight and gradual increase. July conditions,

14·8 per cent in November. Especially noteworthy were the employment recessions shown by iron and steel workers, and pulp and paper makers, though activity for wood, garment, fur, hat and cap, leather, glass, and jewellery workers was also reduced from November. Several pulp and paper establishments, particularly in Quebec and Ontario, were reported as closed or working but a few days a week. The situation in the printing and publishing trades remained about the same as in November, while brewery and textile workers, general labourers, and metal polishers showed increases in activity, which, however, affected but a few workers. Contrasted with the situation in December, 1929, when 13·7 per cent of idleness was reported in the manufacturing industries, cigar and tobacco workers registered substantial improvement in conditions during the month reviewed and leather workers and gen-

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Table with columns for Months (1919-1930) and various industry groups including Fishing, Logging, Mining, Manufacturing, Vegetable products, Pulp and paper, Wood products, Textile and carpet workers, Garment workers, Hat, cap and glove workers, Animal products, Iron and its products, Non-ferrous metals, Clay, glass and stone products, Mineral products, Miscellaneous industries, Building and construction, Shipping and stevedoring, Steam railway operation, Local transportation, Communication, Telephone operation, Trade (retail shop clerks), Services, Governmental, Miscellaneous, and All occupations.

eral labourers slight gains in activity, while the trend of employment in the remaining trades was downward from December a year ago, pulp and paper makers, printing tradesmen, iron and steel, garment and wood workers showing losses involving the greatest number of workers.

Coal miners at the close of December showed a slight drop in the volume of work afforded from November, the 51 unions which made returns, covering a membership of 19,223 persons, indicating 4.4 per cent of idleness com-

pared with 2.1 per cent in the previous month. Both Nova Scotia and Alberta unions contributed to this employment decline, British Columbia showing a fully engaged situation compared with a nominal unemployment percentage in November. In making a comparison with the situation for December, 1929, when 2.6 per cent of inactivity was recorded, Nova Scotia unions were wholly responsible for the unemployment increase shown during the month reviewed, while in Alberta some improvement was recorded, and in British Columbia adequate work was provided during the both months compared. Short time continued to be in evidence to a considerable degree in both the eastern and western coal fields.

Operations in the building and construction trades were futher curtailed during December, partly due to winter quietness, the 260 unions from which reports were tabulated with 31,877 members showing an unemployment percentage of 44.5 contrasted with 37.7 per cent of idleness in November. Carpenters and joiners reported the most important employment losses from November, and the recessions indicated by granite and stonecutters, plumbers and steamfitters, and painters, decorators and paperhangers were noteworthy. Employment for electrical workers and bricklayers, masons and plasterers also subsided slightly. On the other hand, bridge and structural iron workers and tile layers, lathers and roofers reported some recovery from previous dullness. Heavy increases in unemployment were registered in the building trades from December, 1929, when the percentage of inactivity stood at 25.6. An especially depressed situation from December a year ago was indicated by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners and bridge and structural iron workers, and employment for hod carriers and building labourers, plumbers and steamfitters, granite and stonecutters, and painters, decorators and paperhangers declined substantially. Tile layers, however, were somewhat better engaged than in December, 1929.

Unemployment in the transportation industries, as a whole, showed a moderate increase during December from both the previous month and December, 1929, the 809 unions from which reports were tabulated with an aggregate membership of 74,473 persons showing 10.6 per cent of idleness contrasted with 8.2 per cent in November and with 8.3 per cent in December a year ago. Slackness among steam railway employees whose returns include over 81 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, accounted largely for this adverse employment movement indicated in both comparisons. Contributing declines, though on a smaller scale, were registered by naviga-

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

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3-1	2-0	3-4	2-7	2-1	3-2	2-0	7-9	3-4
Average 1920.....	1-8	2-0	7-2	3-0	3-1	3-2	2-0	11-2	4-9
Average 1921.....	11-5	3-5	16-6	5-9	8-5	7-8	3-2	23-5	12-7
Average 1922.....	7-1	2-3	8-6	5-9	8-9	5-4	6-0	12-4	7-1
Average 1923.....	3-0	1-2	6-7	3-3	5-8	3-0	6-0	5-8	4-9
Average 1924.....	3-5	1-0	10-9	6-1	6-5	4-3	3-3	3-4	7-2
Average 1925.....	5-0	3-6	10-9	5-5	5-1	3-3	3-3	3-4	7-0
Average 1926.....	3-8	1-1	6-8	4-2	3-6	3-9	4-1	5-7	5-1
Average 1927.....	3-5	1-9	6-8	4-4	4-4	3-2	4-1	5-5	4-9
Average 1928.....	4-0	1-3	6-3	3-3	4-2	2-0	4-2	5-1	5-5
Average 1929.....	4-0	1-6	7-7	3-2	7-1	5-3	6-4	5-9	5-7
Dec., 1919.....	1-5	2-0	3-2	1-1	5-0	6-0	2-8	18-6	4-3
Dec., 1920.....	6-9	11-0	19-6	12-9	7-8	10-1	9-2	11-6	13-0
Dec., 1921.....	3-9	6-9	26-8	9-7	15-5	10-4	6-8	24-7	15-4
Dec., 1922.....	3-9	3-6	9-7	4-7	7-8	4-1	5-1	13-3	6-4
Dec., 1923.....	3-9	3-6	9-7	6-4	6-5	4-2	6-0	7-5	7-9
Dec., 1924.....	4-4	3-0	22-4	8-1	8-9	4-2	4-0	10-2	11-6
Dec., 1925.....	3-0	14-2	6-4	3-3	3-3	3-5	4-0	6-2	7-9
Dec., 1926.....	3-4	3-2	5-6	5-6	5-6	2-1	6-7	7-0	5-9
Dec., 1927.....	4-4	1-5	9-3	5-1	5-4	5-6	4-7	10-5	6-6
Jan., 1928.....	5-5	1-5	7-9	7-0	6-3	5-0	4-4	9-1	7-5
Feb., 1928.....	6-0	1-7	9-1	5-6	7-3	6-0	4-4	8-0	6-5
Mar., 1928.....	10-3	2-7	7-0	5-6	7-5	7-5	5-5	5-0	5-9
April, 1928.....	7-4	1-8	6-2	4-1	5-2	4-2	6-8	3-3	5-2
May, 1928.....	5-6	1-5	4-8	2-7	2-9	3-0	4-3	4-0	3-4
June, 1928.....	1-5	5-8	5-6	2-4	2-1	1-1	3-3	3-6	3-2
July, 1928.....	1-5	7-1	2-6	2-6	1-8	0	4-5	2-8	2-5
Aug., 1928.....	1-6	7-4	2-0	1-9	1-4	8	1-2	2-8	2-5
Sept., 1928.....	1-9	5	3-5	1-2	1-2	6	4-2	3-3	2-2
Oct., 1928.....	1-1	1-0	5-7	1-8	1-7	1-5	1-4	5-8	3-1
Nov., 1928.....	1-1	1-1	8-3	2-8	5-4	1-4	2-9	7-8	4-2
Dec., 1928.....	3-9	1-9	10-7	4-0	8-1	4-4	6-9	6-9	6-6
Jan., 1929.....	3-9	1-7	7-9	5-1	10-7	7-1	5-2	8-0	6-3
Feb., 1929.....	6-0	1-8	9-0	5-3	9-6	7-0	5-4	7-3	6-8
Mar., 1929.....	6-2	1-4	7-9	4-5	9-2	7-3	4-9	4-8	6-0
April, 1929.....	6-0	1-3	9-3	3-0	3-9	3-9	4-3	6-0	5-5
May, 1929.....	3-9	5	6-8	2-6	3-7	2-9	4-3	2-3	4-0
June, 1929.....	3-3	1-0	2-9	2-5	3-1	2-3	4-3	2-6	2-9
July, 1929.....	3-3	3	4-8	2-2	3-1	1-8	2-7	2-7	3-0
Aug., 1929.....	2-2	8	4-6	2-5	2-5	1-8	5-7	3-9	3-5
Sept., 1929.....	1-8	1-6	3-9	3-1	4-7	2-5	6-1	4-5	3-7
Oct., 1929.....	2-3	2-3	7-8	4-4	9-3	4-0	7-2	6-9	6-0
Nov., 1929.....	5-1	3-0	13-6	6-3	10-5	8-8	10-8	9-8	9-3
Dec., 1929.....	5-2	2-4	14-6	9-7	12-8	13-0	13-9	11-5	11-4
Jan., 1930.....	7-8	4-0	11-3	9-8	10-0	12-1	13-7	13-8	10-8
Feb., 1930.....	6-1	3-2	12-1	11-1	10-4	15-0	14-0	14-8	11-5
Mar., 1930.....	5-5	3-9	10-0	10-8	10-5	14-7	16-9	12-4	10-8
April, 1930.....	5-6	2-8	8-3	8-8	8-9	11-0	15-6	9-7	9-0
May, 1930.....	4-1	2-2	14-8	7-7	9-0	7-9	16-5	10-6	10-3
June, 1930.....	3-3	3	17-5	7-4	9-2	8-9	14-3	8-4	10-6
July, 1930.....	5-8	2-5	11-5	8-1	8-4	8-2	12-7	8-8	9-2
Aug., 1930.....	5-2	1-6	12-3	8-5	7-2	6-7	11-6	8-9	9-3
Sept., 1930.....	5-2	2-3	12-7	9-6	6-5	4-9	8-7	10-1	9-4
Oct., 1930.....	4-1	4-6	14-5	11-2	8-8	7-7	9-2	10-5	10-8
Nov., 1930.....	4-4	5-1	19-2	13-9	10-9	12-7	10-9	14-0	13-8
Dec., 1930.....	7-5	8-7	22-8	17-3	14-2	15-9	13-8	16-8	17-0

tion workers, and employment for street and electrical railway workers showed a nominal reduction. Conditions improved very slightly for teamsters and chauffeurs from November, but a fractional unemployment increase was noted from December a year ago.

Each month reports on unemployment among longshore workers are tabulated separately, owing to the casual nature of their employment. For December reports were received from a total of 13 unions with 6,128 members, 53.7 per cent of whom were without employment on the last day of the month, contrasted with 76.9* per cent in November and 16.4 per cent in December, 1929.

Retail shop clerks were quite actively engaged at the close of December as in both the preceding month and December a year ago, the 6 unions from which reports were tabulated with a membership total of 1,263 persons reporting .2 per cent of inactivity, compared with .3 per cent in November and with .1 per cent in December, 1929.

Reports were received at the close of December from 72 associations of civic employees, including 8,283 members, 1.0 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with 1.3 per cent in November and with 2.0 per cent in December a year ago.

Minor contractions in activity were reported in the miscellaneous group of trades during December from the previous month by the 136 unions from which reports were tabulated covering a membership of 7,112 persons. Of these, 1,075 were idle at the close of the month, a percentage of 15.1 compared with 14.2 per cent of inactivity in November. Hotel and restaurant employees and barbers indicated an upward employment movement from Novem-

ber, which was more than offset by the contractions registered among stationary engineers and firemen, theatre and stage employees and unclassified workers. Compared with the situation in December, 1929, in the miscellaneous group of trades when 5.6 per cent of idleness was recorded, stationary engineers and firemen and unclassified workers were afforded considerably less employment during the month under review, and noteworthy recessions occurred among hotel and restaurant and theatre and stage employees. The level of activity for barbers also was slightly below that of December, 1929.

The 5 unions of fishermen from which reports were tabulated at the close of December with a membership of 1,370 persons indicated 11.5 per cent of idleness on the last day of the month in contrast with 13.6 per cent in November and with 24.6 per cent in December, 1929.

Among lumber workers and loggers a large unemployment increase was shown during December over both the previous month and December, 1929, indicated by the reports tabulated from 5 unions including 1,344 members. Of these, 554 were without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 41.2 compared with 20.2 per cent in November and with 2.7 per cent in December a year ago.

Table II shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1929 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for December of each year from 1919 to 1927 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1928, to date. Table I summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table II.

(3) Employment Office Reports for December, 1930

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of December, 1930, showed a gain of 42 per cent in the average daily placements effected when compared with those of the preceding month, while an increase of 89 per cent was recorded over the placements effected daily during December a year ago. The expansion in both cases was due to additional placements in construction and maintenance, where work on highways, sewers, drains, bridges, wharfs, etc., under the Federal Unemployment Relief Act had employed many workers, where assistance was most needed. In comparison with December a year ago, all remaining groups showed declines, except mining, where a minor gain only occurred, the largest contractions occurring in logging and services.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1928, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications showed a sharp upward trend throughout December and at the close of the period each curve had attained a considerably higher level than that shown at the end of December a year ago, the curve of vacancies being almost 13 points higher, and that of placements nearly 14 points above the level shown at the close of December, 1929. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 63.1 and 88.1 during the first and second half of December, 1930, in comparison with

*Revised figure.

the ratios of 59.3 and 75.2 during the same periods of 1929. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 61.8 and 87.0 as compared with 56.6 and 73.4 during the corresponding month of 1929.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during December, 1930, was 2,142 as compared with 1,521 during the preceding month and with 1,151 in December a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,853, in comparison with 2,870 in November and with 1,708 in December, 1929.

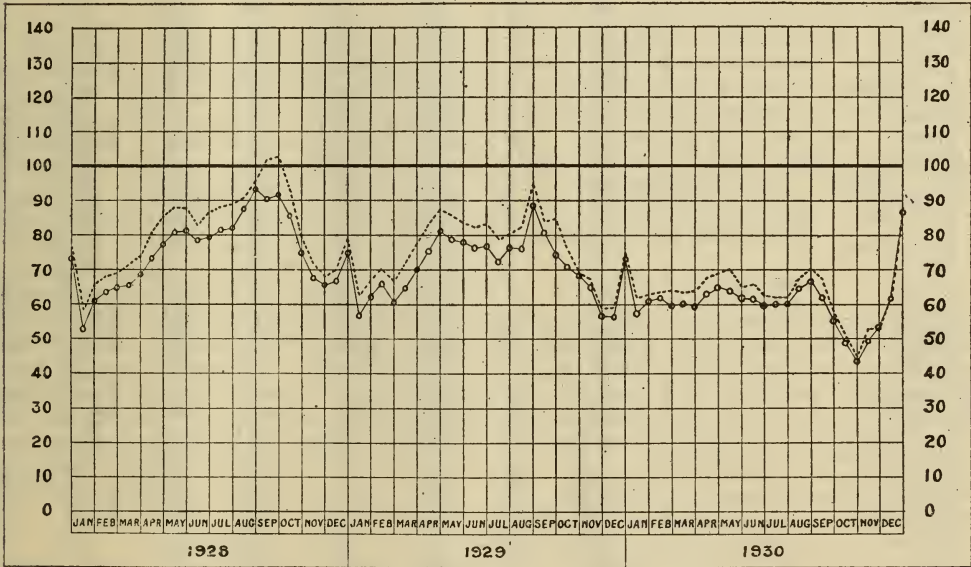
of men and 2,624 of women, while placements in casual employment totalled 38,294. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 48,346 for men and 7,329 for women, a total of 55,675, while applications for work numbered 74,171, of which 64,962 were from men and 9,209 from women.

During the year 1930 the offices of the Service throughout Canada reported 386,034 vacancies, 612,990 applications and 368,679 placements in regular and casual employment, a decline of 7 per cent from the placements effected during the preceding year, 1929.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment

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

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during December, 1930, was 2,106, of which 633 were in regular employment and 1,473 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,482 during the preceding month. Placements in December a year ago averaged 1,113 daily, consisting of 599 placements in regular and 514 in casual employment.

During the month of December, 1930, the offices of the Service referred 55,769 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 54,751 placements, of these the placements in regular employment were 16,457 of which 13,833 were

Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1920 to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1930

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Regular Placements same period 1929	
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			Un- placed at end of period
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	692	35	765	710	102	559	851	153
Halifax.....	415	24	489	396	42	354	450	41
New Glasgow.....	100	10	98	139	35	57	145	85
Sydney.....	177	1	178	175	25	148	256	27
New Brunswick	844	10	845	828	188	642	677	144
Chatham.....	85	0	60	86	69	17	267	26
Moncton.....	340	10	324	323	55	268	72	61
St. John.....	419	0	461	419	62	357	338	57
Quebec	1,072	164	2,957	1,143	770	115	969	1,553
Amos.....	51	0	52	51	0	0	26	4
Hull.....	150	0	365	163	162	1	90	331
Montreal.....	492	87	1,689	403	259	56	688	459
Quebec.....	99	0	403	127	69	51	96	353
Rouyn.....	19	0	21	19	18	1	0	108
Sherbrooke.....	121	61	224	102	94	2	50	178
Three Rivers.....	140	16	203	278	117	4	19	120
Ontario	33,226	434	41,935	33,107	9,414	23,182	34,441	7,943
Belleville.....	147	0	163	147	57	90	100	41
Brantford.....	3,130	1	4,504	3,129	16	3,113	2,185	1,113
Chatham.....	385	5	417	380	30	350	381	64
Cobalt.....	94	9	137	113	107	6	61	159
Fort William.....	101	0	156	101	21	80	169	337
Guelph.....	98	12	236	99	38	51	312	37
Hamilton.....	543	1	1,512	542	159	383	5,346	246
Kingston.....	1,390	11	1,413	1,376	50	1,326	120	52
Kitchener.....	890	0	1,161	903	30	860	621	84
London.....	1,683	14	1,710	1,714	130	1,548	1,555	168
Niagara Falls.....	153	4	153	149	84	62	484	75
North Bay.....	117	0	135	134	97	37	72	416
Oshawa.....	819	0	817	816	37	779	513	111
Ottawa.....	2,598	113	2,884	2,578	249	2,217	3,320	304
Pembroke.....	215	2	333	208	130	78	29	177
Peterborough.....	635	3	640	640	46	590	396	76
Port Arthur.....	996	0	935	929	877	52	90	712
St. Catharines.....	1,252	5	1,368	1,347	35	1,262	826	70
St. Thomas.....	225	0	277	225	31	194	288	87
Sarnia.....	323	0	255	323	82	241	422	62
Sault Ste. Marie.....	65	2	331	70	23	37	108	74
Stratford.....	204	1	140	219	187	18	280	.....
Sudbury.....	133	0	177	132	50	82	0	202
Timmins.....	243	0	237	193	177	16	132	255
Toronto.....	16,364	239	21,149	16,232	6,547	9,426	15,010	3,794
Windsor.....	423	12	695	408	124	284	1,621	223
Manitoba	6,408	22	7,431	6,495	897	5,544	2,119	1,977
Brandon.....	1,342	7	1,366	1,328	55	1,273	27	76
Dauphin.....	19	0	44	17	8	9	52	35
Winnipeg.....	5,047	15	6,021	5,150	834	4,262	2,040	1,866
Saskatchewan	4,170	53	5,607	4,123	1,509	2,610	4,861	773
Estevan.....	22	0	84	22	0	0	167	7
Moose Jaw.....	625	14	882	659	137	518	783	117
North Battleford.....	92	2	88	61	42	19	57	33
Prince Albert.....	618	25	531	519	461	58	72	146
Regina.....	543	12	623	495	359	136	1,494	233
Saskatoon.....	1,744	0	2,935	1,943	313	1,630	2,162	161
Swift Current.....	77	0	65	79	37	42	65	36
Weyburn.....	66	0	53	69	28	41	2	15
Yorkton.....	383	0	346	276	110	166	59	25
Alberta	5,603	12	7,666	5,605	2,877	2,713	6,067	1,584
Calgary.....	1,987	1	3,350	1,996	1,884	112	3,148	220
Drumheller.....	130	0	316	126	92	34	137	53
Edmonton.....	2,417	8	2,707	2,419	830	1,574	2,010	1,186
Lethbridge.....	634	3	816	630	33	597	442	69
Medicine Hat.....	435	0	477	434	38	396	330	56
British Columbia	3,660	44	6,965	3,758	702	2,929	4,855	831
Cranbrook.....	36	10	150	42	31	4	57	110
Kamloops.....	76	8	226	75	58	10	74	22
Nanaimo.....	700	1	857	698	12	686	458	11
Nelson.....	92	0	118	90	76	14	26	99
New Westminster.....	56	0	122	56	21	35	188	18
Pentiction.....	67	1	213	61	30	31	326	11
Prince George.....	200	0	241	199	7	192	52	45
Prince Rupert.....	45	0	123	45	35	10	316	29
Revelstoke.....	191	1	242	190	2	188	74	4
Vancouver.....	716	23	3,040	821	289	419	2,186	366
Victoria.....	1,481	0	1,633	1,481	141	1,340	1,098	116
All Offices	55,675	774	74,171	55,769	16,457	38,294	54,840	14,968
Men.....	48,346	163	64,962	48,396	13,833	34,454	50,637	12,129
Women.....	7,329	611	9,209	7,373	2,624	3,840	4,203	2,829

NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of December, 1930, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia were nearly 24 per cent less than in the preceding month but over 8 per cent higher than during the corresponding month of 1929. Placements declined over 22 per cent when compared with November, but were nearly 9 per cent higher than in December a year ago. All groups, except manufacturing, logging and trade, participated in the gains in placements over December, 1929, those in services being the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 32; transportation, 41; construction and maintenance, 55; trade, 37; and services, 447, of which 340 were of household workers. There were 39 men and 63 women placed in regular employment during the month.

NEW BRUNSWICK

There was a decline of over 5 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick during December when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of over 30 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1929. Placements were over 6 per cent less than in November but nearly 28 per cent above December a year ago. Logging was the only group to show any appreciable decline in placements from December, 1929. Of the gains under this comparison those in construction and maintenance and services were the most noteworthy. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 30; construction and maintenance, 163; and services 589, of which 457 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 118 men and 68 women.

QUEBEC

The demand for workers as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during December was 20 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 43 per cent lower than during the corresponding month of 1929. Placements declined nearly 28 per cent when compared with November and over 45 per cent in comparison with December a year ago. A large reduction in placements in the logging industry was mainly responsible for the decline from December, 1929, although manufacturing and construction and maintenance also showed considerable less activity. The changes in other groups were small. Industrial conditions in which most of the placements were

effected during the month were: manufacturing, 29; logging, 190; construction and maintenance, 183; trade, 30; and services, 445, of which 341 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 463 of men and 307 of women.

ONTARIO

During December employment offices in Ontario received orders for nearly 54 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and about 103 per cent more than during the corresponding month of 1929. Placements also were 56 per cent higher than in November and over 114 per cent above December, 1929. The substantial gain in placements over December a year ago was entirely due to work undertaken in relief of unemployment. There were over 26,000 placements in the construction and maintenance group, under which this relief work falls, and this total is nearly 20,000 in excess of the number placed during December, 1929. Fewer placements were made in all other groups, logging, manufacturing and trade showing the largest reductions. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 525; logging, 448; farming, 149; transportation, 219; construction and maintenance, 26,491; trade, 463 and services 4,253, of which 2,173 were of household workers. There were 8,294 men and 1,120 women placed in regular employment during the month.

MANITOBA

Orders listed at Manitoba offices during December called for 171 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and 138 per cent in excess of the corresponding month of 1929. Placements increased 170 per cent over November and 89 per cent over December a year ago. As in Ontario, relief work accounted for the entire gain in placements over December, 1929. The increase due to this was, however, partly reduced by declines in all other industrial divisions, those in logging and services being the most substantial. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 31; logging, 314; farming, 247; construction and maintenance, 4,701; trade, 104; and services, 1,024, of which 855 were of household workers. During the month 603 men and 294 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in Saskatchewan during December were nearly 43 per cent better than in the preceding month and over 132 per cent more favourable than

during the corresponding month of 1929. Placements also were nearly 44 per cent higher than in November and over 138 per cent above December, 1929. The increase in placements over December a year ago was due to gains under construction and maintenance and logging and was attributable to work undertaken in relief of unemployment. The manufacturing industries showed a nominal increase in placements but all other groups declines, those in services being the largest. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 57; logging, 946; farming, 208; construction and maintenance, 2,169; trade, 59; and services 662, of which 467 were of household workers. During the month 1,211 men and 298 women were placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during December were over 67 per cent better than in the preceding month and over 119 per cent more favourable than during the corresponding month of 1929. There was an increase also in placements of 66 per cent when compared with November and 120 per cent in comparison with December a year ago. As in Saskatchewan, relief work accounted for the gains in placements over December, 1929, but in addition to the increases in construction and maintenance and logging, under which the relief work was provided, there was a decided gain in the number of mine workers placed. Of the declines those in services, transportation, farming and manufacturing were the most noteworthy. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 42; logging, 919; farming, 164; mining, 225; transportation, 30; construction and maintenance, 3,443; trade, 45; and service, 716, of which 582 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,635 of men and 242 of women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a gain of nearly 19 per cent in the number of positions offered through the employment offices in British Columbia during December when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 70 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month a year ago. Placements also were over 19 per cent in excess of November and over 76 per cent higher than in December, 1929. Construction and maintenance was the only group to show any gain of importance over December, 1929, and was responsible for the improvement recorded under this comparison, although placements in the logging industry were slightly higher. Of

the declines those in manufacturing, services, transportation and trade were the largest. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 71; logging, 289; farming, 62; transportation, 60; construction and maintenance, 2,144; trade, 88; and services, 899, of which 518 were of household workers. During the month regular employment was found for 470 men and 232 women.

Movement of Labour

During the month of December, 1930, the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 16,457 placements in regular employment 4,598 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 948 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 846 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 102 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4.00 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The labour movement both within and from the province of Quebec during December was of bush workers totalling 41 and of these 28 went to points within the province and 13 to centres outside. The former included 15 workers travelling from Montreal and 13 from Quebec to situations within their respective zones. The interprovincial movement originated at Hull from which centre 8 bushmen were transferred to Pembroke and 5 to Cobalt.

Certificates granted by Ontario offices during December were 196 in number, 192 of which were provincial. On certificates issued at Port Arthur, 130 bush workers and 2 miners journeyed to employment within the territory covered by that office. From Cobalt 41 power dam construction workers proceeded to the Timmins zone which zone was also the destination of 6 carpenters and one tinsmith travelling from North Bay and of one carpenter despatched from Pembroke. In addition, North Bay transferred 9 bushmen to Cobalt, and Sudbury 2 bushmen to employment within its own zone. The 4 transfers outside the province were lead burners going from Toronto to Montreal.

In Manitoba 161 workers secured certificates for reduced transportation during December 80 of whom were bound for provincial employment and 81 for points in other provinces. The Winnipeg office effected the transfer of all these workers, the movement within the

province including one farm hand and one hotel cook going to Dauphin, 2 farm hands and 2 farm domestics to Brandon, and 38 farm hands, 2 farm housekeepers, 31 bushmen and 3 teamsters to employment within the Winnipeg zone. Of the persons transferred outside the province 68 were bush workers and one a hotel general travelling to Port Arthur and vicinity, while Yorkton received 4 farm hands and one farm general, Regina 2 farm hands, one farm housekeeper and one hotel waitress, Prince Albert one lumber camp orderly and one farm hand, and Moose Jaw one farm hand.

Saskatchewan offices issued 444 certificates for reduced transportation during December, 441 of which were to centres within the province. Of these 415 were granted to bushmen, 245 of whom went to situations in the Prince Albert zone, 115 to Yorkton and vicinity and 55 to the Regina zone. The majority of these secured their certificates for reduced transportation at Saskatoon and Prince Albert. In addition the Saskatoon, Regina and Moose Jaw Offices were responsible for the transfer of 20 farm hands and 2 farm household workers to employment at various points throughout the province. The Saskatoon office also transferred one town housekeeper each to the Moose Jaw and Prince Albert zones, while from Moose Jaw one timekeeper was conveyed to Regina, and from Saskatoon one highway construction cook to a point within the district covered by that office. The 3 interprovincial transfers included one teamster and one farm hand going from Moose Jaw to Winnipeg, and one truck driver from Swift Current to Medicine Hat.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During December, 1930

The building permits issued by 61 cities in December, 1930, represented construction work valued at \$15,439,964, as compared with \$11,791,478 in November, 1930, and \$14,688,682 in December, 1929. There was, therefore, an increase of \$3,648,486, or 30.9 per cent in December as compared with the preceding month, and of \$751,282 or 5.1 per cent in comparison with the figures for the same month in 1929. In the record going back to 1920, the December, 1930, figure was only once exceeded, the total for December, 1928, having been larger.

Detailed statements were received from some 50 cities, showing that they had issued over 500 permits for dwellings valued at some \$2,600,000 and about 1,200 permits for other buildings at an estimated cost of about \$12,000,000. During November, the construction of some 900 dwellings and 1,900 other buildings was authorized: these were estimated to cost ap-

proximately \$4,600,000 and \$7,000,000, respectively.

By offices in Alberta 80 transfers at the reduced rate were effected, 79 of which were to provincial situations and one to a point outside the province. The latter was of a farm hand despatched from Edmonton to the Saskatoon zone. The Edmonton office was responsible for the bulk of the provincial movement being instrumental in the transfer of one farm hand to Drumheller and of 51 bushmen, 12 farm hands, 2 farm domestics, 3 miners, 3 bushmen, one fisherman, one cook and one hotel porter to employment within the Edmonton zone. From Calgary, in addition, one blacksmith and one housemaid were conveyed to Lethbridge and 2 farm hands to Drumheller.

In British Columbia 26 workers benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in December, all of whom went to provincial situations. From Vancouver 2 mine workers and one farm hand were transferred to Penticton, one farm hand to Kamloops and 3 carpenters, 3 railroad construction workers, 4 cooks, one domestic, one miner, one lead burner, one blacksmith and one pipefitter to points within the Vancouver zone. For employment within their respective zones, Nelson despatched 6 bushmen and Prince Albert one farm hand.

Of the persons who profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during December, 688 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 189 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 57 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 11 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 3 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

As compared with the preceding month, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia registered increases in the value of the authorized building, the gain of \$1,969,586, or 37.3 per cent, in Quebec being most pronounced. Declines of 98.6 per cent and 70.5 per cent were indicated in New Brunswick and Alberta, respectively.

Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia recorded increases over December, 1929, in value of the building authorized. In this comparison also, Quebec reported the most marked gain of \$4,756,671, or 191.2 per cent, while the greatest decrease was that of \$2,832,490, or 40.3 per cent in Ontario.

Montreal and Vancouver showed increases in the value of the building permits issued as compared with November, and also in com-

parison with December, 1929. In Toronto, there was a gain in the former and a loss in the latter comparison, while Winnipeg reported decreases as compared with both November, 1930, and December, 1929. Halifax, Quebec, Brantford, Belleville, Chatham, Galt, Niagara Falls, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, St. Thomas, East Windsor, Walkerville, St. Boniface, Medicine Hat, Nanaimo and North Vancouver recorded advances in both comparisons.

Cumulative Record for 1930.—The following table shows the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during December and in the years since 1920; the 1930 figures are unrevised, while for preceding years the statistics are revised (a revised statement for 1930 will be issued next month). Index numbers, based upon the total value of the building authorized by these cities during 1929 as 100, are given below, as are the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the years, 1920-1930. (Average 1926=100).

The December total for the 61 cities, as already mentioned, was greater than in any other December on record, except 1928. The unrevised statistics for 1930 indicate that last year's aggregate was only three times exceeded in the years since 1920, the totals for 1929, 1928 and 1927, alone having been higher, while

Year	Value of permits issued in Dec.	Value of permits issued in first twelve months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first twelve months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first twelve months (Average 1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1930.....	15,439,964	163,799,870	140.0	90.9
1929.....	14,688,682	234,944,549	200.8	90.0
1928.....	16,095,160	219,105,715	187.2	98.1
1927.....	11,755,566	184,613,742	157.8	96.7
1926.....	11,508,818	156,386,607	133.6	100.0
1925.....	7,363,777	125,029,367	106.8	103.8
1924.....	6,463,319	126,583,148	108.2	106.7
1923.....	6,974,256	133,521,621	114.1	111.7
1922.....	9,517,402	148,215,407	126.7	108.6
1921.....	5,537,330	116,794,414	99.8	122.7
1920.....	4,844,354	117,019,622	100.0	152.4

last year's aggregate was 4.9 per cent greater than the ten-year average of \$156,221,419. The index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials continue considerably lower than in any other year since 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities in November and December, 1930, and December, 1929. The 35 centres for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	December, 1930	November, 1930	December, 1929	Cities	December, 1930	November, 1930	December, 1929
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Is.				Ontario—Con.			
Charlottetown.....	1	Nil	Nil	Sarnia.....	17,200	27,642	14,180
Nova Scotia	227,202	88,340	68,930	Sault Ste. Marie...*	2,075	10,775	17,927
*Halifax.....	217,762	77,060	63,930	*Toronto.....	2,538,096	1,466,265	6,199,952
New Glasgow.....	140	605	Nil	York and East York Townships.....	300,582	739,532	143,173
*Sydney.....	9,300	10,675	5,000	Welland.....	5,300	13,575	75
New Brunswick	5,435	375,780	175,268	*Windsor.....	49,250	133,825	45,850
Fredericton.....	1	Nil	Nil	East Windsor.....	4,250	630	675
*Moncton.....	200	7,950	31,760	Riverside.....	600	6,400	300
*Saint John.....	5,235	367,830	143,508	Sandwich.....	1,200	4,000	6,550
Quebec	7,245,010	5,275,424	2,488,339	Walkerville.....	21,000	4,000	17,000
*Montreal—				Woodstock.....	1,681	7,566	Nil
*Maisonneuve.....	6,675,354	4,853,575	1,556,954	Manitoba	674,450	192,825	440,071
*Quebec.....	501,836	153,935	180,575	*Brandon.....	1,800	100	6,268
Shawinigan Falls.....	1	Nil	Nil	St. Boniface.....	621,500	3,475	45,703
*Sherbrooke.....	54,000	58,400	16,000	*Winnipeg.....	51,150	139,250	388,100
*Three Rivers.....	8,820	135,258	279,300	*Winnipeg.....	225,994	132,250	488,024
*Westmount.....	5,000	74,229	455,510	300	400	26,640	4,775
Ontario	4,195,087	3,959,298	7,027,577	*Moose Jaw.....	192,219	48,535	426,024
Belleville.....	133,920	17,800	400	*Regina.....	33,475	57,075	57,225
*Brantford.....	427,115	167,400	13,124	*Saskatoon.....	155,781	528,076	1,866,358
Chatham.....	150,473	9,375	134,650	*Calgary.....	62,904	197,971	1,836,508
*Fort William.....	11,200	415,150	2,740	*Edmonton.....	27,765	58,210	19,005
Galt.....	9,075	6,345	780	Lethbridge.....	17,712	267,170	8,720
*Guelph.....	7,162	20,472	16,765	Medicine Hat.....	50,400	4,725	2,125
*Hamilton.....	190,300	385,700	151,600	British Columbia	2,711,005	1,239,485	2,134,115
*Kingston.....	9,900	18,754	1,590	Kamloops.....	11,800	25,140	16,206
*Kitchener.....	14,723	87,226	23,356	Nanaimo.....	15,960	2,965	1,125
*London.....	30,060	75,820	38,715	*New Westminster.....	16,525	28,910	143,750
Niagara Falls.....	39,330	4,925	26,350	Prince Rupert.....	2,700	3,400	2,500
Oshawa.....	20,475	2,230	60,300	*Vancouver.....	2,593,150	1,105,575	1,917,790
*Ottawa.....	128,570	231,245	21,300	North Vancouver.....	16,933	6,440	2,500
Owen Sound.....	20,200	9,400	150	*Victoria.....	53,937	67,055	50,244
*Peterborough.....	10,370	19,050	56,475	Total—61 Cities....	15,439,964	11,791,478	14,688,682
*Port Arthur.....	12,622	7,505	6,400	*Total—35 Cities....	13,978,453	10,613,363	14,187,333
*Stratford.....	5,663	6,925	7,825				
*St. Catharines.....	24,125	56,420	18,575				
*St. Thomas.....	8,565	3,307	730				

¹ Report not received.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary, showing the employment situation during December, 1930, is reproduced below. The following report on unemployment conditions in the United States is based on the statistics published by the United States Department of Labour, showing the recent trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labor, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 24 representative cities. Summary figures for January, 1931, and previous months are reproduced below.

Great Britain

Apart from a slight improvement before Christmas, employment continued to decline in December, and, at the end of the month, the numbers unemployed reached a figure higher than any recorded in the period of ten years for which comparable statistics are available. Increases in the numbers unemployed occurred in most industries, the principal of which included mining (other than coal mining), iron and steel manufacture, general and marine engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, the metal trades, pottery manufacture, the textile industries (with the exception of jute, carpets, textile bleaching, dyeing, etc.), the leather trades, boot and shoe manufacture, and the building trade together with the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and cement. There was some improvement in coal mining, in the jute and carpet industries, in textile bleaching, dyeing, and finishing at hotels and boarding houses and in dock and harbour service.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,400,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at December 22, 1930 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 20·2, as compared with 19·1 at November 24, 1930, and with 11·0 at December 16, 1929. The per-

centage wholly unemployed at December 22, 1930, was 14·9, as compared with 14·8 at November 24, 1930; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5·3, as compared with 4·3. For males alone the percentage at December 22, 1930, was 20·7, and for females 18·8; at November 24, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 19·8 and 17·2.

At December 29, 1930, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,766,398 wholly unemployed, 774,630 temporarily stopped, and 102,099 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,643,127. This was 356,667 more than a month before and 1,132,896 more than a year before. The total included 1,895,585 men, 67,141 boys, 623,209 women, and 57,192 girls.

The 1,766,398 wholly unemployed included approximately 1,247,960 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 436,860 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 81,580 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,620,510, included 276,650 men, 5,723 boys, 47,663 women, and 3,474 girls who had been on the register for less than one month.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at December 29, 1930, was 2,724,978.

United States

Employment in the United States decreased 1 per cent in December, 1930, as compared with November, 1930, and pay-roll totals decreased 0·4 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries included in the above statement are manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, quarrying and non-metallic mining, crude petroleum producing, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail), hotels, canning and preserving, and laundries, dyeing and cleaning.

A separate summary is made of the latest data available relating to all employees, exclusive of executives and officials, on Class I railroads. This tabulation is made from Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the months of September and October, 1930, and therefore cannot be included in the general statement for the month of December. The

number of employees of Class I railroads as at October 15, totalled 1,438,744, representing a decrease of 2.1 per cent since September 15, 1930. The amount of pay-roll in the entire month of October was \$206,065,981, representing an increase over the previous month of 2.6 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing industries decreased 1.8 per cent in December as compared with November, and pay-roll totals decreased 1.3 per cent. These changes are based upon returns made by 13,150 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in December had 2,772,399 employees whose combined earnings in one week were \$65,848,883.

The bureau's weighted index of employment for December, 1930, is 75.1, as compared with 76.5 for November, 78.6 for October, and 91.9 for December, 1929; the index of pay-roll totals for December, 1930, is 67.4, as compared with 68.3 for November, 72.7 for October, and 92.0 for December, 1929. The monthly average for 1926 equals 100.

The vehicles group of industries gained 0.6 per cent in employment in December and the paper group was unchanged, but each of the 10 remaining groups reported fewer employees.

There were increases in employment in December in 13 of the 54 separate industries upon which the manufacturing index is based. The pronounced increases were: 2.5 per cent, in agricultural implements; 2.1 per cent, in book and job printing; 1.7 per cent, in fertilizers; 1.5 per cent, in automobiles; 1.1 per cent in rubber tires; and 0.8 per cent in shipbuilding.

The outstanding decreases in employment in December ranged from 13.1 to 4.3 per cent and were in the following industries: Stoves, carriages and wagons, cane-sugar refining, carpets, cement, brick, cast-iron pipe, shirts, saw-mills, furniture, leather, and hosiery. Employment fell off 1.5 per cent in the iron and steel industry and 1 per cent in the cotton-goods industry.

Each of the nine additional industries surveyed, but not included in the bureau's indexes, reported fewer employees in December than in November, the decreases ranging from 23.6 in the radio industry and 15 per cent in the beet-sugar industry to 0.8 per cent in the rubber-goods industry.

Decreased employment in December was shown in each of the nine geographic divisions, the Pacific division leading with a decrease of 5.7 per cent and the East North Central division showing the smallest decrease, 0.3 per cent.

Unemployment percentage.—Unemployment statistics which are being compiled each month by the American Federation of Labor, indicate the percentage of unemployed union

members in twenty-four representative cities of the United States, as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent; January, 1929, 15 per cent; February, 1929, 15 per cent; March, 1929, 14 per cent; April, 1929, 12 per cent; May, 1929, 11 per cent; June, 1929, 9 per cent; July, 1929, 9 per cent; August, 1929, 9 per cent; September, 1929, 10 per cent; October, 1929, 11 per cent; November, 1929, 12 per cent; December, 1929, 16 per cent; January, 1930, 20 per cent; February, 1930, 22 per cent; March, 1930, 21 per cent; April, 1930, 21 per cent; May, 1930, 20 per cent; June, 1930, 20 per cent; July, 1930, 22 per cent; August, 1930, 22 per cent; September, 1930, 21 per cent; October, 1930, 21 per cent; November, 1930, 22 per cent; December, 1930, 16.6 per cent; January, 1931, 19.4 per cent.

The *Monthly Survey of Business* (published by the American Federation of Labor) from which the above percentages have been taken, in its issue of February 1, 1931, comments as follows on the unemployment increases:

"In the first part of January, 5,700,000 wage earners were out of work in the United States according to our preliminary estimate. This compares with 5,500,000 in December (These figures do not include farm labour or office workers). Unemployment is practically always worse in January, but this year's reports, covering 800,000 union members, show that the increase since December has been worse than usual and just as great as last year when the stock crash started heavy lay-offs. Our weighted unemployment figures show 19.4 per cent out of work in January as compared to 16.6 per cent in December. Conditions are especially bad in building, where 50 per cent are out of work; garment industries, 43 per cent out; musicians and other professionals, 43 per cent; water transport, 35 per cent; metal trades, 27 per cent; other manufactures, 34 per cent. The change for the worse has been especially severe in garment industries, manufacturing and building."

Child and Family Welfare, the official organ of the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare, recently published a special legislation number, giving an analysis of the legislation enacted during 1929 and 1930 by the Dominion Parliament and the provincial legislatures in the field of social welfare.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30 last. The text of this measure appeared in the April issue at page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereunder with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

Section 5 of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act authorized the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, to make necessary regulations under the Statute. Those regulations have not yet been made. The Act, however, was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions as to current and fair and reasonable rates of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, which has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924, requires that all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortifications, and other works of defence, dams hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classifica-

tion of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Contractor to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor

until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour

conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts Awarded Recently

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above-mentioned:—

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Structural Steel for Hangar A. 3, R.C.A.F. Training Station at Trenton, Ont. Name of Contractor, Hamilton Bridge Company, Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, January 29, 1931. Amount of contract, \$13,100. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$1 00	8
Bricklayers' labourers.....	0 45	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters.....	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 70	8
Ordinary labourers.....	0 40	8
Sheet metal roofers.....	0 70	8
	per day	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	6 50	
	per hour	8
Structural ironworkers.....	1 00	8
Steamfitters' and plumbers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 70	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Concrete workers.....	0 40	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Felt and gravel roofers.....	0 70	8

Construction of a stores building at the Airport, St. Hubert, P.Q. Name of contractors, The St. George Construction Co., Ltd., Rosemount, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 26, 1931. Amount of contract, \$18,985. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete labourers.....	\$0 40	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 50	8
Masons.....	1 20	8
Carpenters.....	0 85	8
Electricians.....	0 90	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Roofers (felt and gravel).....	0 80	8
Roofers (metal).....	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 85	8
Bricklayers.....	1 20	8
Plumbers.....	0 90	8
Structural iron workers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers.....	1 05	8
		to May 1st, 1931

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Carleton, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Farley & Grant, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 4, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$26,082. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 50	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 50	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

Construction of extension to protection work at Baie St. Paul, P.Q. Name of contractors, Murray Bay Contracting and Logging Co., Ltd., Pointe Malbaie, P.Q. Date of contract, November 21, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,976.40. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 55	8
Timbermen.....	0 40	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 50	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
	per day	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	5 00	
Driver, team and wagon.....	6 50	

Construction of a pile bent and creosoted timber superstructure wharf at Kaslo, Kootenay District, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. L. H. Rawlings, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, January 5, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$37,472.08. A fair wages

schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Pile driver engineer.....	\$1 12½	8	48
Carpenters.....	0 81½	8	48
Labourers.....	0 50	8	48

Construction of new fittings and alterations to existing fittings, etc., on first floor of the Public Building at Regina, Sask. Name of contractors, The Western Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, December 27, 1930. Amount of contract, \$7,822. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$1 45	8	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	1 00	8	8
Concrete finishers.....	1 00	8	8
Concrete workers.....	0 50	8	8
Electricians.....	1 10	8	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 75	8	8
Hollow tile setters.....	1 45	8	8
Labourers—building.....	0 50	8	8
Labourers—common.....	0 45	8	8
Marble setters.....	1 25	8	8
Metal lathers.....	1 00	8	8
Metal lathers (per sq. yard).....	0 08	8	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 87½	8	8
Plasterers.....	1 40	8	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 60	8	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 25	8	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 60	8	8
Stonecutters.....	1 25	8	8
Terrazo layers.....	0 85	8	8
Terrazo layers' helpers.....	0 50	8	8
Motor truck drivers.....	0 50	8	8
Teamster—with team and wagon.....	0 90	8	8
Teamsters.....	0 45	8	8

Deepening an area from Lake Ontario to North Bay, Ont. Name of contractors, Sin-Mac Lines, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 31, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,480. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening entrance channel to Fishermen's Harbour, Point Pleasant, Ont. Name of contractors, Sin-Mac Lines, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, February 4, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$2,778.70. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction and delivery of a snagboat to replace Snagboat "Bobolink," Prince Rupert, B.C. Name of contractors, Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, December 29, 1930.

Amount of contract, \$44,918. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Interior fittings for public building, Lloydminster, Sask. Name of contractors, W. H. Cushing, Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, January 2, 1931. Amount of contract, \$2,440. The "B" Conditions* were inserted in the contract.

Interior fittings for public building, Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Name of contractors, Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, January 16, 1931. Amount of contract, \$1,185. The "B" Conditions* were inserted in the contract.

Interior fittings in public building, Melville, Sask. Name of contractors, Regina Sash & Door Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, August 15, 1930. Amount of contract, \$2,370. The "B" Conditions* were inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Manufacture, delivery and erection of the superstructure of a steel highway swing bridge, including the wooden flooring, over the Trent Canal at Fenelon Falls, Ont. Name of contractor, Sarnia Bridge Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont. Date of contract, January 9, 1931. Amount of contract, \$6,512. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract for the erection work as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Structural ironworkers.....	\$1 00	8	8
Carpenters.....	0 75	8	8
Concrete workers.....	0 45	8	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8	8
Helpers.....	0 45	8	8

Manufacture, delivery and erection of the Surge Tank, Penstock Breaching and connections required for the Hydro-Electric Power Plant for the Welland Ship Canal at Merriton, Ont. Name of contractors, Horton Steel Works, Ltd., Bridgeburg, Ont. Date of contract, January 26, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$103,104. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract for the erection work as follows:—

*Shown on page 234.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following are statements of payments made in January, 1931, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

<i>Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Brass Crown Seals, Cancellers, etc.</i> —	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	\$ 681 14
<i>Making and Repairing Rubber stamps, Daters, etc.</i> —	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	254 49
Capital Rubber stamp Works, Ottawa, Ont.	36 35
<i>Making Up and Supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms</i> —	
Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.	6,053 61
Jay Wolfe, Inc., Montreal, P.Q.	1,280 50
Wm. Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	416 70
St. George Woollen Mills, Ltd., St. George Beauce, P.Q.	673 14
Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	33 33
Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	55 31
Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	968 60
<i>Mail Bag Fittings</i> —	
Ontario Equipment Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	2,020 00
<i>Scales</i> —	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	379 70
<i>Stamping Ink and Pads</i> —	
J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont.	180 20
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa.	33 65
<i>Letter Boxes</i> —	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa (Locks repaired)	93 80
<i>Letter Pouches and Satchels</i> —	
Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	780 46

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 65	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 50	8
Carpenters.....	0 95	8
Carpenters' helpers.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Machinists.....	0 75	8
Machinists' helpers.....	0 50	8
Steel hoist engineers.....	0 75	8
Structural ironworkers.....	1 00	8
Welders and burners.....	0 55	8
Firemen.....	0 50	8
Driver—horse and cart.....	per day 5 00	8
Driver—team and wagon.....	6 50	8

Widening and deepening of Canal between Lock No. 5 and Lock No. 7 of the Grenville Canal, Ont. Name of contractors, Farley & Grant, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, January 31, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$25,305.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Compressor runners.....	\$0 60	8
Drill runners.....	0 50	8
Derrick runners.....	0 75	8
Firemen.....	0 50	8
Pump runners.....	0 50	8
Power shovel runners.....	1 20	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	per day 6 50	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	5 00	8

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and Products

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—A CERTAIN EMPLOYER AND THE INTERNATIONAL MOULDERS UNION, LOCAL No. 373.

Agreement to be in effect from April 7, 1930, to April 7, 1931, and from year to year thereafter until either party gives notice 30 days before April 7, of any year.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half; Sundays and holidays double time.

Wages per hour for journeymen moulders: 80 cents.

Apprentices to serve four years; one apprentice allowed for the shop and one for every five journeymen employed.

Wages for apprentices: first year 30 cents per hour, 5 cents per hour increase each six months of second and third year, and 10 cents

per hour increase each six months of the fourth year.

Any grievance will be taken up with the management and by the shop committee, and failing an adjustment the committee will take the matter up with the proper officials of the union.

In the event of a strike, or any difference arising where the employees cease work, they shall not be paid for any moulds that may be made until there are enough to make a proper cast, and the same is poured by the moulders who put up the moulds.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 235.

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1929, to October 31, 1932.

The constitution and by-laws of the local union to be part of this agreement.

All pressmen, assistant pressmen and feeders are to be under the jurisdiction of the union. If the union fails to furnish competent workmen, the employer may engage non-union employees and they will be admitted to the union if eligible. The foreman to hire and discharge employees.

No cylinder pressman to be permitted to feed his own press and no press or presses shall be run at any time without a pressman in charge. No pressman shall run more than two automatic feed presses. The minimum number of journeymen and helpers employed on various presses is specified.

Hours: 44 per week for day work and 42 per week for night work.

Overtime: time and one half for first three hours, double time thereafter; time and one half for work on New Year's Day, Good Friday, May 24th, Thanksgiving Day and Civic Holiday; double time for work on Sundays, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Christmas Day.

Wages per week for journeymen: from November 1, 1929, to October 31, 1930, \$44 for day work and \$46.20 for night work; from November 1, 1930 to October 31, 1931, \$46.20 for day work and \$48.30 for night work; from November 1, 1931, to October 31, 1932, \$47.08 for day work and \$49.14 for night work. Offset pressmen to receive 5 cents per hour over regular rate.

Wages per week for pressfeeders: from \$11.50 during first six months to \$20 during seventh six months. Pressfeeders to receive this scale after becoming union members. They must work as registered feeders at least one year before being admitted to membership.

Apprentices must pass their quarterly examinations regularly or they will not receive their raise in pay when due.

Wages per week for apprentices: from \$11.50 during first six months to \$19 during sixth six months, one half of journeyman's scale during fourth year and two-thirds of journeyman's scale during fifth year.

A standing joint committee will be appointed to see that offices are staffed in proportion to their equipment.

Any dispute as to wages and hours will be submitted to an arbitration committee consisting of one representative of each party and a

third chosen by them, providing it cannot be settled by conciliation. Pending settlement, work to continue.

The Allied Printing Trades Council label and shop number must be used on all printing where a label is called for.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN EXCAVATING CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL No. 588.

Agreement to be in effect from January 6, 1931, to December 31, 1931. If either party decides to terminate or change same on its expiration, they are to give 30 day's notice.

Only local union members to be employed. The business representative of the union will be allowed on all jobs.

Hours: engineers 10 per day, a 60-hour week; firemen and oilers 12 hour day or 72 hour week, except when shovel is not in operation, firemen and oilers will be paid for ten hours per day.

Overtime: time and one-half; double time for work on Sundays and for holidays, except minor necessary repairs for which straight time will be paid. No work on Labour Day.

Wages per week: shovel engineers \$72, firemen and oilers \$43.20.

One week's notice of leaving job or of discharge to be given.

On work outside of city limits, transportation to be paid.

SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN.—MASTER SHEET METAL WORKERS AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 758.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to May 1, 1931, and from year to year thereafter until each party gives two months' notice before May 1, of any year.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1929, with the following exceptions:—

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Wages for journeymen sheet metal workers: \$1.15 per hour.

The Vancouver Trades and Labour Council, at a meeting on January 20, adopted a resolution in favour of the amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act of British Columbia so as to provide for a minimum compensation payment of \$4 per day; that hernia cases be given consideration by the board on the recommendation of the attending physician; that casual labour be brought under the provisions of the Act; and that, where awarded, temporary total disability compensation be continued until the recipient has resumed his former occupation at the time of disablement. An amendment will also be sought to the Hours of Work Act, cancelling all exceptions to the Act, and asking that all work be brought under the provisions of the Act.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1931

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices in January was again toward lower levels, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being lower than in December.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was again lower at \$9.86 at the beginning of January, 1931, as compared with \$10.10 for December, 1930; \$11.88 for January, 1930; \$11.30 for January, 1929; \$11.19 for January, 1928; \$11.37 for January, 1927; \$11.63 for January, 1926; \$10.77 for January, 1925; \$10.78 for January, 1924; \$10.52 for January, 1923; \$11.03 for January, 1922; \$14.48 for January, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.42 for January, 1918; and \$7.73 for January, 1914. Of the twenty-nine items in the food budget, twenty were lower, while two showed a slight increase. The most important declines occurred in the prices of eggs, with less important decreases in pork, bacon, butter, cheese, flour, rolled oats, beans and prunes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$20.21 at the beginning of January, 1931, as compared with \$20.46 for December, 1930; \$22.17 for January, 1930; \$21.55 for January, 1929; \$21.41 for January, 1928; \$21.59 for January, 1927; \$21.96 for January, 1926; \$21.09 for January, 1925; \$21.23 for January, 1924; \$21.13 for January, 1923; \$21.52 for January, 1922; \$25.30 for January, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$19.61 for January, 1918; and \$14.49 for January, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 76.7 for January, 1931, as compared with 77.8 for December, 1930; 95.4 for January, 1930; 94.0 for January, 1929; 96.9 for January, 1928; 97.8 for January, 1927; and 103.0 for January, 1926. One hundred and twenty-three prices quotations declined, sixty-one advanced and three hundred and eighteen were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials all of the eight main groups were lower, the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, because of declines in the prices of wheat, rye, barley, flax, flour, coffee and raw rubber; the Animals and their Products group, mainly because of lower

quotations for steers, hogs, fresh meats, hides, cheese and fresh eggs, which more than offset higher prices for calves, lambs and butter; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of lower prices for cotton thread, cottonades, denims and ticking, which more than offset higher prices for raw cotton and raw silk; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due mainly to decreased prices for certain lines of lumber; the Iron and its Products group, because of lower quotations for wire; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to lower prices for electrolytic copper, copper wire, brass sheets, lead, silver and zinc; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to lower quotations for plate glass; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of declines in the prices of copper sulphate, aluminium sulphate and shellac.

In the grouping according to purpose, both consumers' goods and producers' goods were considerably lower, the former due to reduced quotations for coffee, flour, cured meats, sugar, eggs, cottonades, denims, ticking and certain silk goods, and the latter due to lower prices for grains, hides, lumber, wood pulp, copper, lead and silver, which more than offset higher prices for raw silk, raw cotton and lambs.

In the grouping according to origin, raw and partly manufactured goods were lower, due mainly to declines in the prices of grains, hides, steers, hogs and non-ferrous metals. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods were also lower, because of decreased quotations for flour, gluten meal, tires, denim, silk fabrics, cheese, wire, copper sheets, brass, plate glass, aluminium sulphate and potassium iodide. Domestic farm products, articles of marine origin, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were lower.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of January, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to

the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the **LABOUR GAZETTE**.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the **LABOUR GAZETTE** resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the **LABOUR GAZETTE** was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provisions for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry, starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the **LABOUR GAZETTE** since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations repre-

sented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the **LABOUR GAZETTE** a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the **LABOUR GAZETTE**, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1929, and monthly since January, 1930. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1;

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb	Salt mess short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	31.5	26.5	24.8	18.6	15.0	22.0	26.9	25.9	26.3	38.3	42.6	57.0
Nova Scotia (average)	34.2	28.7	26.7	20.7	16.8	18.9	25.1	28.3	25.5	37.8	42.1	56.0
1—Sydney.....	32.7	25	24	19.4	16.8	17.5	26.5	27.8	27.1	35.7	41	57.5
2—New Glasgow.....	33.3	30.6	26.4	21.7	16.6	20	20	28.8	25	37.7	40.5	55.3
3—Amherst.....	32.3	27.5	23.5	21	16.5	22	—	26	23.8	39	41.8	55
4—Halifax.....	39.6	31.4	33.4	23.9	19.1	18.6	29	29.4	24.3	37	41.1	58.3
5—Windsor.....	32.5	27.5	25	20	16.5	20	25	28	27.5	39	45	53.3
6—Truro.....	35	30	28	18	15	15	25	30	25.5	38.5	43	56.4
7—P. E. I.—Charlottetown	32.5	30	30	22	18	—	—	27.5	23	37.7	40	52.5
New Brunswick (average)	34.9	27.7	26.2	19.9	16.1	19.2	24.4	27.8	25.6	38.2	42.6	59.7
8—Moncton.....	33	28.7	23.1	18.6	15.2	20	27.5	28.3	25.1	39	42	60.7
9—St. John.....	36.7	25.8	27	20.3	16	20	22.5	28.7	25.9	37.6	42.3	59.2
10—Fredericton.....	38.8	30	30.8	21.5	17.8	16.8	23.3	28.3	26.4	38.8	45.3	62.9
11—Bathurst.....	31.2	26.2	23.7	19	15.4	20	—	26	25	37.3	40.5	56
Quebec (average)	27.9	24.6	24.4	17.0	12.3	17.6	25.3	24.0	23.9	35.3	40.6	58.2
12—Quebec.....	28.3	26.5	27.3	20.1	11.6	19.1	25.2	23.3	24.1	35.2	39.6	54.6
13—Three Rivers.....	24.6	24.4	25.2	18	12.7	16.7	25	22.9	25.5	40	43.3	58
14—Sherbrooke.....	33.5	27.5	28.5	23.7	19	18.7	28	29	25.3	37.9	39.7	62.5
15—Sorel.....	30	22.5	20	13.5	10	—	—	22	23.2	—	45	60
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	22.5	21.2	21.7	13.9	10.5	18.7	23.3	20.5	23	34.4	42.7	56.7
17—St. John's.....	31.7	28.3	28.3	18	12	20.7	25	26	20.7	35	39.5	60
18—Thetford Mines.....	23	21.5	17.5	14	10	17	24	22	23.8	30.5	—	55
19—Montreal.....	32.1	27.1	29.4	16.5	13.4	15	26	25.1	25.5	34.8	38.3	58.8
20—Hull.....	25	22.1	21.4	15.4	11.2	14.7	25.8	25	24.3	34.2	36.7	58.2
Ontario (average)	32.2	27.0	25.0	19.3	15.4	24.1	26.8	25.1	26.8	36.3	39.8	55.7
21—Ottawa.....	30.1	25	24.2	18.4	12.4	20.8	27.7	23.8	25.7	36.6	39.7	58
22—Brockville.....	33.3	28.3	27.3	18.3	15.5	19	30	25	25	38.4	40.6	54.3
23—Kingston.....	31.6	25.3	24.3	19.1	13.5	19.4	25.2	23.5	24.1	35.3	39.7	53.9
24—Belleville.....	24.8	21	24.3	17	13.7	22.8	26.7	25	24.8	39.2	42.6	56.6
25—Peterborough.....	33.6	28.6	26.3	19.1	15.7	25.6	26.5	24.2	26.5	36.7	39.4	54
26—Oshawa.....	33	27.6	22.4	18.5	16.8	26.4	28.7	23.6	27	39	41.9	53.4
27—Orillia.....	28.4	24.1	24.5	17.8	14.2	25	23	24	26.7	35	38.4	55.8
28—Toronto.....	34.9	27.8	27.4	19.7	17.4	23.7	—	27.7	24.6	36.8	43	57
29—Niagara Falls.....	36	26.7	28.3	21	14.4	27.5	—	25	27.5	36	38.4	57.8
30—St. Catharines.....	29.5	25.5	25.6	18.2	12.6	23.4	25	23.2	24.3	35	37.8	51.8
31—Hamilton.....	34.3	28.8	27.2	21.2	17.2	24.5	20	24.3	31.7	35.3	38.6	52.2
32—Brantford.....	33.3	29.1	25.5	20	15.1	24.2	25	24.9	30	35.3	39.3	56.3
33—Galt.....	31.7	27	22.5	18.2	17	24.2	28.3	24.5	—	36.9	41	56.1
34—Guelph.....	32.2	26.7	25.4	20	17.8	25	25.2	22.2	—	28.3	34.1	51.1
35—Kitchener.....	31.8	26.9	22.3	20.9	17.2	25	30	26.1	25	33.1	37.1	54
36—Woodstock.....	31.2	25.7	25	20	15.7	23	22.5	24	25	34	37.2	52.6
37—Stratford.....	30.8	26.3	22.4	18	16.8	23.5	25	24.1	22.5	34.3	37	52.7
38—London.....	32.5	27.3	24.5	18.5	15.2	25.5	25.4	25	25.5	35	39.4	56.2
39—St. Thomas.....	31.1	27.4	24.4	18.7	16.2	23.9	27	23.1	24.7	35	39.3	55
40—Chatham.....	30.2	25.7	22.8	18.1	13.9	23.7	26.9	23.4	27.2	37.5	40.3	60.1
41—Windsor.....	30.6	23.9	24.5	18	13.6	23.7	27.4	24.3	24.4	34	36.7	56
42—Sarnia.....	31.7	28.7	27.3	22.3	17	26.7	29.3	26.7	27.2	33.2	37	54
43—Owen Sound.....	31.2	24.5	22.7	18.5	14.7	23.7	24	24	25.8	35.3	40	53.6
44—North Bay.....	37.5	32.5	23	20	13.7	25	—	22.5	26.7	37.3	40.6	55.7
45—Sudbury.....	36.2	31.4	28.9	21.8	17.4	28.5	34	30.2	30.1	37.9	40.1	58.6
46—Cobalt.....	33.3	27.8	25.2	19.5	14.2	25	—	28.8	—	38.4	41.8	60.5
47—Timmins.....	32.7	27.3	26.7	18.3	15	23.5	28	27.3	28	37.5	39.6	58.6
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	34	29	23.5	17.8	14.1	24.3	29	25.8	32	39.7	42.8	57.7
49—Port Arthur.....	30	25.7	24.1	18.8	15.7	21.3	—	29.7	30.4	37.2	45	60.3
50—Fort William.....	33.4	28.6	25.6	22	18.1	24.5	28.3	29.7	29.4	40	43.1	58.1
Manitoba (average)	38.8	32.6	32.5	15.9	12.8	—	—	24.9	23.3	38.3	43.7	55.5
51—Winnipeg.....	31.6	23.8	25	16.4	14.1	18.2	26.6	24.7	23.2	38.3	42.3	53.4
52—Brandon.....	25.9	21.3	20	15.4	11.4	16.6	23.2	21.8	—	38.3	45	57.5
Saskatchewan (average)	28.5	24.1	19.1	15.6	11.9	18.4	25.9	23.7	25.4	41.8	46.5	60.2
53—Regina.....	27.1	21.2	19.1	13.8	12	15.8	26.4	22.2	—	39.8	45	63
54—Prince Albert.....	30	25	25	15	10	20	25	25	25	43.3	47.5	57.5
55—Saskatoon.....	27.1	22.8	21.6	16.3	11.6	18	27.1	23.6	21.3	39.9	44.3	57.1
56—Moose Jaw.....	29.6	27.2	21.8	17.2	14	19.9	25	23.0	30	44.2	49.2	63.1
Alberta (average)	27.1	23.4	21.2	15.3	13.1	18.9	26.6	25.3	25.6	40	45.2	53.2
57—Medicine Hat.....	24	22.6	22.3	16	13.2	18.6	23.7	25	25	42.5	46.5	51.5
58—Drumheller.....	25	22	—	—	15	20	30	30	30	40.5	47.5	56.6
59—Edmonton.....	29.2	26	23.2	15	11.7	19	29	23.2	24.7	36.9	41.2	49.9
60—Calgary.....	28.5	23.3	19.6	14.5	13.4	19.2	23.5	24.4	23.4	40.2	46.7	54.9
61—Lethbridge.....	28.7	23	19	15.5	12.2	17.9	26.7	23.7	25	40.3	44.3	53.1
British Columbia (average)	33.9	28.5	26.3	19.6	17.5	25.9	33.3	30.2	29.3	46.3	52.2	61.3
62—Vernon.....	33	29	26.5	20	16.1	23	35	29.2	29	47.5	52.1	60
63—Fernie.....	35	29	30	22.5	20.7	29	—	33.7	27.5	45.1	51.4	59.6
64—Trail.....	32.3	27.6	26.6	22	18.2	26	32.3	31	29	47.1	54.5	60
65—New Westminster.....	32.5	27.4	23.7	17.8	16	24.5	29.1	27.8	30.7	43.1	48.7	61.5
66—Vancouver.....	32.8	25.7	24.4	17.3	17.2	25.2	32.6	25.8	27.6	44.4	48	61.5
67—Victoria.....	34.5	27.7	25.3	18.5	16.5	25.4	32.7	28.3	26	45.8	50.4	62.2
68—Nanaimo.....	33.2	28.4	26.8	19.9	20	31.4	36.6	30	30	48.3	57.5	63.2
69—Prince Rupert.....	37.5	32.5	27	18.6	15	23	35	35.5	34.3	48.6	55	62.5

a Price persingle quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1931

Fish									Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold) per lb. tin.	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19.2	30.5	20.0	13.5	58.9	21.2	20.1	34.5	20.8	50.5	40.1	12.1	33.8	37.3	
13.2	34.6	—	—	55.0	18.3	17.3	25.1	21.5	58.0	47.3	11.8	37.4	41.3	
10	35	—	—	60	18.7	15.9	24.4	21.6	62.1	48.7	13-15	36.5	39.4	
15	35	—	—	60	17.7	20	28.6	19.5	55	46.5	12-13	38.3	41.4	
16	35	—	—	50	18.7	17.5	24.2	21.2	56.7	48	10	37.9	41.3	
10-15	35	—	—	55	17.7	16.2	23	22.6	62.2	47.8	a	35	40	
12	40	—	—	19.3	15	27.4	—	22.5	55	47.5	10	37.5	42.5	
12-15	25-30	—	—	50	17.8	19	23.2	21.5	56.7	45.3	12	39.4	43	
15	40	—	—	60	19	20	32.5	20	60	48.7	10	34	37.3	
16.0	36.7	—	10.0	55.0	19.1	17.9	37.3	22.2	56.2	43.8	12.4	36.3	38.6	
12	35	—	10	60	18.2	17.6	35.1	21.5	57.5	45.4	12	40	40.8	
20	35	—	10	60	19	17	41.6	21.5	58.1	44.9	a	40	40.6	
18	40	—	—	50	19.7	19	35.3	22.7	53	45	12	35	37.9	
14	—	—	—	50	19.6	18	—	23	—	40	12	30	35	
15.3	30.4	22.2	9.3	56.0	20.5	20.4	28.7	20.6	54.0	41.0	11.1	31.7	33.9	
12	28	25	—	50	22	21.5	27.8	20.2	56.7	40.8	14	31	33.5	
15	30-35	25	10	60	—	—	25	22.5	52.6	41.9	12	32	33.3	
13-15	28-32	20-22	10	—	20.7	20.7	28.6	20.5	46.9	43.7	10	30	33.8	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.3	54.4	41.7	10	—	33.2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.7	58.7	43.3	9	—	33.6	
20	—	20	10	60	20	20.3	—	19.6	55.6	38.2	10	33	33.8	
—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	25	51.1	40.6	10	30.2	33.5	
12.5-18	32-35	—	8	—	19.9	21.9	31.6	19.3	59.3	41.5	12-13	34.2	36.7	
—	28	—	10	60	20	17.7	31.4	20.8	50.5	37	12	31.7	33.8	
18.4	30.7	22.6	12.4	65.0	21.0	19.6	36.2	19.9	49.9	39.8	12.1	33.2	36.4	
—	30-32	25	—	—	21.6	20.1	35	19	60.7	48.3	12	32.2	35.6	
17	32	18-20	—	—	20.8	16.7	34	19.8	46	42	10	32	34.8	
15	35	25	10-20	—	18.9	18.5	34.6	18	51.1	40.2	10	31.7	34.8	
—	25	20	—	—	25	21	34.1	20.3	40.8	36	a	36	35.7	
20	28	20	—	60	17.3	19.7	35.1	21.6	44.2	34.1	10	31	34.7	
17	32	23	10	75	23.3	18	34	20.8	50.1	41.3	12	—	34.3	
18	30	20	12	—	25	17.7	38.5	20.1	44.7	37.6	a	33.5	37.1	
15	24	16	—	—	25	17.8	40.8	19.9	55.9	34.6	12	32	36.5	
20	35	25	—	—	25	21	39.1	19.8	51.6	47.5	b	36.8	39	
20	30	30	—	75	18.5	17.7	40	18.6	52.3	40.8	a	34.7	36.2	
20	30	25	—	—	18.4	16.2	44	19.6	50.4	41	12	33.3	37.7	
20	32	20-27	15	—	20	17.7	34.5	19	47	40	12	34.3	35.9	
15	35	20-33	12	—	20	23.3	35.7	19.2	47.9	38.7	a	33.7	36.2	
18	—	25	—	—	20	21.7	38	18.3	47.8	40.5	12	31.7	34.9	
—	30	—	—	50	19	20.7	28.6	18.5	45.7	39.7	11	31	36	
20	25	25	12.5	—	19.5	21.5	36.3	18.8	45	37.2	11	34.7	34.8	
25	38-41	22-24	15	—	20.5	18.3	36.7	18.6	45.5	38.8	a	35	35.2	
—	25	25	—	—	19.3	18.3	38.9	19.5	45.9	38.2	11	34	35.5	
18	32	18-25	—	50-60	20.8	20.6	45.3	19.6	44.9	38.3	12	35.8	36.6	
18	29-35	20-23	12	—	20.7	24	34.1	19	48	40.6	12	34.2	36.5	
20	30	20	—	—	—	20	45.1	18.8	49.7	43.3	12	35	37.5	
—	—	23-28	—	—	19.3	20	39	20.8	51.2	37.2	12	32	36.1	
—	—	—	—	—	18.3	18.2	33.5	18.7	43.8	38.7	a	30.7	35.2	
—	—	—	—	—	18	21	33.7	20	60	40	11-12.5	30	35.7	
—	25-30	28	10	75	25	19	30	22.5	57.5	43.2	15	—	37.6	
—	30	—	—	70	21	21	30.5	22.7	56.6	41.9	b	—	38.3	
—	—	—	—	—	24.3	21.5	25.2	22.5	58.5	38.8	a	16.7	38.4	
—	—	20	—	—	22.5	21.2	44.2	21.2	60.3	44.9	12	33.5	37.3	
—	—	18	10	—	21.2	16.9	36.7	21.5	46.3	40.1	a	35	39.5	
—	—	18	—	60	20	19.3	31.8	21.1	48.4	41.4	a	32.5	39.9	
—	—	14.0	—	—	21.8	18.9	—	19.8	49.6	38.3	b	31.7	36.1	
20-30	32	18	12	—	21	18.7	—	18.6	52.2	38.9	b	32.6	37.2	
—	—	10	—	—	22.5	19	33.4	20.9	47	37.6	12	30.8	34.9	
27.0	27.9	12.1	16.3	—	24.7	21.7	34.6	21.7	45.1	35.2	12.8	29.8	36.7	
25	30	10	—	—	25	21	36.8	21.9	44.2	33.4	13	29.3	36.6	
30	30	10	12.5	—	25	20	—	22.7	45	37.5	12	32.5	39.3	
23	25-28	10-10.5	—	—	24.2	22	—	21.6	44.5	33.8	13	28	33.9	
25	25	—	—	—	—	23.7	37.7	20.7	46.6	36.1	13	29.5	36.9	
25.3	26.3	13.5	19.3	—	23.8	23.5	36.4	21.0	43.2	32.4	11.6	31.4	38.2	
35	30	12.5	—	—	22.6	25.5	34.5	23.7	43.2	33	12	32	39.6	
25	30	18	—	—	25	25	36.2	21	39	30	a	33	39.6	
20-25	20-25	10-12.5	15	—	20.3	22.2	27.7	20.4	44.5	32.8	a	31.1	35.8	
26	24	15	23	—	24.2	23	41.3	19.9	45.3	32.2	11	32.1	37.4	
18	25	10	20	—	26.7	21.8	42.1	20.2	43.9	33.9	11	30.9	38.8	
22.2	27.1	18.3	16.6	—	28.2	22.5	35.4	22.6	47.1	39.2	—	35.1	41.4	
—	—	—	—	—	28.7	25	43.5	23.9	50	37.5	a	—	42.7	
25	30	20	—	—	28	26.6	36.5	25	56.7	47.8	a	12.3	37.5	
30	35	20	—	—	25	22.5	37.5	24.5	57.5	48.1	a	14.3	40	
30	35	—	—	—	22.1	20.6	36	19.7	42	35.7	a	11.1	37.6	
14	19-25	20	—	—	21.1	19.3	34.8	19.5	41.5	35.3	a	11.3	36.7	
15	28	—	—	—	21.9	19.9	37.3	20.3	39.4	32.7	a	14.3	37.6	
—	25	—	—	—	23.7	22.5	43.3	23.4	41.2	36.6	a	12.5	37.2	
—	20	15	—	—	23.3	23.7	38.3	24.4	48.4	40	a	16.7	40	

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold) per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold) in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold) per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½ s. per can	Peas, standard, 2 s. per can	Corn, 2 s. per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	29.2	6.6	17.8	3.7	5.3	9.8	12.0	14.3	13.0	15.0
Nova Scotia (average)	28.1	7.0	17.1	4.1	5.5	9.4	13.6	14.8	12.8	14.6
1—Sydney.....	30.3	7.3	17.2	4.1	5.7	9.6	13.9	14.3	13	14.4
2—New Glasgow.....	26.8	6.7-7.3	16.4	4	4.9	9.2	13.1	13.8	13.1	13.1
3—Amherst.....	27.3	7.3	16	4.4	5.4	9	13.7	15.1	13.2	15
4—Halifax.....	28.7	6.7	17.6	3.9	5.5	9.3	12.6	16.1	12.2	14.8
5—Windsor.....	27.5	6.7-7.3	18.7	4.2	5.7	10	14.3	15	13	16
6—Truro.....	28.1	6.7	16.4	4	5.5	9.5	14.1	14.6	12.1	14.4
7—P.K.I.—Charlottetown.....	25	7.3	18	3.7	5.5	9.8	13	16.5	13.5	17.5
New Brunswick (average)	29.7	7.5	18.0	4.2	5.2	10.1	13.4	14.3	12.8	14.1
8—Moncton.....	31.4	8	17.7	4.2	5.8	11.4	13.5	15	13.6	14.8
9—St. John.....	29.7	7.3	18.8	3.9	5.5	9.2	11.3	14.5	12.6	14.1
10—Fredericton.....	27.5	7.3	17.3	3.9	5.1	9.7	15.1	14.7	11.8	14.5
11—Bathurst.....	30	7.3	18	4.6	4.5	10	13.5	13	13	13
Quebec (average)	25.3	5.6	16.9	4.0	5.7	8.6	12.1	12.8	13.2	14.3
12—Quebec.....	26.2	6	16.7	4.2	6	9.4	12.6	12.6	13.6	12.5
13—Three Rivers.....	27.6	4.7	17.8	4.3	4.5	8.9	12.8	13.5	15.1	15.6
14—Sherbrooke.....	26.2	5.6	17.1	3.7	5.7	8.8	12.2	13.4	12.4	15.7
15—Sorel.....	25	6.7	18.7	3.7	5	7.8	10.4	13.4	12.9	13.9
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	22.5	4.3	15.6	3.2	6	9.1	13.1	12.7	12.6	14
17—St. John's.....	22.8	4.7-6	16	4	6.7	8.2	11.5	12		15.4
18—Theftford Mines.....	26.5	5.0-5.7	16.7	4.2	5.8	8.2	12.8	12.7	15.1	13.7
19—Montreal.....	26.2	6.0-6.7	17.6	4.2	5.2	9.2	10.8	12.6	12.7	13.3
20—Hull.....	24.6	4.7-6.7	15.6	4.4	6.4	7.5	12.3	11.9	10.8	13.9
Ontario (average)	29.5	6.2	17.3	3.4	5.2	10.3	12.5	13.6	11.7	14.0
21—Ottawa.....	30.8	5.3-7.3	18	4	5.4	10.2	11.5	13.9	11.8	13.4
22—Brockville.....	29.7	6	15	3.6	4.8	10.3	12.2	13.2	12.2	13
23—Kingston.....	26.8	6	15.7	3.6	5.2	9.7	12.7	12.8	9.9	13.1
24—Belleville.....	26.5	5.7	16.9	3.3	5	10.2	11.7	11.7	11.2	13.1
25—Peterborough.....	27.8	6	16	3.4	4.4	11.6	12.1	12.9	10.5	14.1
26—Oshawa.....	31.2	6.0-6.7	16.5	3	5.1	9.7	11.2	13.4	11	13.2
27—Orillia.....	28.2	5.3	18.5	3.3	4.5	10.7	13.2	14.9	12.4	14.7
28—Toronto.....	34.8	6.7-7.3	17.5	3.5	4.9	10	11.9	13.9	11.9	14
29—Niagara Falls.....	32.3	6.7	18.6	3.2	5.5	10.6	13.4	14.5	12.2	15.2
30—St. Catharines.....	28.9	6.7	17.5	3.2	4.6	9.9	11.8	13.2	10.6	13.4
31—Hamilton.....	34.9	5.3-6.7	18	3.3	5.2	10	10.7	14	11.6	13.9
32—Brantford.....	31.7	5.3-6.7	17.2	2.9	4.6	11	12.6	12.5	10.9	12.9
33—Galt.....	32.9	6	18.1	3.1	4.9	11.2	12.6	13.4	10.4	14
34—Guelph.....	30.6	6	18.8	3.4	4.8	10.8	11.3	13.4	11.8	14.5
35—Kitchener.....	29.8	6	18	2.9	5.2	10.2	12	13.8	10.9	13.9
36—Woodstock.....	26.7	5.3-6	16.3	2.9	4.5	9.8	11.2	13.6	10.7	13.3
37—Stratford.....	26.8	6	18.3	3	4.8	10.8	12.3	13.9	10.7	13.3
38—London.....	29.1	6.0-6.7	18.3	3.3	5	10.2	11.8	13.4	11.8	13.3
39—St. Thomas.....	28.1	5.3-6.7	18.8	2.9	4.8	11.9	12.9	14.3	11.8	14
40—Chatham.....	26.9	5.3	17	2.9	5.1	10	13.7	13.6	12	13.5
41—Windsor.....	27.8	6.7-7.3	18	3.5	5.4	10.4	13.7	13.5	11.6	14.3
42—Sarnia.....	29.2	5.3	17.2	3.1	5	11	12.6	13.5	13.2	15
43—Owen Sound.....	26.4	6.0-6.7	18.4	3.1	4.7	9.4	13.3	13.7	11.1	13.3
44—North Bay.....	33.2	6.7	15	3.9	5.4	9.6	11.8	14.2	11.3	14
45—Sudbury.....	29.2	6.7-7.3	16.7	4.6	7	10.3	15.5	14.7	12.2	15.5
46—Cobalt.....	29.6	6.7	10.5	4.1	6.7	10	16.7	13	12.3	15.8
47—Timmins.....	30.2	6.7	15	4	7	10	12.7	14.3	14.3	14.6
48—Sault Ste Marie.....	28.3	6.7	18	4	6.2	10.8	13.1	14.2	13.5	14.6
49—Port Arthur.....	28.6	6.7	18.8	3.6	5.2	9.9	10.7	13.7	11.2	14.2
50—Port William.....	27.5	6.7	16.8	3.6	5.3	9.6	11.4	14.2	12.7	13.9
Manitoba (average)	30.4	5.9	18.8	3.6	5.1	10.8	12.5	16.6	14.0	16.2
51—Winnipeg.....	30.4	5.6-6	19.5	3.7	5	10.2	12.2	16	12.8	15.7
52—Brandon.....	30.4	5.6-6.2	18	3.5	5.1	11.3	12.8	17.2	15.2	16.6
Saskatchewan (average)	30.6	6.4	18.5	3.5	5.0	10.5	12.6	16.8	15.6	17.3
53—Regina.....	31.1	5.0-6.7	18	3.4	5.1	10.9	11.7	16.7	13.8	16.5
54—Prince Albert.....	32.5	6.7	21	3.5	4.9	9.3	12.1	17.6	17.1	17.9
55—Saskatoon.....	29.2	6.7	15	3.4	5.1	10.7	12.5	15.4	14.5	16.4
56—Moose Jaw.....	29.5	6.4	20	3.6	5	10.9	13.0	17.6	16.9	18.2
Alberta (average)	30.4	7.0	18.8	3.6	5.0	10.3	10.6	14.9	14.6	16.9
57—Medicine Hat.....	31.6	6.7-7.4	18.7	3.6	5.3	11.0	11.5	15.8	14.5	17.4
58—Drumheller.....	31.6	7.4	20	3.8	5.3	11.3	11	15.6	15.4	18.3
59—Edmonton.....	27.1	6.7	18.5	3.5	4.7	8.9	9.9	13.5	14.4	15.5
60—Calgary.....	30.9	6.7	19	3.5	4.9	10.4	10.4	15	14.8	16.8
61—Lethbridge.....	32.7	6.3-8.3	18	3.5	4.7	9	10.2	14.8	14	16.6
British Columbia (average)	32.1	8.1	19.8	4.0	5.8	8.3	8.8	15.5	15.3	17.2
62—Vernon.....	33.6	8.3	15.5	3.8	5.4	9.2	9.7	16.3	16.5	17.9
63—Nelson.....	31.4	8.3	19.5	4	5.8	9.1	9.4	15.7	18.9	19.6
64—Trail.....	31.2	8.3	16.6	4.2	5.2	8.9	8.6	15	15.7	18.4
65—New Westminster.....	32.6	6.9	21.7	4	5.2	7.6	7.7	14.7	14.1	15.4
66—Vancouver.....	31.4	6.9	21.5	3.9	5.1	8.5	8.3	14.3	14.9	15.3
67—Victoria.....	30.7	8.3	20.8	3.9	6.2	8.3	8.5	14.7	14.2	15.3
68—Nanaimo.....	32.9	8.3	20	3.8	7.2	7.2	9.8	15.7	14.7	17.3
69—Prince Rupert.....	33.1	9.1	22.5	4.2	6	7.9	8	17.5	13.7	18.7

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1931

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 s, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb. \$	Per 15 lb. cents	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
7.7	4.6	1.251	26.5	23.9	19.6	12.6	15.4	17.2	65.4	25.3	56.8	42.0
7.3	4.8	1.167	22.4	23.8	18.8	12.9	14.1	16.3	62.4	24.8	56.9	40.6
7.2	4.8	1.236	23.9	.....	20	14	14	15.7	55	25.8	.....	40
7.4	4.7	1.261	23.6	25	.....	13.7	14.7	16.3	63.3	25.8	52	36.3
7.2	4.9	0.93	18.6	21.5	22.5	13.7	14.2	15.7	52.5	24	50	45
8.1	4.8	1.124	24.4	28	16.7	13.7	14.7	17.7	69.5	25.5	60	39
7	4.7	1.30	20.7	18	.....	12.3	13	16	.....	25	62.5	45
7.1	4.8	1.148	23.3	26.7	16	9.7	13.9	16.1	71.7	22.8	60	38
8.5	5	0.90	18.7	15	.....	14	13	15	72	32.5	55	43.3
7.0	4.7	0.975	20.8	23.1	19.0	12.9	13.9	15.5	66.5	24.9	54.2	46.3
8.4	4.6	0.978	21.4	18.3	19	12.6	15	15.6	.....	26.3	50	50
7.1	4.6	1.032	20.3	22.5	20	15.4	13.5	15.6	61.2	24.5	55	.....
7	5	0.915	21.3	28.5	18	13.2	14.5	15.8	71.7	26.1	57.5	43.8
5.5	4.7	.....	20	19	.....	10.2	12.7	15	.....	22.5	.....	45
7.6	5.7	1.177	24.3	30.2	18.1	12.8	16.0	16.7	79.9	25.8	63.1	40.4
8.5	6.4	1.172	25.2	30	18.2	14.5	14.9	17.4	89.7	24.1	57.5	41
6.8	6.5	1.176	25.8	20	19.7	13.2	17.6	18.7	.....	26	70	40
8.3	5.1	1.09	21.6	40	18.4	12.2	16.4	16.5	.....	25.8	75.7	43.5
7.2	6	1.25	25	.....	16.5	11.2	16.5	15	.....	26.2	50	42
8	5.5	1.233	23.3	30	18	13.5	17	14	75	24	.....	40.1
8	6	1.135	26.2	.....	15.8	15	16.5	17.5	.....	27.5	.....	37
5.7	5.5	1.233	24.2	32.5	18.7	12.2	15.9	14.4	.....	28.3	.....	41.8
7.8	4.8	1.205	23.9	34.1	20	11.6	15.6	16	75	24.6	55.2	38.4
7.8	5.1	1.103	23.6	25	18	11.9	13.7	20.8	.....	26.1	65	39.7
7.3	4.2	1.245	26.8	22.8	20.1	12.5	15.5	17.7	62.0	24.8	55.2	38.5
7.4	5.1	1.20	24.7	27.7	16.6	12.1	14.8	18	55	26.2	52.2	38.2
6.6	3.8	1.13	24.2	27.5	.....	12.7	15	16	65	25.6	61.3	40
8.3	4.6	1.239	25.3	25	.....	14	15.5	17.3	66	23.2	49.2	39.8
7.8	4.9	1.18	25.9	17.1	.....	13.2	15.4	16.5	60	24.2	54.3	37.5
6.8	3.9	1.06	21.5	20.7	.....	11.5	14.8	17.7	64.7	24.9	57.4	36
6.3	4.4	0.971	19.8	25	.....	13.5	15.7	16.9	61	23	67	37
8.8	3.7	0.994	21.7	26.7	.....	13.2	16.7	18.2	70	26	53.5	36.5
7.8	4.6	1.19	23.2	23.8	.....	12	15	17.7	67	24.6	58.2	27
7.7	4.7	1.36	27.6	25	.....	13	15.8	17.3	65	22.2	61.2	40.3
7.3	3.9	1.255	25.5	17.3	.....	12.1	15.4	17.4	65	22.2	47	37.5
7.8	4.4	1.16	26.2	20.7	23	10.5	15	16.7	63.3	23.7	50.3	36.5
7.1	3.9	1.23	25	17.3	.....	11	15.7	16.6	55	23.8	60	36.7
7.5	3.8	1.21	27.1	20	.....	11.4	15	18.2	.....	23.8	55	35.3
7.3	3.6	1.06	26.5	29	.....	12.4	15	17.8	50	24.4	57	37.6
7.4	3.7	1.187	27.2	21.6	.....	12.4	14.9	17.1	50.7	24.2	54.5	35.5
6.1	3.4	1.29	25	16.5	.....	11.7	14.2	16.4	.....	25	55	35.7
8.4	4.2	1.19	24.7	20.6	.....	10.3	16.1	17.4	68.3	24.7	60	37.8
6	3.8	1.27	23.9	22	.....	11.1	14.6	16.3	55	22.2	.....	36.7
5.9	4.1	1.278	25.7	16.1	.....	12.2	14.7	17.9	50	25.2	47.5	38
5.1	3.5	1.27	25.3	23.8	.....	12.1	14.3	16.7	60	24.8	49	35.4
6.7	3.6	1.30	24.6	22.5	.....	14.3	15.6	17.2	61.7	25	65	40.1
7.2	3.9	1.42	27.8	18	.....	12.1	15.1	17.6	.....	26	.....	37.4
7.2	3	1.13	24.3	22	.....	12.7	16.3	18	58	27.8	50	36.6
6.5	4.5	1.29	33.3	25	.....	11.7	15	17.5	61.3	25	48	41.3
8	5	1.57	29.5	.....	20	14.6	18.1	19.3	69.3	27.5	61	42
8.9	6.1	1.57	39.2	25	25	12.5	18.3	17.8	71.3	26	63.3	45
8.7	5	1.66	50	25	18.3	16.5	15.5	19.5	.....	26.2	53.5	46.5
8.2	5.2	1.49	32.9	25	19.2	11.5	16.4	20.4	69	25.5	50.3	40
6.8	4.2	1.08	24.3	27	18.9	12.2	15.1	19.8	60.9	24.8	50.5	39.5
8	3.6	1.12	23.1	28	.....	13.4	15.2	19.3	59.4	25.3	53.2	40.9
8.1	4.6	0.922	21.0	19.3	.....	13.5	16.7	19.2	67.8	26.5	57.1	44.8
3.8	4.8	0.958	21.9	18.5	.....	12.1	15.2	18.3	65.8	23.9	48.1	43.5
7.4	4.3	0.886	20	14.8	.....	13.8	18.2	20	69.8	29	66	46
7.4	3.3	1.174	26.2	18.3	.....	13.6	17.2	19.3	68.8	25.2	58.1	48.2
5.1	1.275	26.5	.....	19.3	.....	11.9	17.7	19.4	72.7	25.2	60.6	49
10.1	5.5	0.945	20	15.3	.....	14.3	17.5	20.5	67.1	25	59	47.9
9	4.9	1.247	26.4	20.3	.....	12.4	15.6	18.4	67.4	24	57.9	45.8
8.9	4.7	1.138	26.2	.....	20.4	15.6	17.9	18.9	68	26.6	54.8	50
8.5	4.2	1.33	26.8	20.4	.....	14.6	16.1	17.6	69.6	25.7	57.6	49.4
9.5	4.5	1.27	26.8	22.3	.....	11.4	18	20.2	70.7	27.4	60	51.4
8.9	5	1.27	28.3	19.3	.....	14.2	17.7	17.5	72	27.4	60	52
7.9	3.8	0.825	20.3	.....	19.3	11.7	15	16.3	63.7	24.5	54.5	49.3
7.9	4.3	1.314	32.6	.....	19.2	12.4	13.5	16.9	69.7	24.3	57.3	47.1
8.1	3.6	1.053	23	.....	19.2	13.2	16.1	17.2	71.9	25.8	54	47.3
8.3	4.5	1.757	36.5	22.0	.....	11.4	15.2	15.9	67.7	25.6	58.0	47.8
10	4.4	1.587	35.8	22.3	.....	11.4	16.5	16.5	71	26.4	64	48.3
8.9	4.6	1.922	45	21.5	.....	12.1	15	16	73.6	28.6	61.4	52.1
8.2	5	2.025	42.5	25	.....	13.4	15.7	15.7	71.2	26.2	51.2	48.3
6.8	4.1	1.38	27.2	21.6	.....	9.1	15	15.1	60.9	24.2	50.2	44.1
7.9	4.1	1.476	27.9	.....	18.6	10.7	14.1	14.4	63.8	22.6	54.3	43.1
8.1	4.2	1.721	35.5	.....	20	9.8	14.4	14	63.5	24.6	58.2	45.4
8.6	5.1	1.795	35	.....	.....	11.4	15	15.7	66.5	26	60.7	51
8	4.7	2.152	43.4	.....	25	10.6	15.7	18.7	71.2	26.2	63.7	50

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per lb, tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
Dominion (average).....	cents 6.4	cents 6.1	cents 53.3	cents 57.3	cents 26.5	cents 15.5	cents 3.2	cents 59.1	cents 55.1	cents 11.9	cents 5.9	\$ 16.222
Nova Scotia (average).....	6.7	6.2	57.4	53.3	26.9	12.4	3.3	60.5	40.6	12.6	6.2	16.500
1—Sydney.....	6.6	6.2	55.7	51.2	26.3	16.4	3.1	76	50	13	5.6	—
2—New Glasgow.....	6.8	6.4	54.2	53.8	26.7	12.7	3	—	37	13.6	6.8	—
3—Amherst.....	6.6	6.2	63.7	57	27.7	10.5	3.6	50	37.5	11.7	5.7	—
4—Halifax.....	6.1	5.8	56.9	48.5	26.1	11.9	3.3	60	46.3	11.9	6.6	16.50
5—Windsor.....	6.7	6.2	56.7	53.3	27.5	10.7	3.9	—	37.5	13.6	5.7	—
6—Truro.....	7.1	6.5	56.9	56.2	27.2	12	2.9	55.8	35	12.2	6.3	—
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	6.5	6	58.3	55.6	29	16	3.5	58.5	40	13.7	6	15.40
New Brunswick (average).....	6.5	6.1	55.7	57.1	27.0	12.9	3.3	63.1	38.9	12.7	6.0	16.188
8—Moncton.....	6.8	6.1	60.6	61.4	29.4	13.2	3.3	59.2	41.1	14	6	16.00g
9—St. John.....	6.5	6.2	50	52.5	25.8	12.8	3.5	69	40.2	12.6	6.6	15.50-16.00
10—Fredericton.....	6.8	6.5	54.8	59.5	27.7	12.6	2.8	59.2	39.3	11.7	6	16.00
11—Bathurst.....	6	5.5	57.5	55	25	13	3.4	65	35	12.5	5.5	17.00
Quebec (average).....	5.9	5.7	56.0	57.4	26.0	14.3	3.4	57.1	58.3	11.0	5.7	15.264
12—Quebec.....	5.8	5.6	53.4	58.5	25.1	16.1	3.2	56.2	62.4	10.9	6.6	15.50
13—Three Rivers.....	6.2	6	58	61.2	25.6	14	4.3	58	60	11.4	5.3	15.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.7	5.1	61.8	56.7	28.3	14.1	2.9	57.5	61.4	10.4	5.7	16.50
15—Sorel.....	6.3	6	48	53	26.2	12	3	56.2	60	10	6	14.75
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5.8	5.6	55.5	61.2	27.7	13.8	4.1	54.3	50	10.2	5.1	14.50-15.00
17—St. John's.....	5.3	5.3	62.5	51.7	24.5	15.5	—	60	65	12.5	6	14.00
18—Theftord Mines.....	6.2	5.8	56.7	60	27.8	13.9	3.7	58.3	52.1	12.2	5.4	15.50
19—Montreal.....	5.7	5.7	55.9	59.1	24.8	14.8	2.7	60.6	60.5	10.2	5.5	15.50-16.00
20—Hull.....	6	5.8	52.5	55.1	24.3	14.3	3.9	53	53	11.3	5	15.50-15.75
Ontario (average).....	6.3	6.1	54.0	59.2	25.6	13.9	3.0	57.8	58.0	10.8	5.7	15.713
21—Ottawa.....	5.9	5.6	55.9	61.2	26.2	14.3	2.8	65.7	60.5	11.4	5.6	15.25-15.75
22—Brockville.....	6.5	5.9	52.8	54.8	26	13.8	3	53	53	11.2	5.6	15.00
23—Kingston.....	5.8	5.5	51.3	57.3	25.2	13	3	56.7	55	11.8	6	15.00
24—Belleville.....	6.5	6.3	57.2	58.3	25.3	13.3	3.2	58.3	62.5	10.4	6	15.50
25—Peterborough.....	5.9	5.7	56.2	57	24.8	14.8	3.5	57.8	54.5	10.4	5.9	15.00
26—Oshawa.....	6	5.9	52.6	67.2	24.8	12.4	3.2	63	55	10.3	6	15.50-16.00
27—Orillia.....	6.3	6.3	58.7	53.4	25	15	2.7	60	55	10.5	6	16.00-16.50
28—Toronto.....	5.9	5.8	54.4	59.6	24.4	12.2	2.7	57.9	57.7	10	5.5	15.00-15.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	6.5	6.4	58.9	63.6	25.5	15.2	3	56.2	60	10.8	6	15.75-14.25g
30—St. Catharines.....	6.1	5.9	50.9	58.9	24.2	13.3	3.1	55.7	60	10.9	5.8	14.00-14.50g
31—Hamilton.....	5.9	5.7	53.9	62.6	25.1	11.6	2.7	54	55.6	9.9	5.4	15.50
32—Brantford.....	6.2	6	53.4	59.7	24.3	12.4	3.1	61.1	63	10.2	6.1	15.00-15.50
33—Galt.....	6.1	6.1	52.8	58	24.6	14.4	3	63.6	60	10.4	5.8	15.00-15.50
34—Guelph.....	6	6	53.3	58.4	25.5	13.2	3.3	60	53.3	10.4	5.6	15.00-15.50
35—Kitchener.....	5.9	5.4	41	57.1	24.8	12.8	3.7	52.2	52.8	10.4	5.2	15.00-15.25
36—Woodstock.....	6	5.8	58.2	54.5	24.7	12.8	3.8	57.3	62.2	10.4	5.9	15.50-16.00
37—Stratford.....	6.2	6.2	51.4	59.9	24.9	13.2	2.9	55.9	56.7	10.9	5.5	15.50-16.00
38—London.....	6.1	6	53.2	58.7	24.7	13.8	2.9	57.5	57.5	10	5.8	15.00-15.50
39—St. Thomas.....	6.8	6.5	52.5	60.2	25.2	13.7	3.4	60	60	10.4	5.3	15.00
40—Chatham.....	5.8	5.8	51.7	57.2	25	12.8	2.7	58.3	60	10.2	5.8	15.50-16.00g
41—Windsor.....	6	5.8	52.6	57.2	26	14.5	2.9	54	60	11.1	5.4	16.50
42—Sarnia.....	6.4	6.4	52.3	58.4	26	13.7	2.6	57.5	57.5	10.9	5.7	15.00-15.50
43—Owen Sound.....	6.1	6	58.1	59.2	25.7	12.9	3.2	57.5	60	13.9	5.8	16.50
44—North Bay.....	6.7	6.4	62	59.2	27.6	15	3.2	57.5	60	11	5.5	17.00-17.50
45—Sudbury.....	7	6.6	62.4	65.4	27	17	3.2	57	60	11	5.7	18.00
46—Cobalt.....	7.3	6.7	58	60	28.2	15	2.9	56.7	52.5	10	5.8	17.00-18.00
47—Timmins.....	6.7	6.5	56.7	59.6	29	16	3.6	57	—	11	6.4	15.50-16.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	7	6.8	51	59.9	25.1	15.4	3.3	57.1	60	13.2	6	17.00-17.50
49—Fort Arthur.....	6.2	6.3	46.1	59.9	26.3	15.5	2.6	55.5	58	11.2	5.2	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	7	6.7	49.6	60	28	15.2	2.7	59.4	59	10.6	5.4	16.50-17.00
Manitoba (average).....	6.8	6.8	48.3	53.8	27.1	13.5	2.9	54.9	58.0	12.5	5.7	21.500
51—Winnipeg.....	7.1	7.3	46.6	53.1	26.3	12.5	3.8	53.7	55	12.1	6.2	19.50
52—Brandon.....	6.5	6.3	50	58.5	27.8	14.5	2.9	56	61	12.9	5.2	23.50
Saskatchewan (average).....	5.8	5.8	51.6	60.4	27.6	19.5	2.9	63.3	56.4	14.7	6.8	23.250
53—Regina.....	5.4	5.4	51.8	60.4	27.6	19.5	2.9	62.5	56.6	15	6.1	22.50
54—Prince Albert.....	7.4	7.4	54	61.8	28.6	19.8	3.7	62.1	60	15	6.1	—
55—Saskatoon.....	6.4	6.4	47.8	57.4	28.7	18.5	3.3	55.9	52.5	13.6	6.6	24.00
56— Moose Jaw.....	7	7.1	51.6	61.6	27.6	20	3.2	72.5	—	15	5.4	—
Alberta (average).....	6.6	6.8	48.1	54.5	27.5	19.8	3.4	50.9	59.7	14.3	6.9	—
57—Medicine Hat.....	7.2	7.1	52.5	55.4	28.9	21.7	3.5	63.3	67	15.1	5.5	g
58—Drumheller.....	6.7	7.6	45	50	28.6	21.1	3.6	58	60	15	5.6	—
59—Edmonton.....	6.3	6.1	47.7	53.5	25.7	17.3	3.3	55.3	51.3	12.8	5.9	—
60—Calgary.....	6.5	6.4	46.3	55.5	27.5	17.3	3.2	56.2	61.2	13.7	5.9	—
61—Lethbridge.....	6.2	6.6	49.1	58.1	27	16.8	3.2	61.7	59	14.8	6.7	—
British Columbia (average).....	6.4	6.0	48.5	53.6	28.1	22.4	3.6	62.6	57.8	12.9	6.0	—
62—Fernie.....	7.5	7.2	57	57	28	18.7	3.6	—	60	13.7	5	—
63—Nelson.....	7.2	6.6	52.1	60.9	30	17.9	4	63.6	62.5	14.5	7	—
64—Trail.....	6.8	6.4	49.4	61.9	25	18.5	3.3	65	60	13.7	6.6	—
65—New Westminster.....	5.7	5.5	44.8	47.7	27.3	18.4	3.6	60	59.7	12.1	5.1	—
66—Vancouver.....	5.5	5	44.6	46.5	26.2	18.5	3.2	62	57.5	10.9	6	—
67—Victoria.....	6.5	5.8	47	48.4	27.1	18.5	3.3	60.8	50	11.7	5.4	—
68—Nanaimo.....	5.6	5.8	50.7	52.9	30	18.5	3.9	64.3	52.5	13.7	6.4	—
69—Prince Rupert.....	6.1	5.5	42.5	53.7	31.2	18.5	3.9	—	60	12.5	6.5	—

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published. houses, \$20, others \$40-\$60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1931

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths) per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths) per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month			Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	
\$ 10.001	12.572	\$ 12.094	\$ 14.421	\$ 8.704	\$ 10.822	\$ 9.475	c. 30.7	c. 10.9	\$ 23.242	\$ 20.127	
9.271	12.038	9.600	10.600	6.890	8.000	6.600	33.0	12.2	23.833	16.417	
7.65	9.20-9.60	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	33-35	12	18	18.00-28.00	14.00-18.00	
7.35					8.00c	6.00c	32	12	20.00	14.00	
9.25	13.00	8.00	9.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	30	15	10.00-20.00	5.00-10.00	
11.25	13.00	15.00	16.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	35	10	32.00-40.00	20.00-30.00	
10.00-12.00		10.00	11.00	9.00	10.00	7.00	32	12	25.00	20.00	
8.50-9.75	12.00-13.50d	9.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	5.00	35	12	20.00-28.00	15.00-17.00	
10.50	13.25	9.50	10.50	6.75	7.50	7.50c	30	11.2	21.00-26.00	11.00-18.00	
10.813	13.000	10.125	11.375	6.750	8.250	7.050	30.4	11.3	25.750	19.250	
10.50-12.50g	13.00g	9.00g	10.00g	7.00g	8.00g	g	32-35g	15	25.00-40.00	20.00-25.00	
11.00-12.50	12.00-14.00	13.00-16.00	14.00-17.00	6.00-8.00	7.50-10.00	8.00-9.00	30	10	20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00	
8.00-12.00	13.00	9.00	10.00	7.00	9.00	4.80-6.40c	27-29	10	25.00	18.00	
10.00		8.00	10.00	6.00	8.00		30	10	18.00	15.00	
9.375	12.729	13.239	15.540	9.000	10.594	10.340	28.9	10.3	24.111	15.688	
10.00	12.00	14.67c	14.67c	12.00c	12.00c	12.00c	30	8.3	27.00-35.00		
8.00-10.00	14.00	10.00	18.00	8.00	12.00	8.13c	30	10	20.00-28.00	12.00-20.00	
11.00		11.00	13.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	27-28	10	20.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	
		10.50						10	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00	
			16.67c		12.00c		26	10	18.00-24.00	11.00-15.00	
8.00	11.00	15.00	16.50c	8.00	9.00	9.00	27-28	10	23.00-33.00	15.00-23.00	
	14.00		11.25c		8.25c	5.25c	30	15	15.00	10.00	
10.00	12.25-12.50	15.00-16.00	16.00-18.00	10.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-16.00	30	9.2	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00	
8.25	13.00	16.00	17.23	7.00	9.00	9.00	30	10	22.00-30.00	15.00-22.00	
10.546	11.795	13.316	15.888	9.833	12.178	11.372	28.7	9.9	29.589	21.200	
9.25	13.00-14.00	13.00	15.00	8.00	10.00	7.50	30	13	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
9.00			17.00c		14.80c		30	10	20.00-22.00	14.00-18.00	
9.00	13.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	15.00c	28	10	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00	
9.00	12.50	12.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	30	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	
10.00-13.00	11.00-12.00	12.00	13.00	28.00	9.00	7.00	30	8.3	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
9.50-11.50	13.00	16.50	17.50	12.00	13.00	9.00	27	8	25.00-35.00	15.00-20.00	
11.00	13.00	11.00	12.50	8.00	9.50	7.72c	30	10	22.00-25.00	15.00-18.00	
g	11.50	17.00	18.00	13.00	14.00	13.00	29	8.3	25.00-40.00	20.00-25.00	
g	10.00-11.00g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	10	25.00-30.00	18.00-23.00	
9.00	11.00	16.50	17.00	12.50	13.00	12.00	25	8.3	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
12.00	11.50	17.00	17.00	13.00	13.00	8.348c	25	10	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	12.00c	25	10	25.00	16.00-20.00	
11.50	10.50-11.50	14.00	15.00	10.00	11.00		27	10	25.00-35.00	18.00-22.00	
10.00-11.50	11.50	18.00	18.00	12.00	14.00		26	8.3	35.00-40.00	25.00-30.00	
10.00-12.00	11.50	12.00	15.00	9.00	10.50		27	10	27.00-31.00	20.00-24.00	
10.50	12.00-14.00	16.00	18.00		14.00	17.00	25	8.3	30.00-40.00	19.00-25.00	
12.00	11.00-12.00		18.00c		11.25c	11.25c	22-23	10	30.00-45.00	17.00-30.00	
9.00	10.25-11.50	14.00-15.00	20.00c		18.00c	20.00c	25	10	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00		20.00c		18.00c	9.00-15.00c	28	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	
8.00g	11.00g	g	c & g 24.00	g	c & g 20.00	c & g 16.00	30	10	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	
9.00	13.00	16.00	16.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	30	9	30.00-35.00	25.00-30.00	
8.00	10.50	12.00	14.00	6.00	9.00	9.00	28	9.7	20.00-28.00	14.00-22.00	
12.50		10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00		35	10	30.00-35.00	18.00-20.00	
12.00-13.50	13.50		15.00-17.25c		10.50-15.00c	12.75c	30	13	n	25.00	
12.00	11.00-12.00	13.00	15.00c	13.00	12.00-15.00c		27-30	15	22.00	14.00	
13.00-13.50	14.00			6.00	10.50-12.00		35	9	p	20.00-30.00	
11.00-11.50	10.00		12.75		9.75	6.50c	30	10	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	
9.00-13.00	13.00	10.00	12.00c	9.00	10.00c		35	10	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	
9.00-13.00	10.25-12.50	9.50	10.50	8.50	9.50		30	10	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	
10.750	15.625			9.250	10.125	8.500	33.0	14.0	35.000	24.500	
15.50				10.50	11.50	9.00	31	13	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	
7.00-12.00	14.00-17.50	12.00	12.75	8.00	8.75	8.00	35	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	
9.813	17.375	8.000	11.500	6.500	9.875	11.000	34.4	10.0	35.000	23.125	
10.00-13.00	14.75f		13.00		10.00-12.00		35	10	35.00-50.00	30.00	
9.00-10.00	20.00	6.50i	8.00i	5.00	6.50		35	11.7	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
7.50-10.00	17.80	9.50i	11.00i	8.00	9.00	9.00	30-35	8.3	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
9.50	16.95f		c & i 14.00		13.00c	13.00c	35	10	35.00	20.00	
6.813	13.000				11.000	31.8	11.7	11.7	31.250	22.000	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11.7	27.50	20.00	
6.50h					12.00		35	15	r	25.00	
5.00-6.00h	16.00			6.00	8.00c		35	12	35.00	30.00	
8.50-11.50h	10.00f				13.00		27	10	25.00-40.00	20.00-30.00	
4.00-6.50h							30	10	30.00	18.00	
10.213	11.540			9.500	10.458	5.079	35.9j	13.5	26.750	20.938	
6.25-6.75				12.00	16.00	5.00	37-40	15	20.00	18.00	
9.50-11.50	12.70			9.50	12.75	5.625c	45	15	22.00-31.00	20.00-25.00	
9.00-11.00	13.50			9.00	11.00		40	15	32.00-38.00	22.00-28.00	
11.00-12.00	11.25				5.50		30	12	18.00-22.00	12.00-18.00	
10.50-11.50	11.25				7.50	4.50	35	10	29.00	25.00	
10.50-11.50	9.00			7.50	10.00c	4.77c	29	13	20.00-25.00	16.00-18.00	
7.70-8.20s						5.50	35	13.3	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	
12.00-14.50							35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00	

d. Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. (in bulk). n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$35.00. p. Mining company

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1925	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1928	Jan. 1929	Jan. 1930	Dec. 1930	Jan. 1931
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.0	102.6	103.0	97.8	96.9	94.0	95.4	77.8	76.7
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	83.7	100.6	105.1	94.6	95.0	87.1	92.3	59.4	58.1
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	95.0	100.3	103.0	102.2	107.1	107.0	110.2	90.5	88.7
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	116.9	112.5	104.3	95.4	94.5	93.2	88.6	76.9	75.5
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	101.6	100.6	99.1	98.4	93.7	93.3	85.2	85.1
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	115.8	104.5	100.8	98.3	93.7	93.3	93.0	89.0	88.7
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.1	97.3	95.3	103.9	105.7	94.2	91.4	96.9	95.5	71.6	69.1
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.1	116.6	107.0	104.4	100.3	100.6	102.5	92.8	93.4	93.4	89.4	89.3
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	104.4	99.6	100.9	98.9	96.9	94.9	94.5	90.3	88.5
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	93.7	97.2	103.2	97.4	96.0	94.1	95.4	83.1	81.7
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	91.2	97.7	103.1	99.7	99.2	96.6	103.7	80.9	80.0
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	97.0	96.5	103.2	95.8	93.9	92.4	89.8	84.6	82.9
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	97.8	104.9	103.2	97.5	97.9	93.6	94.6	71.6	70.4
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	102.5	99.2	102.7	110.0	94.8	94.4	96.2	91.5	91.5
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	97.1	105.5	103.3	96.1	98.2	93.5	94.4	69.2	68.0
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	111.9	102.9	102.3	96.8	95.2	98.0	97.3	85.0	84.1
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	93.7	106.2	103.5	95.9	98.9	92.5	93.8	65.7	64.5
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	89.3	102.3	107.2	94.9	95.7	86.6	90.1	60.6	59.0
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	95.6	100.6	104.0	101.9	105.1	105.1	107.0	88.0	86.5
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.7	161.4	102.6	86.6	79.8	100.3	105.1	98.5	103.3	95.6	102.9	62.3	61.0
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	83.6	98.3	98.3	101.6	98.0	105.6	105.8	87.8	85.8
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	101.6	100.7	98.9	98.3	93.6	93.1	85.1	85.0
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	105.8	101.6	101.1	99.4	91.9	92.8	92.2	85.3	84.8
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	91.1	100.8	106.0	98.8	100.3	94.2	97.6	67.4	66.8
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.1	103.8	103.0	97.5	95.6	92.6	92.9	81.4	79.9

* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 241)

down to 1930. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 74.4; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7; 1927, 68.2; 1928, 66.7; 1929, 65.0. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1929, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923-1929, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0. Natural gas, 1913, 100;

1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 158.9; 1929, 159.1. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

The downward movement in beef prices was much less pronounced in January than for some months previously, advances being recorded in many localities in Ontario and Quebec. Sirloin steak averaged 31.5 cents per pound, as compared with 31.6 cents in December, 1930, and 38 cents in June. Round

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
FROM 1913 TO 1931*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

--	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Jan. 1930....	162	157	158	156	166	160
Feb. 1930....	161	157	158	155	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
April 1930....	153	157	158	155	166	157
May 1930....	152	156	160	155	166	157
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
July 1930....	149	156	160	155	166	156
Aug. 1930....	145	156	160	155	166	155
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Oct. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Nov. 1930....	140	156	160	148	165	152
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134	156	160	148	165	150

steak was 26.5 cents per pound in January, 26.7 cents in December, 1930, and 32.9 cents in June, 1930. Rib roast was unchanged at an average price of 24.8 cents per pound, as compared with 30.8 cents in June, 1930, while shoulder roast averaged 18.6 cents per pound in January, the same as for December. Veal and mutton were slightly higher, the former averaging 22 cents per pound, as compared with 21.8 cents in December, and the latter averaging 26.9 cents per pound in January and 26.7 cents in December. Pork prices were considerably lower, fresh being down from an average of 26.8 cents per pound in December to 25.9 cents in January and salt pork from 26.6 cents per pound in December to 26.3 cents in January.

Eggs were generally lower, fresh averaging 50.5 cents per dozen, as compared with 58.5 cents in December and 64.4 cents in January, 1930, and cooking 40.1 cents per dozen, as compared with 45.9 cents in December and 52.1 cents in January, 1930. Milk was unchanged at an average price of 12.1 cents per quart, a decline was reported from Woodstock, Owen Sound, North Bay and Sault Ste. Marie, and an increase from Prince Albert. Creamery butter was down from an average price of 38.2 cents per pound in December to 37.3 cents in January and 47.5 cents in January, 1930. Cheese was also lower at 29.2 cents per pound in January, as compared with 29.9 cents in December.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 6.6 cents per pound. Flour was again slightly lower at an average price of 3.7 cents per pound. Canned tomatoes averaged 14.3 cents per 2½ pound tin, as compared with 14.6 cents in December, and canned peas 13 cents per 2 pound tin, as compared with 13.5 cents in December. Beans averaged 7.7 cents per pound in January, 8.1 cents in December and 10.4 cents in January, 1930. Potatoes averaged \$1.25 per 90 pounds, practically the same level as for December. Prunes were lower in the average at 12.6 cents per pound, as compared with 12.9 cents in December and 16 cents in January, 1930. Anthracite coal showed little change at an average price of \$16.22 per ton. A decline in rent was reported from Saskatoon.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices, for the most part, were lower, although the declines, particularly in wheat, were less pronounced than for some months. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

William and Fort Arthur basis, averaged 53.9 cents per bushel in January, as compared with 55.6 cents in December. This was the smallest decline recorded in any month during the period of unbroken decline commencing in May, 1930. The relative steadiness was said to be due in part to the prospect of reduced crops in France and Italy. Western barley declined from 25.1 cents per bushel in December to 22.1 cents in January; flax from 98.2 cents per bushel in December to 95.1 cents in January; western oats from 26.8 cents per bushel in December to 26.2 cents in January; and rye from 30.4 cents per bushel in December to 27.1 cents in January. Flour at Toronto was down from \$5.36 per barrel in December to \$5.21 in January. Raw sugar at New York was slightly higher at \$1.38 per hundred pounds, as compared with \$1.35 in December, while granulated at Montreal declined from \$4.65 per hundred pounds to \$4.56. Ceylon rubber at New York was down from 9 cents per pound in December to 8.3 cents in January. In livestock, good steers at Toronto were down from \$7.36 per hundred pounds to \$7.22 in January, while at Winnipeg the price advanced from \$5.99 per hundred pounds in December to \$6.19 in January. Calves at Toronto were down from \$11.31 per

hundred pounds in December to \$10.82 in January, while at Winnipeg the price advanced from \$9.50 per hundred pounds in December to \$10.77 in January. Hogs at Toronto fell from \$10.45 per hundred pounds to \$10.19 and at Winnipeg from \$8.77 per hundred pounds to \$8.70. The price of lambs at Toronto advanced from \$8.74 per hundred pounds to \$9.56. Creamery butter at Montreal was up from an average price of 33.2 cents per pound in December to 34 cents in January. A slight increase occurred also at Toronto. Fresh eggs were substantially lower, the price at Montreal declining from 60.3 cents per dozen to 38.6 cents and at Toronto from 53.8 cents per dozen to 35.5 cents and at Winnipeg from 47.3 cents per dozen to 36.5 cents. Raw cotton at New York was up from an average price of 10 cents per pound in December to 10.3 cents in January. The price of raw silk at New York advanced from \$3 per pound to \$3.57. Wool prices showed little change. Electrolytic copper at Montreal declined from \$12.20 per hundred pounds to \$11.68. Copper wire bars at New York declined from \$10.25 per hundred pounds to \$10. Copper sulphate was 10 cents per hundred pounds lower at \$4.65.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing wholesale and retail prices index numbers for various countries appeared in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1930," issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1931.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 65.5 for December, a fall of 2.8 per cent for the month. Foods fell 3.7 per cent with substantial decreases in all groups. Non-foods declined 2.2 per cent, the greatest falls occurring in cotton and wool.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1927=100, was 68.7 at the end of December, a fall of 3.1 per cent for the month. The commodities showing the heaviest declines were grain stuffs, almost all textile materials, all non-ferrous metals except tin, and rubber

and linseed oil. As compared with December, 1929, the index number has fallen 22.2 per cent, the fall in textiles amounting to 37.7 per cent and in cereals and meat to 24.2 per cent. On the base 1913=100, the index number is now 98.7.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 86.9 at the end of December, a fall of 1.9 per cent for the month. With the exception of an advance in animal foods, all groups were lower, the greatest change being a drop of 9.1 per cent in textiles.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 153 at January 1, a fall of 1.3 per cent for the month. Foods were 2.1 per cent lower due to declines in the prices of eggs, bacon, cheese and flour. Rent, clothing, fuel and light and sundries were unchanged.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 117.8 for December, a fall of 1.9 per cent for the month. Of the 18 groups included, 14 showed declines, the greatest being 6 per cent in paper and its products.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 141·6 for December, a fall of 1·3 per cent for the month. With the exception of a slight increase in rent, all groups were lower than for November, the principal change being a fall of 3·1 per cent in clothing.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce on the gold basis, 1913=100, was 100·1 for December, a decline of 2·7 per cent for the month. Every group contributed to the general decline.

Sweden

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Commerce Department, on the base 1913=100, was 117 for December, showing no change from November. None of the component groups showed any marked changes during the month.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the cost of living on the base July, 1914=100, was 161 at January 1, a fall of 1·2 per cent since October 1, due chiefly to lower food prices.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 78·4 for December, a fall of 2·5 per cent for the month. Every group was in-

cluded in the general decline, farm products falling 5 per cent and foods 4·6 per cent.

Bradstreet's index number, which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption, was \$9.3087 at February 1, a decline of 2·1 per cent for the month. This is the sixteenth consecutive monthly decline and prices were lower on February 1, than at any time since January 1, 1915, but still 6·8 per cent higher than at August 1, 1914. Of the thirteen groups, nine declined between January 1, 1931, and February 1, two were unchanged and two (oils and naval stores) advanced slightly.

COST OF LIVING.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number of the cost of living, which is calculated semi-annually, on the base 1913=100, was 160·7 for December, a fall of 3·5 per cent from the June level. In this period, foods declined 7·2 per cent, house-furnishing goods 3·8 per cent, clothing 3·7 per cent, rent 2·1 per cent, and miscellaneous items 0·2 per cent; on the other hand fuel and light increased 1·3 per cent due chiefly to higher winter coal prices.

The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100 was 149·9 for December, a decrease of 0·9 per cent for the month. All groups were lower with the exception of one slight increase in fuel and light.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1930

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases included by workmen's compensation boards, etc., and also fatalities to persons incidentally to the pursuit of their occupations), which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the fourth quarter of 1930, was 292, there being 113 in October, 102 in November and 77 in December. The report for the third quarter of 1930 was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, page 1350. In the fourth quarter of 1929, 389 fatal accidents were recorded (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1930, page 234). The supplementary lists of fatal accidents on pages 259 to 261 contain 52 for the first three quarters of 1930, and 7 for 1929.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the provincial workmen's compensation boards, the Board of

Railway Commissioners of Canada, and from certain other official sources; and from the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the fourth quarter of 1930 were as follows: agriculture, 25; logging, 25; fishing and trapping, 8; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 46; manufacturing, 28; construction, 58; electric light and power, 7; transportation and public utilities, 63; trade, 10; service, 22.

Of the mining accidents, 27 fatalities were in "metalliferous mining," 16 fatalities were in "coal mining," 2 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.," and 1 in "structural materials".

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 1 was in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco", 1 in "animal foods", 3 in "textiles and clothing", 1 in "leather, fur and products", 4 in "saw

and planing mill products", 2 in "wood products", 6 in "pulp, paper and paper products", 6 in "iron, steel and products", 2 in "non-ferrous metal products", 1 in "non-metallic mineral products", and 1 in "chemical and allied products".

In construction there were 23 fatalities in "buildings and structures", 1 in "railway construction", 1 in "shipbuilding", 12 in "highway and bridge", and 21 in "miscellaneous construction".

In transportation and public utilities there were 19 fatalities in "steam railways", 2 in "street and electric railways" 26 in "water transportation", 4 in "air transportation", 9 in "local transportation" and 3 in "storage".

In trade there were 2 fatalities in "wholesale", and 8 in "retail".

Of the fatalities in service, 12 were in "public administration", 1 in "laundering, dyeing and cleaning", 5 in "custom and repair", 3 in "personal and domestic", and 1 in "professional establishments".

There were two serious disasters during the period under review. One occurred at Anyox, B.C., on November 12, when eight coal miners were crushed by a rock slide when it struck their bunkhouse. The other disaster occurred on December 3, off the coast of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, when a pulp carrying motor ship crashed on rocks during a blinding snow storm and strong gale and the crew of eight men were drowned.

In fishing and trapping, two fishermen were drowned in Lake Manitoba on November 21 when their sleigh broke through the ice. Another two fishermen were drowned in Caraquet Bay, New Brunswick, on December 5, when they broke through the ice while placing nets. Two other fishermen were drowned near Prince Rupert, British Columbia, on December 12 when they were caught in a squall.

Two labourer engaged in building construction at Quebec were killed by falling 70 feet

when a scaffolding collapsed on October 28. Two riggers on power dam construction at Rapide Blanche, Quebec, were thrown into the water and drowned on October 1. Two labourers on sewer tunnel construction at Kitchener, Ontario, were buried on October 8, when the tunnel caved in. Two labourers on sewer construction at Windsor, Ontario, were electrocuted on November 18, when a hoisting crane came in contact with a high tension cable.

In steam railways transportation three members of a train crew lost their lives near Killaly, Sask., on December 16, when their train was derailed. On October 22 the captain and engineer of a tug were drowned in Lake Winnipeg when the boiler exploded. In air transportation three men perished near Prince Rupert, B.C., while in search for another pilot who was forced down in a snow storm on October 11, and perished from exposure on November 20, along the Liard River, Yukon.

Supplementary Lists of Accidents

The supplementary list of fatal accidents occurring during the first three quarters of 1930, to be found after the main table of accidents, contains 52 fatalities, of which 2 were in agriculture, 3 in logging, 4 in fishing and trapping, 13 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 3 in manufacturing, 8 in construction, 13 in transportation and public utilities, 1 in electric light and power, 3 in trade and 2 in service. One of these accidents occurred in January, 1 in February, 3 in May, 4 in June, 5 in July, 7 in August and 31 in September.

Concluding the lists is a supplementary list of accidents occurring during 1929. This includes 8 fatalities, of which 2 were in logging, 2 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 2 in construction and 2 in transportation and public utilities. Two of these accidents occurred in June, 1 in August, 2 in October and 3 in December.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1930

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING—				
Farmer.....	St. Anselme, Que.....	Oct. 6	23	Killed while blasting out large stone.
Farmer's son.....	Near Athens, Ont.....	" 15	22	Crushed against a post by tractor.
Farmer.....	Near Owen Sound, Ont.....	" 16	72	Fell off load of hay, fractured skull.
Farmer.....	Near Spencerville, Ont.....	" 17	35	Explosion of delayed charge while blasting out stumps.
Farmer.....	Beaverlodge, Alta.....	" 18	.....	Dragged when horses ran away. Died Oct. 21.
Farmer.....	Near Roland, Man.....	About Oct. 18	33	Crushed in wood sawing machine when clothing became entangled.
Farmer.....	St. Raymond, Que.....	" 23	22	Caught in driving pulley of gasoline engine while threshing.
Farm hand.....	Jerseyville, Ont.....	" 23	18	Run over by trailer containing baled hay. Died Oct. 27.
Farmer.....	Near Taber, Alta.....	" 24	.....	Pleuro-pneumonia from accidentally swallowing gasoline while syphoning it from drum. Died Oct. 26.
Farmer.....	Near Winnipeg, Man.....	About Oct. 27	33	Clothing became entangled in belt of wood sawing machine.
Thresher.....	Near Unity, Sask.....	Nov. 3	.....	Fell from rack of threshing machine and was kicked by horse.
Farmer.....	Near Brooks, Alta.....	" 4	22	Pinned underneath his motor truck when it overturned.
Farmer.....	Near Maple, Ont.....	About Nov. 5	56	Caught in pulley of sawing machine. Died Nov. 10.
Farmer.....	Near Coronation, Alta.....	" 12	.....	Struck by truck while hauling hay.
Farmer.....	Breadalbane, P.E.I.....	" 15	23	Fell from wagon and was run over by auto. Died Nov. 20.
Farmer.....	Near Owen Sound, Ont.....	" 17	.....	Injured when team of colts ran away while plowing. Died Nov. 19.
Farmer.....	Ward's Creek, Kings Co., N.B.....	" 19	.....	Killed when his horse ran away.
Farmer.....	Near Woodstock, Ont.....	About Nov. 24	.....	Fell from hay mow, fracturing skull.
Farmer.....	Carriboo Island, N.S.....	Dec. 3	30	Gored by bull.
Farmer.....	Near Luseland, Sask.....	" 10	45	Skull crushed when rim of tractor wheel fell on him.
Farmer.....	Near Guelph, Ont.....	" 12	67	Attacked by bull. Died Dec. 13.
Farmer.....	Beaumont, Que.....	" 13	69	Struck by falling tree while cutting firewood.
Farmer.....	Near Estevan, Sask.....	" 17	.....	Gored by bull.
Farmer.....	Near Sundre, Alta.....	" 27	35	Fell into well.
Farmer.....	Near Arborg, Man.....	" 30	60	Run over by his team.
LOGGING—				
Log maker.....	Montpellier, Que.....	Oct. 3	24	Struck by falling limb.
Loader.....	Near Silverton, B.C.....	" 6	62	Overcome by strain while loading logs.
Watchman.....	Bersimis, Que.....	" 12	30	Fell into crib and drowned.
Bushman.....	Harding Twp., Ont.....	" 16	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Lumberman.....	Near Ranger Lake, Ont.....	" 21	About	.....
Labourer.....	Sanmaur, Que.....	" 22	27	Tree fell on him.
Labourer.....	Petit Lac Long, Que.....	About Oct. 23	25	Struck by falling tree.
Rigging slinger.....	Mission, B.C.....	" 23	24	Drowned from rowboat.
Logger.....	Near Glendale, Ont.....	About Oct. 24	.....	Struck on head by line when it broke.
Logger.....	Near Parent, Que.....	About Oct. 24	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Log cutter.....	Parent, Que.....	" 25	25	Struck by falling tree.
Driver.....	Minnie Chute, P.Q.....	" 26	19	Struck by falling tree.
Wood cutter.....	Lac Saguy, Que.....	" 29	48	Thrown into water and drowned.
Log maker.....	Fee Spur, Ont.....	" 31	About	Struck by falling tree.
Rigger.....	Cowichan, B.C.....	Nov. 14	23	Struck by falling snag, fractured skull.
Barn boss.....	Bloomsbury, Alta.....	" 22	28	Struck by moving logs.
Logger.....	mile 115, C.N.R., Ont.....	" 26	52	Hit by falling tree.
Logger.....	Ranger Lake, Ont.....	About Dec. 1	23	Skull fractured in jumping off moving train. Died Nov. 27.
Labourer.....	Newport Woods, Que.....	" 2	39	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Cedar Lake, Ont.....	" 5	37	Struck by falling limb.
Farmer.....	Near St. Clet, Que.....	" 5	35	Drowned when he fell through ice.
Log-roller.....	Cedar Lake, Ont.....	" 5	59	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer.....	St. Marthe, Que.....	" 6	18	Crushed by rolling log.
Farmer.....	Lachevrotiere, P.Q.....	" 7	.....	Tree fell on him.
Sawyer.....	Birch Point, Man.....	" 13	36	Struck by falling tree.
Sawyer.....	Birch Point, Man.....	" 18	42	Struck by falling tree.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER
OF 1930—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Trapper.....	Garden Lake, Ont.....	About Nov. 10	21	Broke through ice and drowned.
Fisherman.....	Fort William, Ont.....	Nov. 16	21	Run over by box car.
Fisherman.....	Lake Manitoba, Man.....	" 21	.....	Sleigh broke through ice and drowned.
Fisherman.....				
Fisherman.....	Caraquet Bay, N.B.....	Dec. 5	.....	Broke through ice and drowned while placing nets.
Fisherman.....	Near Prince Rupert, B.C....	" 12	40	Drowned when caught in squall.
Fisherman.....				
MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
<i>Metalliferous mining—</i>				
Miner.....	Britannia Mines, B.C.....	Oct. 2	20	Run over by ore car. Died Oct. 3.
Miner.....	Kimberley, B.C.....	" 8	50	Fell under truck.
Sampler.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 9	29	Fractured skull.
Labourer.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 9	59	Silicosis, first laid off on Dec. 31, 1928.
Miner.....	Flin Flon, Man.....	" 10	26	Fell down shaft while removing drilling machines.
Trammer.....	Rouyn District, Que.....	" 11	41	Struck by falling rock.
Miner.....	Britannia Mines, B.C.....	" 30	20	Struck and run over by ore car. Died Oct. 31.
Timber helper.....	Frood Mine, Ont.....	Nov. 3	24	Struck by falling rock.
Timberman.....	Copper Mountain, B.C.....	" 4	45	Crushed by falling rock.
Shaftman.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 7	39	Crushed by fall of rock.
Miner.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 12	33	Crushed by falling rock. Died Nov. 13.
Shifter.....			45	
Hoistman.....	Anyox, B.C.....	" 12	45	Crushed by rock slide while in bunkhouse.
Watchman.....			51	
Compressor man.....	Anyox, B.C.....	" 12	50	Crushed by rock slide while in bunkhouse.
Miner.....			57	
Blacksmith.....	Anyox, B.C.....	" 12	25	Crushed by rock slide while in bunkhouse.
Tram operator.....			30	
Timberman.....	Upper Summit Lake, Ont...	About Nov. 15	.....	Broke through ice and was drowned.
Prospector.....			40	
Miner.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 15	40	Crushed by falling rock.
Mechanic.....	Noranda, Que.....	" 19	30	Struck by falling rock.
Prospector.....	Near Central Manitoba Mines, Man.....	About Nov. 25	23	Frozen on mine trail.
Prospector.....	Near Schreiber, Ont.....	About Nov. 30	74	Frozen in shack on mining claim.
Nipper.....	Noranda, Que.....	Dec. 15	46	Injured during blasting.
Engineer at refinery.....	Copper Cliff, Ont.....	" 19	48	Burned when steam relief valve burst while adjusting it. Died Dec. 22.
Framer.....	Frood Mine, Ont.....	" 20	38	Jammed in collision of car and engine. Died Dec. 23.
<i>Coal mining—</i>				
Miner.....	Union Bay, B.C.....	Oct. 3	50	Struck on head by falling rock.
Miner.....	Michel, B.C.....	" 4	.....	Injured in mine.
Mine worker.....	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 4	27	Crushed by fall of rock in mine.
Miner.....	Coleman, Alta.....	" 17	22	Crushed in gear of pulley. Died Oct. 30.
Miner.....	Thorborn, N.S.....	" 18	.....	Struck by auto.
Miner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 20	58	Struck by falling stone.
Miner.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	" 31	46	Crushed by fall of rock. Died Nov. 9.
Pile driver.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	Nov. 3	62	Injured when he fell from piling to wharf. Died Nov. 7.
Miner.....	Bellevue, Alta.....	" 12	49	Crushed by rock.
Driller.....	Coal Valley, Alta.....	" 13	32	Buried under slide of coal.
Miner.....	Clover Bar, Alta.....	" 15	37	Crushed by fall of coal when coal car jumped track.
Miner.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	" 17	38	Struck by piece of coal. Died Nov. 19.
Fireboss.....	Tulameen, B.C.....	" 23	47	Explosion of detonator caps.
Miner.....	Estevan, Sask.....	" 25	44	Crushed by falling boulder.
Miner.....	Near Taber, Alta.....	" 27	34	Crushed by fall of roof in mine.
Miner.....	Eyremore, Alta.....	Dec. 1	31	Crushed by falling rock.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying (n.e.s.)—</i>				
Miner.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	Oct. 4	32	Fell 200 feet down shaft.
Train shed helper.....	Asbestos, Que.....	Dec. 5	23	Struck by falling rock.
<i>Structural Materials—</i>				
Gravel pit worker.....	Near Sunderland, Ont.....	Nov. 20	70	Buried by cave-in in gravel pit.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1930—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING—				
<i>Vegetable Foods, Drink and Tobacco—</i>				
Worker with yeast mfrs., etc.....	Ville Lasalle, Que.....	Nov. 5	27	Caught in mixing machine. Died Nov. 6.
<i>Animal Foods—</i>				
Jelly powder plant worker.	Toronto, Ont.....	" 13	60	Fell from ladder, injuring spine. Died Nov. 23.
<i>Textiles and Clothing—</i>				
Mill man.....	Montreal, Que.....	Oct. 2	37	Crushed between truck and calendar machine.
Machine operator with surgical dressings mfrs.	Montreal, Que.....	" 6	52	Struck in jaw by lever, pneumonia. Died Oct. 16.
Weaver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 21	65	Finger crushed in weaving machine. Died following operation.
<i>Leather, Fur and Products—</i>				
Labourer with tanners.	Acton, Ont.....	Nov. 11	35	Caught in skudding machine.
<i>Saw and Planing Mill Products—</i>				
Labourer.....	Leclercville, Que.....	Oct. 18	34	Fell against driving pulley.
Fireman.....	St. Jerome, Que.....	Nov. 2	26	Burned to death after explosion.
Labourer.....	Near Gracefield, Que.....	" 3	18	Struck by flying circular saw when wooden frame broke.
Saw operator.....	Youghall, N.B.....	Dec. 9	30	Struck by log when it flew back from saw.
<i>Wood products—</i>				
Mechanic.....	Rodney, Ont.....	Oct. 16	.....	Caught in pulley while putting on belt.
Worker in box factory.	Vernon, B.C.....	Nov. 21	.....	Crushed by rolling log.
<i>Pulp, paper and paper products—</i>				
Worker in sulphite mill.	Atholville, N.B.....	Oct. 10	39	Mangled when caught in teeth of conveyor cogs.
Worker at rubberoid plant.	Lachine, Que.....	" 14	40	Injured by explosion in asphalt tank. Died Oct. 15.
Pipe fitter.....	Fort William, Ont.....	Nov. 7	37	Scalded when valve on steam line gave way. Died Nov. 13.
Mill worker.....	Smooth Rock Falls, Ont....	" 7	35	Suffocated in coal chute when buried under coal slide.
Mill worker.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	" 10	48	Struck by wheel when it flew off.
Mill worker.....	Kenogami, Que.....	" 24	36	Struck by piece of shattered revolving mill stone.
<i>Iron, steel and products—</i>				
Furnaceman in machine shop.	Amherst, N.S.....	Oct. 21	42	Burned when furnace exploded.
Handyman with cab and body bldrs.	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 25	19	Benzol poisoning from spraying paint. Died Oct. 27.
Worker in plant....	Brantford, Ont.....	" 29	.....	Crushed under falling metal sheets. Died Oct. 30.
Worker in blast furnace.	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 31	42	Severely burned by slag when it poured out. Died Nov. 7.
Machinist in tool factory.	Galt, Ont.....	Nov. 3	52	Grinder's phthisis, first laid off Dec. 7, 1926.
Labour at coke oven	Sydney, N.S.....	" 27	48	Run over by coal train.
<i>Non-ferrous metal products—</i>				
Furnaceman at aluminum plant.	Toronto, Ont.....	" 7	45	Explosion in oil furnace.
Worker in electrical plant.	Toronto, Ont.....	" 24	26	Pinned underneath heavy falling tank when crane chain broke.
<i>Non-metallic mineral Products—</i>				
Labourer with salt cake mfg. Co.	Alsask, Sask.....	" 24	47	Caught in shafting, skull fractured.
<i>Chemical and allied products—</i>				
Carbide furnace charger at cyanamid plant.	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	Dec. 2	35	Burned by gas explosion in furnace. Died Dec. 3.
CONSTRUCTION—				
<i>Buildings and structures—</i>				
Labourer.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Oct. 2	22	Fell from ladder while cleaning roof of building. Died Oct. 4.
Stone cutter with govt. dept.	Ottawa, Ont.....	About Oct. 15	49	Pneumoniosis, first laid off Oct. 6, 1927.
Carpenter.....	Bowden, Alta.....	" 16	30	Auto overturned, fractured spine.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 17	35	Brick fell on him while loading truck, fractured skull. Died Nov. 27.
Rigger.....	Chippawa, Ont.....	" 21	48	Fell from scaffold into water and drowned.
Labourer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 28	42	Fell 70 feet when scaffolding collapsed. Second man died Oct. 30.
Labourer.....			22	

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER
OF 1930—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—Con.				
<i>Buildings and structures</i>				
—Con.				
Carpenter.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Oct. 31	60	Fell from scaffold.
Carpenter.....	Near Granby, Que.....	" 31	68	Struck by motor truck while returning from work.
Roofer.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Nov. 1	42	Truck turned over into ditch.
Tinsmith.....	Traveller's Rest, P.E.I.....	" 5	About 75	Collision of train with his car.
Bricklayer's helper..	Slave Falls, Man.....	" 6	22	Fell from scaffold.
Carpenter.....	Maniwaki, Que.....	" 17	31	Electrocuted when wet plank he was carrying touched high tension wires.
Carpenter.....	Fraserdale, Ont.....	" 19	About 37	Fell from concrete mixing plant.
Worker.....	Sudbury, Ont.....	" 19	59	Crushed under building when jack slipped while it was being moved.
Fitter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 20	42	Struck by falling valve when hooks of crane slipped on July 31, 1919.
Steel worker.....	Stillwater, B.C.....	" 20	21	Fell 140 feet to ground.
Worker.....	Prescott, Ont.....	" 24	25	Drawn into cement mixer when clothing became caught while oiling it.
Worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Dec. 5	36	Fell from scaffold.
Carpenter.....	Near Smithers, B.C.....	About Dec. 8		Fell from roof of shed.
Foreman for machinery works.	Near Oakville, Ont.....	" 13		Injured in collision while returning home from Port Credit. Died Dec. 16.
Helper with machinists.	New Westminster, B.C.....	" 24	50	Collided with street-car.
Workman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 26	31	Fell from third storey of building.
<i>Railway—</i>				
Worker at subway construction.	Near Oshawa, Ont.....	Oct. 13		Crushed between box car and crane.
<i>Shipbuilding—</i>				
Fireman.....	Lauzon, Que.....	" 20	61	Fell and ruptured himself when coming out of oil pump house. Died Nov. 1.
<i>Highway and bridge—</i>				
Labourer.....	St. Dominique, Que.....	" 7	60	Skull fractured when truck overturned.
Teamster.....	Port Carling, Ont.....	" 9	45	Thrown out of wagon and run over when horses ran away.
Steelworker.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 11		Fell 40 feet off bridge.
Caterpillar driver....	Arthur, Man.....	" 24	25	Crushed under tractor when it overturned on side of hill.
Truck driver.....	Insinger, Sask.....	" 27	40	Slipped under wheels of truck.
Foreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 31	35	Crushed by arm of steam shovel when it fell on him.
Labourer.....	Sudbury, Ont.....	Nov. 11	24	Crushed under wheels of truck.
Labourer.....	Clementsport, N.S.....	" 18	57	Struck by auto.
Teamster.....	Russell, Man.....	" 19	29	Kicked by horse while loading horse on railway car. Died Nov. 21.
Worker on street paving.	Montreal, Que.....	" 28	42	Struck by street car. Died Nov. 30.
Bridge builder.....	Bissette Creek, B.C.....	Dec. 6	45	Fell 62 feet to ground.
Labourer.....	Princeton, B.C.....	" 19	28	Struck by falling timber.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Rigger on power dam construction.	Rapide Blanche, Que.....	Oct. 1	29	Thrown into water and drowned.
"			27	
Labourer on sewer tunnel construction.	Kitchener, Ont.....	" 8	25	Buried under cave-in in tunnel. Second man died Oct. 10.
"			33	
Labourer on pier construction.	Halifax, N.S.....	" 27	38	Fell from pier and was drowned.
Diver on coffer dam construction.	Fitzroy Harbour, Ont.....	" 28	28	Suffocated while at work under water.
Carpenter on power development.	Beauharnois, Que.....	" 30	22	Struck by falling piece of timber.
Labourer on sewer construction.	London, Ont.....	Nov. 8	63	Struck by boom of crane.
Worker on power dam construction.	Near Jonquieres, Que.....	" 10	27	Crushed by falling rock when elevator cable broke.
Labourer on sewer construction.	Windsor, Ont.....	" 18	34	Electrocuted when hoisting crane came in contact with high tension cable.
"			42	
Worker on telephone line construction.	Near Les Ecoureuls, Que....	" 20	28	Crushed by falling pole which was being hoisted into position.
Well driller.....	Leitrim, Ont.....	" 22	63	Caught in belt running from engine to drill.
Worker on coffer dam	St. John, N.B.....	" 25	30	Struck by pile driver swung by gust of wind.
Cribman on power dam construction.	Rapide Blanc, Que.....	" 26	23	Drowned.
Worker on power dam construction.	Abitibi Canyon, Ont.....	Dec. 8	18	Crushed by fall of rock from roof of tunnel.
Rigger on power development.	Beauharnois, Que.....	" 12	29	Struck by end of girder.
Truck driver on dock construction.	Midland, Ont.....	" 15	33	Drowned when his truck skidded off dock while dumping it.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1930—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—Con.				
<i>Miscellaneous—Con.</i>				
Worker on dam construction.....	Near Fitzroy Harbour, Ont.	Dec. 16	34	Struck by steam shovel.
Worker on canal construction.....	St. Louis de Gonzague, Que.	" 16	29	Delayed dynamite explosion while blasting rock
Lineman on power line construction...	Luseland, Sask.....	" 20	26	Crushed by poles falling from car.
<i>Electric light and power—</i>				
Worker at power plant.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Oct. 1	31	Electrocuted while removing steel tower.
Substation worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 25	27	Electric burns from accident in plant. Died Nov. 7.
Worker at power plant.....	Lloydminster, Alta.....	Nov. 24	26	Electrocuted.
Electrician.....	Swift Current, Sask.....	" 29	22	Fell from pole.
Lineman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Dec. 17	47	Burned when he touched live wire while working on pole.
Dynamo tender at power house.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 29	44	Complication from electric shock received on January 5, 1926.
Troubleman.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 31	35	Injured when he jumped from train on way to work.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
<i>Steam Railways—</i>				
Conductor.....	Smith Falls, Ont.....	Oct. 1	60	Stumbled and fell beneath wheels when he stepped from train.
Worker.....	Port Moody, B.C.....	" 1	54	Struck by train.
Sectionman.....	Bigsby, Ont.....	" 2	42	Struck by train.
Brakesman.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 9	55	Crushed by runaway car while repairing broken coupling.
Section worker.....	Near Cornwall, Ont.....	" 10	24	Struck by train.
Fireman.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 14	35	Electrocuted while carrying poker when it touched power line.
Yardman.....	Farnham, Que.....	" 16	25	Caught between couplings during switching operations.
Switchman.....	Coronation, Alta.....	Nov. 1	37	Struck by locomotive.
Gang labourer.....	Milton, Ont.....	" 12	22	Struck by train.
Labourer.....	Lytton, B.C.....	" 12	55	Struck by train.
Carman.....	Port Mann, B.C.....	" 13	43	Fell under cars during switching operations. Died Nov. 23.
Bridge carpenter.....	London, Ont.....	" 17	53	Fell on his head when he jumped from moving train. Died Nov. 18.
Patrolman.....	Toketer, B.C.....	" 20	41	Struck by train on curve.
Labourer.....	Beaconsfield, Que.....	Dec. 2	54	Struck by train. Died Dec. 3.
Brakeman.....	Near St. Laurent, Que.....	" 12	44	Collision of freight train with his engine.
Engineer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 15	41	Run over by engine.
Engineer.....	Near Killaly, Sask	" 16	52	} Train derailed.
Fireman.....			46	
Mail clerk.....			42	
<i>Street and Electric Railways—</i>				
Motorman.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	Dec. 6	44	Collision of two street cars.
Trolleyman.....	Preston, Ont.....	" 19	50	Fell from top of car to ground.
<i>Water transportation—</i>				
Longshoreman.....	St. John, N.B.....	About Oct. 3	46	Injured by fall while at work at rigging during painting of bridge. Died Dec. 1.
Worker on tug.....	Powell River, B.C.....	" 7	56	Gasolene explosion. Died Oct. 12.
Ferryman.....	Lachine, Que.....	" 10	42	Fell into canal and drowned.
Captain of tug.....	Lake Winnipeg, Man.....	" 22	18	} Drowned when boiler of tug exploded.
Engineer of tug.....			25	
Longshoreman.....	Campbellton, N.B.....	" 24	20	Crushed under descending sling load of sulphite which was being loaded into freight hold.
Worker on canal.....	Welland, Ont.....	" 27	46	Fell into canal and drowned.
Worker in steamship co. storeroom.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 29	70	Fell down elevator shaft.
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Nov. 1	32	Bale of cotton fell on him while loading it on ship. Died Nov. 9.
Longshoreman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 6	50	Fell from wharf and drowned.
Deckhand on sand and gravel boat.....	Point Edward, Ont.....	" 17	48	Thrown into water and drowned when line dorry upset.
Sailor on tug boat.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 20	20	Drowned.
Longshoreman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 24		Struck by piece of steel which was being loaded on boat.
Oiler.....	Near Vancouver, B.C.....	Dec. 1	22	Slipped and fell under whirling crankshaft.
Lighthouse keeper.....	Otter Head, Ont.....	" 1	63	Fell 40 feet from engine room steps.
Labourer loading ship.....	Woodfibre, B.C.....	Dec. 2		Struck by falling bale of pulp.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER
OF 1930—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Water Transportation—</i>				
<i>Con.</i>				
Captain.....	Near Yarmouth, N.S.....	“ 3	31	Drowned when their ship crashed on rocks during storm.
Mate.....			28	
First engineer.....			23	
Second engineer.....			23	
Steward.....			34	
Seaman.....			23	
Seaman.....			26	
Seaman.....			21	
Mess-steward.....	Halifax, N.S.....	“ 8		Slipped from gangplank and drowned.
Longshoreman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	“ 20	30	Fell into hold of ship, fractured skull.
<i>Air transportation—</i>				
Pilot.....	Liard River, Yukon.....	Oct. 11		Forced down in snow storm and perished from exposure on Nov. 20.
Pilot.....	Near Prince Rupert, B.C....	“ 28		Perished during search for airman lost on Oct. 11.
Air engineer.....				
Pilot.....				
<i>Local transportation—</i>				
Labourer with trucking Co.....	Kingston, Ont.....	“ 9	28	Crushed by coal truck. Died Oct. 11.
Truck driver.....	Hebertville, Que.....	“ 31	26	Collision of train with his truck.
Bus driver.....	Near Quebec, Que.....	“ 31	About 30	Electrocuted when he touched fence wire over which high tension wire had fallen.
Truck driver.....	Granum, Alta.....	Nov. 1	About 22	Pinned under truck when it overturned.
Truck driver.....	Limoulu, Que.....	“ 11	19	Fell from truck, fractured skull.
Truck driver.....	Near Cobourg, Ont.....	“ 27	34	Crushed under his truck when it upset.
Truck driver.....	Brampton, Ont.....	“ 28	25	Collision of train with his truck.
Taxi driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 15	21	Asphyxiated by carbon monoxide gas in garage.
Truck driver.....	Near Bowmanville, Ont.....	Dec. 17		Collision of his truck with another truck.
<i>Storage—</i>				
Grain shoveller at elevator.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	Oct. 15	44	Drowned when his car ran off dock.
Agent at elevator.....	Biggar, Sask.....	Nov. 17	53	Crushed by clutch of main shaft when clothing became caught.
Workman at explosives storage plant.....	Copper Cliff, Ont.....	“ 23	29	Fell from car and was run over. Died Nov. 24.
TRADE—				
<i>Wholesale—</i>				
Mechanic for oil co.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	Oct. 28	41	Crushed under tank car when blocks slipped while working under it.
Shipper with fruit dealer.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Dec. 10	64	Fell from top of barrels into chute. Died Dec. 11.
<i>Retail—</i>				
Labourer for coal dealer.....	Quebec, Que.....	Oct. 6	26	Struck by clams of hoist.
Driver.....	Quebec, Que.....	“ 9	52	Collision of auto with his cart.
Driver for baker.....	Montreal, Que.....	“ 9	25	Thrown to ground and was run over when his horse ran away.
Driver for bakery.....	Calgary, Alta.....	“ 21	21	Thrown from his wagon.
Paper boy.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Nov. 16	15	Electrocuted when his bicycle struck a fallen live wire.
Truck driver for bakery.....	Calgary, Alta.....	“ 21	21	Struck by a car.
Delivery boy for store.....	Stamford Centre, Ont.....	Dec. 17	20	Struck by car.
Worker with oil co.....	Near Moose Jaw, Sask.....	“ 24	25	Truck overturned.
SERVICE—				
<i>Public administration—</i>				
Gov't. light keeper.....	Nakusp, B.C.....	Oct. 5	64	Drowned from rowboat.
Canal overseer.....	Percy Township, Ont.....	“ 8	60	Injured when truck skidded and went over embankment. Died Dec. 12.
Relief worker.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Nov. 11	59	Tree fell on him. Died Nov. 12.
Labourer for sewerage dept.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	“ 13	44	Fell from truck. Died Nov. 15.
District fire chief.....	Montreal, Que.....	“ 23	48	Collision of auto with his car. Died Nov. 24.
Parks supt.....	Fort Frances, Ont.....	Dec. 1		Gored by buck.
Mail carrier.....	Hole River, Man.....	About 1		
Relief worker.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	Dec. 3	20	Drowned when his toboggan broke through ice.
		“ 6	46	Crushed under truck when it left roadway while riding home from work.
Motorecycle policeman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	“ 11	33	Shot while pursuing stolen car.
Labourer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	“ 18		Fell off truck.
Mail carrier.....	Near Wembley, Alta.....	“ 24		Broke through ice and drowned.
Labourer.....	Halifax, N.S.....	“ 28	71	Collapsed while shovelling snow.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER
OF 1930—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>SERVICE—Con.</i> <i>Laundrying, Dyeing and cleaning—</i> Tailor.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 23	33	Asphyxiated by illuminating gas.
<i>Custom and repair—</i> Garage mechanic....	Guelph, Ont.....	Oct. 3	39	Transmission case burst, while working under car.
Worker in tire vulcanizing shop.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 17	23	Explosion of steam vulcanizer.
Mechanic for typewriter co., Tinsmith.....	Near Regina, Sask.....	" 17	20	Poisoned by carbon monoxide gas when their car was stalled in blizzard.
Painter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Dec. 6	.....	Burned when can of benzine exploded while working on car. Died Dec. 7.
<i>Personal and domestic—</i> Worker with lunch Co.	Montreal, Que.....	Oct. 2	71	Fell down elevator shaft. Died Nov. 28.
Bill poster.....	Nelson, B.C.....	" 11	45	Fell from truck.
Janitor.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Nov. 23	.....	Fell down elevator shaft. Died Nov. 29.
<i>Professional establishments—</i> Nightwatchman at church.	Montreal, Que.....	Oct. 13	72	Injured when he went up to steeple to wind clock. Died Oct. 16.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING
FIRST THREE QUARTERS OF 1930

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING— Teamster.....	Penticton, B.C.....	Sept. 15	.....	Cut up by disc harrow.
Farmer.....	Plympton Twp., Ont.....	" 27	46	Pinned underneath water tank when engine and tank went into ditch. Died Oct. 1.
LOGGING— Driver.....	River Franche, Que.....	May 20	26	Fell into river from dam and drowned.
Teamster.....	Fort Frances, Ont.....	July 18	53	Struck by falling timber while loading it on wagon.
Boom labourer.....	Point a Nadeau, Que.....	Sept. 19	34	Fell off boom into river, pneumonia. Died Oct. 9.
FISHING AND TRAPPING— Fisherman.....	Epenanza Inlet, B.C.....	" 13	30	Fell overboard and drowned.
Trapper.....	Near Fort William, Ont.....	" 23	65	Struck by train.
Deckhand.....	West Coast Vancouver Island, B.C.	" 24	17	Drowned.
Fisherman.....	Port Dover, Ont.....	" 28	17	Fell over edge of dock and drowned.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— <i>Metalliferous mining—</i> Miner.....	Sherridan, Man.....	Feb. 24	33	Struck by bolt from clevice of cable when it fell from collar of shaft. Died Nov. 19.
Miner.....	Kootenay Lake, B.C.....	July 24	42	Drowned when boat capsized.
Mine worker.....	Ogden Township, Ont.....	About Aug. 15	.....	Carbon monoxide poisoning in mine.
Machinist.....	Copper Cliff, Ont.....	" 6	39	Struck in stomach by file when it caught in revolving sheave. Died Oct. 3.
Machine runner.....	Schumacher, Ont.....	" 12	34	Premature explosion during blasting operations.
Labourer.....	Galetta, Ont.....	Sept. 13	44	Silicosis. First laid off Aug. 2, 1929.
Foreman.....	Sulphide, Ont.....	" 16	57	Silicosis. First laid off Oct. 1, 1929.
Miner.....	Anyox, B.C.....	" 16	28	Fell off mine trip. Died Sept. 19.
Miner.....	Lake Dubuisson, Que.....	" 28	40	Drowned from canoe while crossing lake in storm.
Miner.....	.....	.....	23	.....
<i>Coal mining—</i> Driver.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	May 23	39	Injured by fall of rock. Died Sept. 18.
Driver.....	Michel, B.C.....	June 5	37	Hit by truck. Died Nov. 2.
<i>Structural materials—</i> Labourer in stone quarry.	St. Samuel, Que.....	July 14	49	Fell off embankment. Died Oct. 17.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING
FIRST THREE QUARTERS OF 1930—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING— <i>Textiles and clothing—</i> Mechanic with art silk mfrs.	Drummondville, Que.....	About Jan. 2	53	Fell down stairs. Died Jan. 8, 1930.
<i>Pulp and paper products—</i> Contractor.....	Chateau Richer, Que.....	Sept. 22	57	Heart disease aggravated by his work. Died Dec. 15.
<i>Iron, steel and products—</i> Labourer at implement plant.	Hamilton, Ont.....	Sept. 11	42	Injured by fall from ladder while putting on belt on Sept. 30, 1921.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Buildings and structures—</i> Tinsmith.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	June 27	62	Ruptured while attempting to stop ladder from being blown down.
Plasterer's helper....	Roblin, Man.....	Sept. 17	37	Slipped and fell down basement steps. Fractured skull.
Labourer.....	Contrecoeur, Que.....	" 20	20	Electrocuted.
Carpenter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	39	Fell off window sill. Died Oct. 3.
Labourer with contractors.	Chicoutimi, Que.....	" 24	43	Nephritis aggravated by his work. Died Dec. 16.
Engineer.....	Estevan, Sask.....	" 28	49	Car overturned. Spine fractured.
<i>Highway and bridge—</i> Checker.....	National Park Highway, Sask.	" 18	32	Thrown under wheel when he jumped off truck.
Labourer.....	Near Brampton, Ont.....	" 26	22	Truck in which he was riding to work collided with another truck. Died Sept. 29.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES— <i>Steam railways—</i> Freight trucker.....	Windsor, Ont.....	May 12	61	Struck by reel of wire while unloading it from car, paralysis. Died Nov. 22.
Labourer.....	Craven, Sask.....	July 7	42	Sunstroke.
Labourer.....	Pinkie, Sask.....	Aug. 2	32	Struck by train, skull fractured.
Truckman.....	London, Ont.....	Sept. 19	67	Crushed while riding on coach truck during switching operations. Died Sept. 21.
Labourer.....	Medicine Hat, Alta.....	" 30	35	Buried by cave-in of ditch.
<i>Street and electric railways—</i> Electrician.....	Montreal, Que.....	Sept. 28	50	Burned when he came in contact with high tension wire. Died Oct. 5.
<i>Water transportation—</i> Master mariner for fur traders.	Vancouver, B.C.....	June 3	58	Drowned.
Lightkeeper.....	Welcome Island, Ont.....	" 25	73	Skin disease contracted while painting boat. Died Sept. 14.
Navigation officer....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	Aug. 3	48	Fell down hold. Died Oct. 13.
Watchman for barge Co.	Anyox, B.C.....	About Sept. 4	30	Slipped from wharf and was drowned.
Watchman.....	Port McNicoll, Ont.....	" 15	17	Fell overboard and drowned while closing gangway door on ship.
Second engineer on motor ship.	Hudson Bay, Man.....	" 27	.....	Exposure when lifeboat was battered after ship ran ashore in storm. Died Oct. 15.
<i>Local transportation—</i> Repair foreman.....	Petersfield, Man.....	" 29	23	Car overturned, fractured skull.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER— Lineman.....	Joliette, Que.....	July 17	22	Electric shock. Died July 24.
TRADE— <i>Wholesale—</i> Truck driver for brewery.	Near Teviotdale, Ont.....	Sept. 30	30	Thrown off truck when it swerved.
<i>Retail—</i> Labourer with lumber merchants.	Carleton, Que.....	Aug. 9	50	Struck by post. Died Oct. 6.
Truck driver for merchant.	Cranbrook, B.C.....	Sept. 23	19	Gassed in tank car.
SERVICE— <i>Public administration—</i> Patrol.....	Kamloops, B.C.....	Aug. 6	.....	Car backed over precipice.
Labourer with public works.	Lumberton, B.C.....	Sept. 29	50	Foot slipped and caught by drive shaft.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING
1929

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
LOGGING—				
Logger.....	Ruskin, B.C.....	June 11	24	Covered by slide. Died Sept. 28, 1930.
Bushman.....	Timmins, Ont.....	Dec. 4	.....	Struck by log while sawing logs. Died June, 1930.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
<i>Coal mining—</i>				
Miner.....	Stellarton, N.S.....	Dec. 7	54	Fall of coal, fractured spine and ribs. Died Oct. 19, 1930.
<i>Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.—</i>				
Mill cleaner at asbestos mine.	East Broughton, Que.....	" 6	34	Heart lesion aggravated by fall. Died July 19, 1930.
CONSTRUCTION—				
<i>Highway and bridge—</i>				
Labourer.....	Admaston Twp., Ont.....	June 11	51	Injured when horses bolted when operating scraper. Died Nov. 21, 1930.
Cement finisher.....	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 17	45	Tuberculosis aggravated by contusion of lombar region. Died June 25, 1930.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
<i>Air Transportation—</i>				
Pilot.....	North of Lake St. John, Que.	Oct. 9	.....	{Plane crash in snow storm and perished.
Mechanic.....					25

Employers Oppose Changes in Quebec Compensation Act

The Montreal Board of Trade, on January 14, adopted the following resolution:—

"Whereas, the present Workmen's Compensation Act, certain provisions of which the Provincial Government now proposes to amend, was adopted only two years ago after careful and thorough investigation, first by a Royal Commission in 1925 which reported against a state insurance system, and, second, by a committee, appointed in 1927, which studied the systems in operation in other provinces and States on this continent; and whereas, the present act assures the payment of such compensation as the parties agree upon with the approval of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, or as may be fixed by that commission, within the provision of the act, thereby guaranteeing to the beneficiaries fair and equitable treatment, with adequate safeguards for the payment in full of such compensation; and whereas, if necessary, the scale of compensation fixed by the present act may be re-adjusted without resorting to the principle of compulsory state insurance; and

whereas, the adoption of compulsory state insurance, as presently proposed, would be unwarranted and arbitrary, and would entail a greater burden on industry in this province, without its having been established that workmen or their dependents have, under the present system, failed to receive in full compensation to which they have been entitled;

"Therefore resolved: That the council of the Montreal Board of Trade earnestly urges the Provincial Government to refrain from instituting a system of state insurance for workmen's compensation until it can be shown by further investigation by an independent and competent commission that the change would benefit those in whose interest the present act was primarily designed, by minimizing the risk of accident and by rendering the payment of indemnities more certain, while keeping the tax on industry as low as compatible with adequate compensation to those honestly entitled thereto, three considerations which the present act as now administered substantially fulfils."

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Sunday Labour Unlawful in Manitoba

The police magistrate at Winnipeg refused to convict a man who was charged with "carrying on the business of his ordinary calling on the Lord's Day," the ground of the refusal being that there was no law in Manitoba specifically forbidding him to do so. The charge was laid under Section 4 of the Lord's Day Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 123), which reads:—

It shall not be lawful for any person on the Lord's Day, except as provided herein, or in any provincial Act or law now or hereafter in force, to sell or offer for sale or purchase any goods, chattels or other personal property or any real estate, or to carry on or transact any business of his ordinary calling, or in connection with such calling, or for gain to do, or employ any other person to do, on that day, any work, business, or labour.

The magistrate submitted to the Manitoba Court of Appeal the question whether or not he was right in his refusal, which was based on the judgment of that court, subsequently affirmed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the Sunday Excursions case (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1925, page 91). That case turned on the provisions of Section 7 of the Lord's Day Act, which prohibits certain work on Sunday "except as provided by any provincial Act or law now or hereafter in force." It was held that the provincial Act in question, making provision for Sunday excursions, was within the competence of the Legislature of Manitoba; and that therefore the prohibition contained in the Dominion Act did not apply.

Mr. Justice Dennistoun, in the course of his judgment in the Court of appeal, after a full discussion of decisions in previous cases on this subject, answered the magistrate's question as follows:—

"The conclusion I arrive at is that there is no provincial Act or law in Manitoba which makes provision for the exercise of one's ordinary calling on Sunday within the meaning of the exception contained in section 4 of the Lord's Day Act, and that the defendant in the case at bar should have been found guilty. The learned magistrate was of course quite justified in holding as he did, relying upon previous utterances of this Court. The defendant should not be further pressed upon the present charge. It is sufficient that the law be now clarified for the future guidance of all concerned."

—*Rex versus Thompson* (Manitoba), 1931, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 1, page 26.

Jewish Sabbath Recognized by Quebec Lord's Day Act

Action was brought in the Recorder's Court at Montreal against a Jewish firm of clothing manufacturers, on the charge that they had violated the provisions of the Lord's Day Act (Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1927, chapter 199) by operating their plant on Sunday. In the complaint laid it was charged that 50 men and 15 women were at work cutting, sewing and pressing clothing in the defendant's factory on a Sunday of November. The work was going on quietly and without disturbing any one, and there was no trading or packing or shipping. It was established that this factory is closed from five p.m., on Friday until 8 a.m., on Sunday, from conscientious motives on the part of the employer. The defendant claimed that the complaint must be dismissed, basing his assumption on section 7 of the Act, which reads as follows:—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in this division, whosoever conscientiously and habitually observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath Day, and actually abstains from work on that day, shall not be punishable for having worked on the first day of the week, if such work does not disturb other persons in the observance of the first day of the week as a holy day, and if the place where such work is done is not open for trade on that day."

Recorder Semple dismissed the complaint on the ground of the exception expressed in the foregoing section.

During the course of the argument the true meaning of the words "Sabbath day" was under consideration. It was urged that according to the Hebraic interpretation these words mean from sundown on Friday to sundown on Saturday. This, Recorder Semple observed, is clearly against the words of the statute: "whosoever conscientiously and habitually observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath day." The statute recognizes the importance of the Sabbath day, but determines it as commencing at midnight on Friday and ending at midnight on Saturday. This fact, however, did not affect the defendant, because it was shown that the clothing factory was closed all day Saturday, thus complying with the provision of law which allowed it to fall under the exception in the statute.

Agreement Restricting Employee's Future Undertakings is Invalid

The last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 112, contained a note on the case of *Kadesh versus Thuna Balsam Remedies Limited*, in which the judge declared to be invalid a clause in a contract of employment which purported to restrict the employee's activities subsequent to the term of his employment. The same question arose recently in connection with an agreement between a barber and the proprietor of a hairdressing establishment at Sudbury, Ontario. This agreement contained the following clause:—

"After the termination of the agreement by such notice or otherwise, the said apprentice will not, directly or indirectly, enter into competition with the said employer in the said business in or within a radius of 25 miles of the town of Sudbury for a period of five years. Provided, however, that this covenant shall not apply in the event of a sale by the said employer."

After about a year the employee gave one week's notice of leaving, as required by the agreement, and took a position in a similar establishment in the same city. The employer brought action against the employee in the Ontario Supreme Court for breach of contract.

Mr. Justice Fisher, in giving judgment against the plaintiff, said:—"The contract must be strictly construed. The defendant, after giving the one week's notice, was entitled to sever his connection with the plaintiff and become an employee of any person or firm in the same business as the plaintiff. In becoming a 'hair expert operator' with another firm, he was not entering 'into competition with said employer in the said business.' If this is not the proper construction of the agreement as applied to the facts, the action may be considered from another point of view. This contract, being in restraint of trade and contrary to the interests of the public, though that is not pleaded, will not be enforced.

"Sudbury is now a city of upwards of 10,000 inhabitants. Considering the nature of the business, to restrict one who is engaged as an employee in respect of an area of 25 miles for five years is an unreasonable restriction and more than is reasonably required for the protection of the business of the employer. If the restricted area had been confined to a few blocks or even half a mile from the plaintiff's shop, it may be that the defendant should be restrained from setting up a like business in opposition to the plaintiff within that area.

"This action is based upon a contract between employer and employee, and it is upon a different footing from an action upon a covenant exacted on the sale of a business

and its goodwill. In the present case it is not suggested that there is anything confidential in the business, or that there are any trade secrets that can be divulged or given away to others to the detriment of the employer, or that, after the defendant severed his connection, he canvassed the plaintiff's customers; and, as the law recognizes the right of every man to earn his livelihood, this contract, binding for five years on an employee, and applying to an area of 25 miles from Sudbury, is not, having regard to all the circumstances, reasonable; in reference to the respective interests of the parties, and is also prejudicial to the interest of the public, and therefore void."

The action was therefore dismissed with costs.

Mayer versus Lanthier (Ontario), 1931, *Ontario Weekly Notes*, Vol. 37, page 346.

A "menial servant" may be dismissed on one month's notice

A farm worker agreed to work for a farmer in Saskatchewan from March 11 to November 1, 1930, for the sum of \$350, and continued in the employment until May 15, when the farmer assaulted and dismissed him. He brought action against his employer claiming wages for the time he had worked, damages for the breach of contract of hiring, and damages for the assault. The defence consisted of a denial of the hiring and of the assault, and with reference to the contract of hiring the defendant said that he engaged the plaintiff as a farm labourer at a monthly wage of \$45. The defendant paid into Court the sum of \$68, in full satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim. The trial judge dismissed the action with costs, but on appeal the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal set that judgment aside.

Mr. Justice Turgeon pointed out that the plaintiff was immediately subject to the defendant's orders in carrying out his duties, and that he was therefore a "menial servant" in the legal sense of the term.

Mr. Justice Martin, in the course of his judgment said:—"Where a contract of employment is for a definite time, and the employee is dismissed without cause, he may at once commence action for the breach of contract. The measure of damages is the actual loss sustained; the amount of damages may be much less than the wages for the unexpired period, depending upon the plaintiff's success in obtaining equally good employment elsewhere. In the case of menial servants, however, usage has established the

right to dismiss at any time by giving a month's notice, or a month's wages in lieu of notice. . . .

"In the present case, the plaintiff falls within the category of menial servants, and the contract of employment, therefore, could be terminated by one month's notice, or by the payment of one month's wages in lieu of notice, namely, the sum of \$45. . . .

"In the result, the appeal should be allowed with costs, the judgment below set aside, and judgment entered for the plaintiff for the sums of \$94.60, \$45 and \$27, in all the sum of \$166.60, less the amount of \$23.70, for which the defendant is entitled to credit, leaving a balance of \$142.90, and the costs of the action."

—*Peidl versus Bonas* (Saskatchewan), 1931, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 1, page 225.

Union Agreement Held Enforceable in New York State

The International Association of Bridge, Structural, and Ornamental Ironworkers entered into a contract with a group of eighteen iron erectors in New York under the title of Structural Steel Board of Trade. One of the terms of the agreement was that only members of the union should be employed in the metropolitan area, which includes parts of New Jersey, Connecticut, Long Island and Westchester County. The employers having engaged outside labour, the union sought an injunction restraining the employers' group from violating their contract with the union.

Supreme Court Justice Black held for the plaintiff that the ten-year contract made between the union and the employers, organization on May 22, 1930, was valid, and that the latter had broken the agreement. He therefore granted a preliminary injunction.

The preliminary injunction requires the employers to carry out the terms of the contract,

which provides for the exclusive use of union men, the inclusion of non-union employees in the union, and the arbitration of all disputes.

The *New York Times* of January 4, states that this action, which was brought as a suit for \$3,500,000 damages, was the first case of its kind in which a contract made on behalf of a labour union with an employers' organization—in this case organized under the membership corporation law—was held to be enforceable and immediate relief granted. About 7,000 ironworkers were involved in the action. The agreement made last May, the *Times* continues, was for the settlement of the twenty-five year old dispute between the union and the steel erecting companies. At the last moment the employers declined to enforce the agreement, holding that for various reasons it was invalid, while the union made many efforts to have the matter adjusted through the officials of the United States Department of Labor, but without success.

Supreme Court Justice Cotillo, in a decision given at New York on January 11, declared that the existing emergency in regard to unemployment did not justify the practice followed by city marshals, acting under orders from Mayor Walker, of delaying or refusing to serve eviction warrants on tenants who were unable to pay their rent. Referring to the Mayor's suggestion the judge said:—"It is proposed to permit tenants to continue in possession, for a limited time though it may be, without payment. Well-intentioned and humane though the proposal may be, those who have made it have lost sight of the fact that it amounts to a shifting of public responsibility upon a single class which is not financially able to bear it, and which, even if able to do so, should not, except to the extent of its share in the general burden, be morally required to do so."

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

A SLIGHT decrease from the preceding month was noted in industrial employment in Canada at the beginning of February, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,431 firms, each with a minimum of fifteen employees. The staffs of these firms on February 1 aggregated 904,315 persons, as compared with 913,080 on January 1. This decline caused the index (average, 1926=100) to stand at 100.7, while in the preceding month it was 101.7, and on February 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 111.6, 110.5, 102.0, 96.6, 91.8, 87.1, 91.7, 90.6, 79.9 and 91.2, respectively. Important recovery was shown in manufacturing, especially of textile and iron and steel products, while improvement was also reported in railway construction and in shipping and stevedoring. On the other hand, important declines were noted in highway and building construction, in trade, mining and logging. In many cases, these contractions were of a seasonal character. The returns are representative of employment in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business.

At the beginning of February, 1931, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions throughout Canada stood at 16.0, as compared with percentages of 17.0 at the beginning of January, 1931, and 10.8 at the beginning of February, 1930. The percentage for February was based on the returns received by the Department of Labour from an aggregate of 1,866 labour organizations including 210,402 members.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a slight decline from December in the volume of business recorded during January, as shown by the average daily placements effected, but a substantial gain over January a year ago. Vacancies in January, 1931, numbered 55,185, applications 86,044, and placements in regular and casual employment 53,972.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$9.44 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$9.86 for January; \$11.83 for February, 1930; \$11.15 for February, 1929; \$11.03 for February, 1928; \$11.23 for February, 1927; \$11.50 for February, 1926; \$10.93 for February, 1925; \$10.75 for February, 1924; \$10.53 for February, 1923; \$10.61 for February, 1922; \$14.08 for February, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.54 for February, 1918; and \$7.75 for February, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 76.0 for February, as compared with 76.7 for January; 94.0 for February, 1930; 95.0 for February, 1929; 96.8 for February, 1928; 97.6 for February, 1927; and 102.2 for February, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada during February was considerably greater than in the preceding month but was less than the corresponding loss in February, 1930. Eight disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 1,966 workers, and resulting in the loss of 9,505 working days. Corresponding figures for January, 1931, were: six disputes, 560 workers, and 4,840 working days; and for February, 1930, six disputes, 2,959 workers, and 14,360 working days.

Social policy of the Dominion Government

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Parliament of Canada on March 12 referred to the great economic depression existing throughout the world, and to the measures proposed by the Government for improving conditions in the Dominion. "It will be your privilege," the speech stated, "to consider certain measures designated by my ministers to ameliorate existing conditions, to provide further means by which our people may go forward to achieve prosperity heretofore unattained, and to furnish them with all possible safeguards against a recurrence of the present subordination to world forces."

The speech made reference to the Government's belief that "domestic factors have largely determined the degree of economic distress from which this country is suffering," and proceeded as follows: "It was this belief which impelled my ministers at the emergency session of Parliament held in September last to remove one of the root weaknesses in our industrial system by effecting such then possible changes in the tariff as would, in their opinion, provide substantial security against harmful world competition. Although in the interval world conditions have changed but little for the better this tariff legislation has resulted in a marked improvement in the domestic situation through the strengthening of established industries, and in addition many others, formerly exporters to Canada, have now become producers in Canada.

"The operation of the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, has proved equally beneficial. While the grant authorized by this Act could not immediately have checked unemployment arising from causes of which you have full knowledge, yet its careful administration by my ministers, ably aided by the provincial and municipal governments and the two great railway systems, has resulted in the institution of a nation-wide program of public undertakings, each one a unit in a scheme of national development, which have collectively provided work for the greatest number of men who have ever been employed through the direct efforts of the Federal Government."

After a reference to the recent Imperial Conference, which is to be resumed at Ottawa next summer for the purpose of completing agreements for closer Empire trade, the speech dealt with the measures to be taken for the orderly marketing of the wheat crop of western Canada, including the effecting of a reduction in the cost of production and marketing and the providing of more stable markets.

Other legislation contemplated by the Government was outlined in the following paragraph:—

"The broad outline of the general scheme of national development undertaken by my Government, including provision for old age pensions, aid to agriculture, technical education and highway construction, has already been made known. My ministers are persuaded that this general scheme cannot advantageously be altered. Careful consideration has therefore been given to the progressive stages by which it will be carried out, and you will be asked to consider measures sanctioning such action as the current econo-

mic situation warrants, and such as can be undertaken without undue demands upon the national exchequer."

Industrial fatalities in Canada in 1930

This issue contains the annual report on industrial fatalities which occurred in Canada during the calendar year 1930. The number of workers who met their death in the course of their employment reached the large provisional total of 1,607, and this figure may be increased by later reports. The revised figure for 1929 was 1,766, so that a slight improvement is evident in 1930, although the reduction may be partly due to the decline in the volume of industrial employment last year. The report includes tables showing the distribution of the fatal accidents by industries, by causes, by localities, and by months. This annual report supplements the quarterly reports on industrial fatalities which appear from time to time in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

It is recognized that the increasing pace of industrial production exposes the workers to increased risks, but on the other hand the concerted efforts now being put forth by safety organizations are showing results in holding down the number of accidents. Some idea of the extent of the collaboration among safety organizations was given at the recent annual meeting of the Province of Quebec Safety League where it was stated that the League maintained a continuous exchange of information with the following bodies:—The Canadian National Safety League; the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario; Ontario Safety League; Maritimes Safety League; British Columbia Safety League; National Safety Council, (U.S.A.); International Safety Survey Department, League of Nations, Geneva; National Safety First Association (Great Britain); Institute of Highway Engineers (England); Swedish Association for the Protection of Workers (Sweden); The Swiss Federal Association for the Prevention of Accidents, etc.; The Association of German Labour Officials and Inspectors; Association of Belgian Manufacturers for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents; The Association of Italian Manufacturers for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents; The New South Wales Safety First Association (Australia); The Association of French industries against labour accidents; Central Austrian Office for Accident Protection (Vienna); International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions (Washington, D.C.).

New Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec

The Hon. J. N. Francoeur, minister of Public Works and Labour, introduced in the Quebec Legislature last month the new Workmen's Compensation Act which had been forecast in the opening Speech from the Throne (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1930, page 1365). The bill mainly follows the Ontario Act, providing for the establishment of an Accident Fund to be made up of contributions paid by employers of labour, and to be administered by the Workmen's Compensation Board. The amount of compensation for disabilities is to be estimated on the basis of 66½ per cent of average weekly earnings, the maximum annual salary considered in this calculation being \$2,000. In fatal cases the widow will receive \$40 a month, with an additional monthly payment of \$10 for each child under 16 years of age. A full account of the provisions of the Act will be included in the outline of this year's labour legislation which will appear in a future issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

New Brunswick Commission on Workmen's Compensation

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Legislature of New Brunswick announced that the government had appointed a Commission to make a full investigation of the financial affairs of the Workmen's Compensation Board and to suggest practical means for the prevention of accidents. Reference was made to the changes in the Act that had been suggested recently by the representatives of organized labour in the Province (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1931, page 178). The Commission is instructed to investigate this and all cognate subjects. The final reports of the New Brunswick Commission on Old Age Pensions and Mothers' Allowances are outlined elsewhere in this issue.

Proposed periodical revision of Compensation Act

The Saskatchewan Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association recently suggested to the provincial government that in order to place the Workmen's Compensation Act on a stable basis, prevent continual requests for amendments and the friction which this engenders, and in order also to conserve the time of the government and legislature, the Act be opened for revision only once in every five years; and that on such occasions a committee representative of the workmen, employers and the legislature be appointed to confer and agree on proposed amendments.

Old age pensions in the United States

The February issue of the *International Labour Review*, the official monthly journal of the International Labour Office, contains an article on old age pensions in the United States by Mr. Maurice Stack, of the Social Insurance Section of the International Labour Office. In an introductory note to this article, it is stated that "in the United States the problem of providing workers with means of support during the periods when they cannot earn their living has, except in the special case of industrial accidents, hardly been recognized as being in principle a matter of public responsibility. The prevailing doctrine has been that the solution of this problem is the responsibility of each individual: let him accumulate savings or, if he will, join with others to insure their common risks. This doctrine has been abandoned in most parts of Europe because it has been found that most workers do not in fact cover their risk, either because their wages do not allow a sufficient margin, or because they are improvident or prone to optimism: hence it has been necessary to establish systems of compulsory insurance. If the doctrine endures in the United States, it may be because real wages are much higher than in Europe, at least in the case of skilled workers, and therefore the workers are supposed to be better able to cover their risk on their own initiative. Their common individualistic outlook and dislike of government interference has led both trade unions and employers to oppose compulsory contributory insurance, but both have established schemes of sickness, old age and unemployment insurance for their members or workers. A vast business in working-class life insurance is conducted by commercial companies. Finally, the logic of facts has obliged governments in almost every State to introduce workmen's compensation for industrial accidents. At the present time a widespread campaign is being waged for and against legislation to provide non-contributory old age pensions. The purpose of Mr. Stack's article is to examine briefly the methods and adequacy of the voluntary provision against old age and the nature of the legislation which is being advocated as a supplement to such provision."

Problems of railway transportation in 1930

The Bureau of Railway Economics, established by the railways of the United States for the scientific study of transportation problems has published a review of railway operations in 1930, prepared by Julius H. Parmelee, the director of the Bureau. The writer states that while the

railway faced many problems in 1930, growing out of the world-wide depression of that year, they also confronted a number of economic problems not related to the depression.

"The greatest of these was the rising tide of competition from other agencies of transportation, which some have thought might eventually engulf the railway industry. Briefly stated, the growth in number and use of the private passenger automobile and the common carrier autobus has whittled down the passenger traffic to less than three-fifths of the volume of 1920. The private, contract, and common carrier motor truck operates in ever-widening zones of activity, and has brought an increasing element of freight competition into the picture. Additional elements are the growth of hydro-electric and other power plants, which indirectly tend to reduce coal consumption and coal movement by rail; rapid expansion in the pipe line industry, which has come to cover the piping of gasoline and natural gas, as well as the cruder oils; inland waterway development, fostered by large and increasing government appropriations for river and canal improvements."

The railway executives are asking that the measures of regulation now applied to their operations should be applied also to their competitors and that the government should withdraw from subsidized competition with the railways and give the carriers a respite from rate reductions and other unfavourable regulations. The pamphlet concludes as with the following plea:—

"The nation must recognize that its economic welfare in the future depends on a modern and co-ordinated system of transportation, and that only a long look ahead, and an earnest and intelligent survey of present and future policy with respect to the development of the several agencies of transportation, will preserve the most effective agencies in full vigour, and will enable them adequately to meet the demands for transportation service."

Federal and local share in Health Units

The United States Public Health Service recently issued a report which suggests that the development of efficient whole-time local health organizations, through which all necessary public health activities may be conducted in proper sequence and in proper relation one to the other, is a program which should be enlarged and extended. As has been indicated by President Hoover, in a message to Congress, this should be based on local and State responsibility: "But the Federal Government," it is stated, "also has an obligation of contributing to the establishment of such agencies. It is agreed by experienced public health authorities that any program limited

to special diseases or particular elements of the population is not economical and leads to confusion. There is no doubt that adequate local health organizations provide the machinery through which all public health activities may be conducted, thereby insuring to communities a well balanced comprehensive and general public health program adapted to their needs. It is believed that it would be of advantage to place such co-operative work on a more permanent basis, and to provide for it for a term of years rather than from year to year."

At a national conference of **Amalgamation of trade unions affiliated to the Labour Unions in South Africa Trade Union South Africa** Congress and Cape Federation of Labour Unions which was held in Cape Town in October, 1930, it was formally agreed to constitute a new South African Trades and Labour Council as the official voice of organized labour in South Africa. The National Executive Committee of the South African Trade Union Congress has now recommended all its affiliated unions to transfer their affiliation to the newly constituted Trades and Labour Council as from January 1, 1931.

Several other unions in the Cape Province and the Transvaal which have hitherto not been affiliated to either of the existing bodies have agreed to affiliate to the new Trades and Labour Council. These unions are mainly organizations of workers in the food and catering industry. The Cape Federation of Labour Unions is consulting its affiliated unions on the question of affiliation to the new Council. It is also reported that the Department of Labour has agreed to recognize the Council as the channel of communication with South African organized labour on national and international matters.

Alberta proposes unemployment insurance conference

On February 16 the Alberta Legislature unanimously adopted the following resolution, which was moved by the premier, the Hon. Mr. Brownlee: "That having regard to the heavy financial obligation upon the Province and Municipalities by reason of the present unemployment and relief situation; and

"Further having regard to the probability that notwithstanding any improvement in financial and economic conditions reasonably anticipated this year there will still be a very substantial amount of unemployment this summer and next winter;

"Now, therefore, this Assembly is of the opinion that a conference should be held as early as possible this summer between the Dominion Government and the Governments

of the Provinces, together with representatives from the larger Municipalities, to formulate plans leading to a solution of this problem in the light of the experience of the present winter, and that the Government should communicate with the Governments of Canada and of the Provinces to this effect."

Quinquennial Census for British Columbia

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the British Columbia Legislature on February 11, announced that the provincial government had conducted negotiations for the establishment of a quinquennial census similar to that now taken in the Prairie Provinces. It was stated to be provisionally understood that this request would be granted, and would be put into effect following the Dominion census of the present year.

Under the Census and Statistics Act of 1905 and the Statistics Act of 1918, a census of the population and agriculture of the three Prairie Provinces was taken in 1906, to be repeated every tenth year thereafter, in addition to the decennial census of the whole Dominion, which is taken in the intermediate decennial periods (1921, 1931, etc.).

Vocational training and technological unemployment

The Director of the United States Board for Vocational Education suggests that the national system of vocational training may be utilized to relieve unemployment resulting from the introduction of new machinery and of new operations and processes in industry. To this end he asks employers and workers to keep the vocational schools informed as to new types of work for which training is needed. Training for new jobs, he states, is sometimes provided by labour unions for their members, by employers for their own workers, and by State or local educational services by means of special or "opportunity" courses. In order to make these systems generally effective he asks for full co-operation between the vocational school authorities and employers and workers.

"The province of the vocational school in relieving technological employment is to re-train for new jobs those who have been thrown out of employment. The employer can give the school authorities information on employment opportunities for which the school can train workers, and can frequently provide equipment for this training which the school does not possess. The worker on the other hand knows the requirements of specific occupations, information which is invaluable to the school in setting up vocational courses. For the information and assistance it needs in

setting up courses, therefore, the school must look to the employer and the employee groups."

Measures in various countries to cope with unemployment

The British Government's recent measures for the relief of unemployment in 1930 were outlined in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 169. A summary of the measures taken or recommended by the governments of various other countries to lessen unemployment, appears in *Industrial and Labour Information*, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, in its issue of February 9, as follows:—

The German Minister of Finance has proposed that some of the funds now devoted to the relief of unemployment should be used to subsidise undertakings which would agree to provide employment for the workers concerned. In a statement recently published the French Minister of Labour said that employers had been invited to reduce hours of work rather than dismiss workers. The head of the Italian Government has expressed the opinion that the causes of the present depression are, among others, Soviet dumping, customs barriers, expenditure on armaments, political insecurity, the fall in the price of silver, and the hoarding of gold by certain countries; he added, however, that the principal cause of the depression was the lack of balance between production and consumption. Both in Yugoslavia and in Bulgaria labour representatives have asked the public authorities to take steps for the relief of unemployment by expediting public works. The results of the recent census of unemployment in Japan have now been published, and the Government has decided to undertake a scheme of public works on a national basis.

U.S. Chamber of Commerce seeks to stabilize employment

The United States Chamber of Commerce is organizing a concerted effort by American industry to stabilize employment and to insure business in future against the disturbing effects

of recurring economic depressions. Mr. Julius Barnes, the chairman, stated on February 9 that a committee composed of business executives and economists was being formed, and that its work would consist of promoting greater co-operation among trade organizations. United efforts will thus be made to supplement the efforts of individual corporations to strengthen the "key industries" throughout the country, and with a substantial number of workers relieved of unemployment it is hoped that a framework will be provided to give greater rigidity to the structure of industry. Mr. Barnes stated that the Chamber

was convinced that the movement could start from the trade associations, and he believed that if a certain number of trades could give their workers the assurance of uninterrupted employment a formidable barrier would be erected against the recurrent waves of depression.

Some views on unemployment insurance

(page 120), at its first session, heard the case for and against unemployment insurance argued by experts and business men. Professor William Leiserson of Antioch College, a member of the Ohio State Unemployment Commission, held that unemployment insurance means nothing more or less than an extension of the workmen's compensation which is in effect in most states. "Workmen's compensation is not paid out as damages for injuries in industrial employment," he said. "It is in payment for lost time. Unemployment and the consequent loss of wages cannot be eradicated. The risk must be considered."

Professor Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago stated his belief that unemployment will be pronounced for ten years or more, with longer periods of depression and shorter stretches of "good times" than we have had in the past. If workers are to be protected by unemployment reserves against these ups and downs, he held, it must be by mandatory legislation. After a decade of experimenting, he pointed out, less than one per cent of the country's workers are protected by voluntary funds. "It is a crucial fact that business men in general will not want to assume added costs which will place them at competitive disadvantage with other firms which do not take similar action."

Mr. James D. Craig, an actuary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which six months ago undertook a study of unemployment insurance at Governor Roosevelt's request, told the conference that he felt insurance for seasonal unemployment could be placed on an actuarial basis. "For technological unemployment it is a question. It would be necessary to experiment in the industrial relations field to accumulate the necessary actuarial experience, and we could do that if we were permitted by law to do it."

Industrial policies in times of depression

be followed by firms in times of reduced oper-

The conference of Governors of seven States on the subject of industrial depressions, to which reference was made in the last issue

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President Hoover's Emergency Committee for Employment published in January a short report making suggestions as to the best industrial policies that could

be followed by firms in times of reduced operation and employment. These suggestions are based upon the practice of progressive companies which reported their policies to the Committee during its inquiries. A summary of the approved procedure is given as follows:—

"1. The policy upon which a company is acting in regard to employment procedure should be clearly determined and definitely stated, either for management use or for general announcement, as seems best. Concentration of authority to see that the policy adopted is followed out is generally deemed essential.

"2. Consultation with representatives of the workers affected, in the determination and application of procedure, is usually helpful in insuring that policies agreed upon may be fair as between individuals.

"3. The maintenance of accurate and complete records of procedure and experience is helpful as a basis for future action.

"4. Co-operative interchange of information on procedure and experience among companies in the same community, industry, region, or affiliated group, is proving to be most valuable."

Community promotion of industry

New developments of industrial activity in various centres in Canada during the coming year are forecast in *Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada*, the monthly publication of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. "The western outlook," it is stated, "is steadily improving and confidence is being shown in all industries and trade. There is a better understanding of the causes of the economic situation with which commerce has been struggling, the successful outcome of which is now becoming apparent."

The Toronto Industrial Commission reports that during 1930 thirty new industrial firms were making ready to begin manufacturing operations in the city; besides these, 160 British, European and United States firms stated that they are definitely considering the establishment of plants in Canada, while 184 other firms are regarded as "prospects." The Industrial Commissioner of Montreal also is initiating a new policy for attracting new industries to that centre. "Community promotion," it is stated, "has only recently found favour in the Dominion, but it may now be regarded as a proved system which yields good returns for the money invested. The Toronto Industrial Commission is notably justifying its existence by bringing new industries and commercial enterprises to the city. While Montreal's experiment will be carried out along different lines, its general principles will be the same."

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation throughout Canada at the end of February was reported by superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

There were no orders received for farm help in the Province of Nova Scotia, the majority of the farmers being busy hauling ice, breaking roads or sawing cordwood cut during the winter. Heavy storms hindered the hauling of logs and only a few requests for choppers had been received. Plentiful supplies of haddock and fresh cod were available, and lobster fishermen were busy preparing for the season. The majority of the mines at Stellarton, Thorburn, Westville and in the vicinity of Sydney operated five days a week. Manufacturers of food stuffs and confectionery, also the oil refineries, reported business as being steady, while the iron and steel companies only showed a fair amount of activity. Building construction at Halifax was progressing rapidly, with municipal street and sewer work being carried on by the various districts. A number of men were also employed by the railroads and bus companies for snow shovelling. Transportation, both freight and passenger, was for the most part fair, as was also trade. An improvement was shown in the demand for women domestic workers and placements made accordingly.

Very little activity in farming took place in the Province of New Brunswick, though in some districts farmers were busy hauling furnace wood for domestic use. City markets were well stocked, with not much change recorded in prices. Fishermen along the Shediac and Kent shores reported lobster fishing as good, while at Chatham lobster fishermen were busy repairing factories and building boats and traps. Logging remained quiet. Manufacturers of confectionery and foodstuffs stated business was good, and woodworking factories and foundries were busy. Pulp and paper manufacture had fallen off, with several departments closed owing to over-production. A partial lay-off was reported among cotton goods workers at Saint John, a proportion of the staff in one factory taking week about. Building construction at Chatham was quiet, but considerable work continued on the highways. At Moncton, no permits had been issued, while at Saint John, excellent progress was being made on all jobs underway, with additional work soon to be started at West Saint John. Passenger, freight and bus traffic was

heavy, and longshore men also were moderately busy. Retail trade was fairly good, clearance sales continuing in some localities, and wholesale houses were fairly busy on spring shipments. Few permanent positions for domestics were offered, but a considerable number of charwomen were placed in employment.

Scarcity of farm orders prevailed in the Province of Quebec. Sherbrooke was the only centre to report placements in logging. Mining also showed no improvement. In manufacturing, Montreal returns showed greater activity in boot and shoe and textile factories. Printing trades likewise were busy, but clothing was quiet, as was also tobacco and cigars, with a curtailment noted in rubber. Quebec reported leather trades in general, active, but furs and clothing slack. Sherbrooke, alone, stated manufacturing conditions were satisfactory, while at Three Rivers they were normal, with the exception of paper manufacturing, which was very quiet. Very few orders were reported in the building trades at Montreal, a few labourers having been placed. The municipal government, however, had employed during February, an average of 6,000 men on repairs and snow removal. In Quebec City construction was active, but maintenance quiet. Important projects in building construction were expected to be under way very soon in Hull, for which many men would be required. Building trades were quiet at Sherbrooke, and at Three Rivers the only activity was the continuation of work already underway. With the exception of Sherbrooke where conditions were satisfactory, trade was only fair. In the Women's Domestic Section an increase in the number of orders and placements was shown in several localities.

Stratford and London were the only districts in which farm orders were being received to any extent by employment offices in the Province of Ontario. Very little employment was afforded in the logging industry, due to the small cut during the past few months and the lateness of the season, thus leaving a surplus of this class of labour in the North Country, for whom no other work was available. No expansion was shown in mining, and as a consequence, many men usually engaged in this class of work were seeking other employment. Conditions in the manufacturing group were also quiet, with no marked improvement to record. The pulp and paper industry was at a standstill at Sault Ste. Marie, but showed increased activity at Timmins. Conditions in

the rubber industry at Kitchener were less favourable. Iron and steel foundries at Welland were on a better footing, but not doing so well at Sault Ste. Marie and Peterborough. Textile factories at London were re-absorbing

old hands, while automobile plants at Windsor were still on short time. Practically the only source of employment under construction and maintenance at this season is relief work undertaken by municipalities and government

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA
(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1931		1930	1930		1929
	February	January	December	February	January	December
Trade, external, aggregate.		96,047,920	128,390,702	149,071,910	160,279,066	174,842,396
Imports, merchandise for consumption.		50,413,895	60,337,934	80,922,161	84,910,377	84,365,155
Exports, Canadian produce.		44,682,883	66,819,668	66,689,817	73,507,327	88,520,355
Customs duty collected.		8,862,351	10,784,997	13,033,490	13,177,425	13,764,587
Bank debits to individual accounts.		2,668,324,702	3,012,223,835	2,815,024,273	3,211,421,766	3,804,648,764
Bank notes in circulation.		141,438,920	148,017,056	158,630,027	156,062,061	175,496,699
Bank deposits, savings.		1,428,736,686	1,425,845,166	1,439,735,775	1,439,814,864	1,434,405,212
Bank loans, commercial, etc.		1,141,110,017	1,149,175,118	1,361,998,574	1,383,806,716	1,402,787,330
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.		106.9	103.1	155.3	155.7	156.5
Preferred stocks.		83.2	82.5	93.8	97.9	100.4
(1) Index of interest rates.		95.0	93.9	102.3	102.3	102.3
(2) Prices, Wholesale, Index number.	76.0	76.7	77.8	94.0	95.4	96.0
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget.	19.78	20.21	20.46	22.12	22.17	22.11
(3) Business failures, number.	253	292	295	206	263	268
(4) Business failures, liabilities.	3,013,619	4,198,418	6,904,011	7,662,262	6,187,481	3,952,550
(4) Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.	100.7	101.7	108.5	111.6	111.2	119.1
(4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).	16.0	17.0	13.8	10.8	11.4	9.3
Immigration.		1,480	2,090	3,963	3,366	4,944
Railway—						
(6) Car loadings, revenue freight. cars	190,173	185,298	186,701	232,189	225,283	212,987
(9) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings.	13,404,063	13,756,875		17,036,374	17,421,172	
(7) Operating expenses.				15,723,707	16,563,022	17,562,382
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings.		11,418,882	16,324,469	12,053,903	13,018,498	15,518,232
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines.		10,554,873	12,162,949	11,202,411	12,229,667	12,364,963
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.				2,167,340,738	2,210,241,635	2,258,592,344
Building permits.		7,510,745	15,440,281	8,827,870	7,217,397	14,688,682
(8) Contracts awarded.	25,930,100	20,299,100	24,542,300	28,464,400	37,529,900	32,549,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron. tons	46,395	35,592	38,293	70,600	87,079	82,632
Steel ingots and castings. tons	82,637	57,598	56,101	106,612	115,200	82,415
Ferro alloys. tons	4,006	4,467	3,530	4,612	6,943	6,986
Coal. tons		1,164,498	1,274,857	1,185,458	1,630,178	1,488,220
Crude petroleum imports. gal.		58,970	69,390,000	73,746,000	77,727,000	67,060,000
Rubber imports. lbs.		3,829,000	3,016,000	5,039,000	6,365,000	4,735,000
Cotton imports. lbs.		10,152,000	12,343,000	7,673,000	10,626,000	13,029,000
Timber shipped in British Columbia. bd. ft.		113,892,534	167,325,995	165,376,408	118,271,037	296,489,324
Flour production. bbls.			1,170,025	1,051,114	1,168,004	1,073,000
(9) Sugar manufactured. lbs.			67,077,000	54,400,000	31,239,000	56,181,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average. k-w.h.		47,910,000	49,739,000	49,932,000	50,155,000	49,527,000
Sales of insurance.		40,816,000	49,578,000	45,159,000	46,268,000	54,857,000
Newsprint. tons		184,340	184,760	189,154	206,305	230,008
Automobiles, passenger.		4,552	4,225	13,021	8,856	4,426
(10) Index of physical volume of business.		131.2	129.5	155.0	168.4	152.6
Industrial production.		141.7	137.7	164.3	187.8	161.3
Manufacturing.		124.0	127.8	153.6	151.3	148.3

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(9) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(3) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(4) Bradstreet.

(8) MacLean's Building Review.

(5) Figures for end of previous months.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks.

(6) Figures for four weeks ending February 28, 1931, and corresponding previous periods.

(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

authorities. It was hoped, however, that new projects soon to be underway would provide work for many of the building tradesmen and unskilled labourers now idle. Orders were slowly coming in to the Women's Domestic Section, but applicants, in some cases, were difficult to place, owing to lack of experience and references, or to the poor type of worker available. Casual placements were also fewer in number.

A few enquiries for farm help for early spring were made in the Province of Manitoba; otherwise there was little demand. Logging was quiet, the close of the season being partially responsible for this. Mining likewise showed no improvement. Conditions in manufacturing were somewhat better. Due to unusually fine weather, prospects were excellent for an early start on construction in the City of Winnipeg and projects already underway were proceeding rapidly. Elsewhere, there was little doing, other than that afforded by the relief plan. Trade was fair. The demand for experienced women domestics was slightly greater, but a substantial decline occurred in the number of orders for day workers.

The demand for farm help in the Province of Saskatchewan remained practically unchanged, with the number of applicants increasing. There was also little activity in logging, the lack of snow making it difficult to haul cordwood. Miners were working only one or two shifts per week. Building construction was very quiet, and though some road maintenance was being carried on, conditions in this group were not favourable. Relief work in several cities, however, helped somewhat to relieve the situation. A large number of enquiries were made regarding railroad work, but nothing was in sight. Orders were being placed for women domestic workers, and where Saskatoon reported a shortage of applicants for city and country domestic work, other offices had a surplus of registered workers on hand.

The demand for farm help in the Province of Alberta remained fair, with applicants plentiful and little difficulty in filling orders where wages were offered. A few bushmen were placed, the conditions in this industry being much slacker than usual. Coal mines, which had been in operation, were gradually closing down, thus increasing the number of unemployed seeking work on the various relief schemes in progress throughout the province, which for the most part took the form of construction of water mains and highway improvement. Little actual building construction was reported, with prospects for the immediate future in this line none too bright. Manufac-

turing industries were running very quietly, with no demand for extra help. Trade also was quiet. The majority of work offered in the Women's Domestic Section was of a casual nature, with sufficient help on hand to meet the demand.

There were few immediate requests for farm hands in the Province of British Columbia, however enquiries had been received for spring help. Little improvement was evident in logging and lumbering, though several small portable tie mills in the Fraser Valley were about to resume cutting. Little activity was also shown in mining, either coal or metal. Manufacturing was quiet, but shingle and saw mills were in better condition than during previous weeks, even if still much below normal capacity. Sash and door factories were particularly slack, and several had closed down. The drydock and shipyard at Prince Rupert was not so busy, a number of mechanics having been discharged, while longshoring and shipping there, and at Vancouver, was extremely quiet. Very little general building was taking place. Government road construction, however, was still being carried on, and this along with relief work on sewers and mains, sponsored by various municipalities, was about all the work available for the average labouring man. Few orders were received for railroad work. Trade, both retail and wholesale, was only average. Lists of applicants for positions in the Women's Domestic Section continued to grow, the advanced age of some of the workers, or the lack of experience of others, along with the scarcity of calls, being the chief handicaps in the situation. On the whole, little improvement was shown in the labour situation throughout the province.

Employment showed a slight decrease at the beginning of February; the Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated

from 7,431 firms, whose staffs aggregated 904,315 persons, as compared with 913,080 on January 1. Reflecting this decline, the index (average 1926=100) stood at 100·7 at the beginning of February, while in the preceding month it was 101·7, and on February 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 111·6, 110·5, 102·0, 96·6, 91·8, 87·1, 91·7, 90·6, 79·9 and 91·2, respectively.

Reductions were recorded in all provinces except Ontario, where the tendency was upward. In the Maritime Provinces, construction reported especially heavy losses, but decreases were also indicated in logging, mining, communications and trade, while manufacturing

was brisker. In Quebec, manufacturing, (notably of iron and steel and textile products) transportation and railway construction showed increases, but logging, mining, building and highway construction and trade were slacker. In Ontario, considerable gains were made in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel, textile and lumber divisions. Construction also reported heightened activity, while there were seasonal reductions in trade and transportation, and logging and communication also released employees. In the Prairie Provinces, logging and railway construction were more active, but shrinkage was recorded in trade, highway construction, transportation, mining, manufacturing and communications. In British Columbia, there was recovery in manufacturing, and building and railway construction were rather brisker, but highway construction and services were slacker.

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, and Vancouver, while Quebec, Toronto and Winnipeg showed reductions. In Montreal, manufacturers registered substantial recovery, especially in the iron and steel and textile groups, and transportation was also busier, but heavy losses occurred in trade and building construction. In Quebec, manufactures reported curtailment, and trade and construction were seasonally dull. In Toronto, heavy seasonal decreases took place in trade and construction, and transportation was also slacker, but there were important gains in manufacturing, notably in textile factories. In Ottawa, manufacturing was brisker, and improvement was also noted in highway construction, while trade and building were seasonally quiet. In Hamilton, employment showed an increase, mainly in city construction work, although manufacturing was also slightly busier. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, considerable recovery was indicated, chiefly in automobile plants. In Winnipeg, the number employed showed a contraction, mainly in trade and communications, while manufactures were somewhat more active. In Vancouver, the manufacturing, transportation and construction industries reported recovery, but trade and services was slacker.

An analysis of the return by industries shows improvement in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel and textile industries, but the lumber, leather and non-ferrous metal divisions also registered important gains, while there were losses in animal food, pulp and paper, rubber, building material, electric current and non-metallic mineral plants. Logging,

mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade reported curtailment.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of February, 1931.

TRADE UNION REPORTS

Contrary to the unfavourable employment trend of the last few months among local trade unions, the situation at the close of January showed slight improvement. This was indicated by the reports received for January from a total of 1,866 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 210,402 persons, of whom 33,700 or 16.0 per cent were idle on the last day of the month, compared with 17.0 per cent in December. The level of activity was, however, considerably below that of January, 1930, when 10.8 per cent of the members reported were without work. Quebec unions registered large employment increases from December, due to the more active conditions prevailing in the garment establishments of Montreal. The employment tendency in Nova Scotia was also upward, though the gain recorded was but nominal. Of the declines registered in the remaining provinces none were particularly noteworthy. Ontario and Quebec unions reported reductions from January a year ago which involved the greatest number of workers, and in New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan also extensive employment curtailment was noted. Contractions on a more moderate scale were indicated by Alberta and British Columbia unions. On the other hand, Nova Scotia unions registered fractional gains in activity.

A review in greater detail on unemployment among local trade unions appears elsewhere in **this issue**.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

Reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of January, 1931, showed 55,627 references of persons to positions, and a total of 53,972 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 13,932, of which 10,846 were of men and 3,086 of women, while placements in casual employment totalled 40,040. Vacancies offered by employers to the Service numbered 55,185. Of these 47,853 were for men and 7,332 for women, while applications for employment were registered from 74,383 men and 11,661 women, a total of 86,044. A gain in applications received was shown, when the business of the month was compared with that of the

preceding period, but vacancies and placements showed a decline. All divisions, however, recorded increases over those of January a year ago, the reports for December, 1930, showing 55,675 vacancies offered, 74,171 applications made, and 54,751 placements effected, while in January, 1930, there were recorded 27,365 vacancies, 43,790 applications for work, and 25,929 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of January, 1931, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED	According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities during January, 1931, was \$7,510,745, as compared with \$15,439,964 in the preceding month, and with \$7,217,397 in January, 1930.
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The *MacLean Building Review* states that construction contracts awarded throughout Canada during February amounted to \$25,930,100, exceeding those for January by 27.7 per cent, an increase of \$5,631,000. The increase was made up entirely of work in the engineering group, building groups showing a slight decrease. Of the total amount, \$16,304,100 was for engineering purposes; \$5,369,300 was for business buildings; \$3,701,000 was for residential buildings, and \$555,000 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during February, by provinces, was as follows: Quebec, \$11,546,700; Ontario, \$7,813,000; British Columbia, \$2,634,900; Alberta, \$1,212,200; Manitoba, \$1,201,300; Saskatchewan, \$849,400; Nova Scotia, \$512,100; New Brunswick, \$155,500; Prince Edward Island, \$5,000.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months of 1929, are shown in the table on page 272.
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The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that manufacturing production in Canada showed a further decline in January and considerable irregularity developed during the month. Imports of raw cotton, indicating prospects in the cotton industry, were considerably below the level of the last quarter of 1930. The quantity was 10,151,000 pounds compared with 12,343,000 in December, and

imports are normally greater in January than in the preceding month. Newsprint production showed recession from the level of December, whereas a substantial increase would be normal for the season. Operations were at 57.3 per cent of rated capacity.

Production of pig iron at 35,592 tons was 7 per cent lower than the total of 38,293 tons in December, and less than one half the 87,079 tons made in January of a year ago. At the end of January, the same three furnaces were in blast as on December 31. These active furnaces, located at Sydney, Hamilton, and Sault Ste. Marie, had a daily capacity of 1,400 tons or about 33 per cent of the total capacity of all blast furnaces in Canada. Production of steel ingots and castings amounted to 57,598 tons, a gain of 3 per cent over the 56,101 tons of December.

The output of cars and trucks was 6,496 compared with 5,622 in December, the gain after seasonal adjustment being 22.5 per cent. Imports of crude rubber indicating prospects in the tire and rubber goods industries, were 3,829,000 pounds compared with 3,016,000 pounds in December, representing a substantial gain even after seasonal adjustment. The imports of crude petroleum at 58,975,000 gallons showed considerable decrease from the 69,388,000 gallons imported in December. The index of manufacturing production was 124.0 in January compared with 127.8 in December.

The estimated carryover of wheat at the beginning of the present crop year was 112,000,000 bushels and the final estimate of the 1930 crop was 398,000,000 bushels, making a total of 510,000,000 bushels. Deducting 110,000,000 bushels as an allowance for seed, home consumption and unmerchantable grain, it is calculated that 400,000,000 bushels were then available for export—about 100,000,000 bushels more than for the same season of 1929. The total excess up to the end of January in the exports over the same period of the last crop year was nearly 60,000,000 bushels. Consequently the surplus available on January 31, with no allowance for carryover, amounted to 244,000,000 bushels, or 44,000,000 bushels more than the comparable quantity at the same date in 1930.

Coal.—Canadian output of coal during January of 1,164,498 tons recorded a decline of 24.7 per cent from the five-year average for the month of 1,545,523 tons. January output consisted of 783,246 tons of bituminous coal, 45,707 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 335,545 tons of lignite. Alberta was the leading producing province with an output of 455,307 tons, or 39 per cent of the total production.

Nova Scotia mines produced 438,491 tons, or 38 per cent of the total output. British Columbia's production totalled 166,475 tons; Saskatchewan, 83,411 tons; and New Brunswick, 20,814 tons.

Imports in January declined to a low point, the total for the month was 792,826 tons or 31.1 per cent below the 1926-1930 average for the month of 1,151,493 tons. Receipts of bituminous coal in January totalled 546,263 tons. Anthracite importations amounted to 245,119 tons, made up of 239,420 tons from the United States and 5,699 tons from Great Britain. During the month 1,444 tons of lignite coal were cleared through the ports of British Columbia.

An appreciable falling off was recorded in the exports of Canadian coal during January. Exports for the month totalled 37,017 tons or 65.6 per cent less than the average for January during the period 1926-1930.

Coal available for consumption in Canada during January amounted to 1,920,307 tons, consisting of 245,119 tons of anthracite coal, 1,295,730 tons of bituminous coal, 45,707 tons of sub-bituminous coal, and 333,751 tons of lignite coal. The average January coal supply during the period 1926-1930 was 2,589,317 tons.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in January, 1931, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$50,413,895 as compared with \$60,337,934 in the preceding month and with \$84,662,377 in January, 1930. The chief imports in January, 1931, were: Iron and its products, \$10,051,314; Non-metallic minerals and their products, \$8,246,470; Fibres, textiles and textile products, \$8,024,617.

The domestic merchandise exported during January, 1931, amounted to \$44,682,883 as compared with \$66,819,668 in the preceding month and with \$73,507,326 in January, 1930. The chief exports in January, 1931, were: Wood, wood products and paper, \$14,310,018; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$9,357,271; Non-ferrous metals and their products, \$7,046,881.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in Canada in February, 1931, was higher than that occurring during January, 1931, being approximately twice that during the latter month. The number of employees involved also showed a substantial increase owing to a strike of 1,700 dressmakers in Toronto. As compared with February, 1930, while the latter month had two disputes less, double the num-

ber of workers were involved, with a proportionally large amount of time loss, due chiefly to a strike of women's clothing factory workers in Toronto which involved some 2,000 workers for about one week during February last year. There were in existence during the month eight disputes, involving 1,966 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 9,505 working days, as compared with six disputes, involving 560 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 4,840 working days in January. In February, 1930, there were on record six disputes, involving 2,959 workers and resulting in a time loss of 14,360 working days. At the end of the month there were three disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, involving approximately 1,716 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been formally called off or lapsed.

Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was again considerably lower at \$9.44 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$9.86 for January; \$11.83 for February, 1930; \$11.15 for February, 1929; \$11.03 for February, 1928; \$11.23 for February, 1927; \$11.50 for February, 1926; \$10.93 for February, 1925; \$10.75 for February, 1924; \$10.53 for February, 1923; \$10.61 for February, 1922; \$14.08 for February, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.54 for February, 1918; and \$7.75 for February, 1914. Of the twenty-nine items of foods twenty-four were lower, the most important decline being in eggs, while less important decreases occurred in the prices of beef, bacon, lard, milk, cheese, bread, flour, rolled oats, beans, evaporated apples and prunes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$19.78 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$20.21 for January; \$22.12 for February, 1930; \$21.41 for February, 1929; \$21.25 for February, 1928; \$21.46 for February, 1927; \$21.87 for February, 1926; \$21.19 for February, 1925; \$21.18 for February, 1924; \$21.17 for February, 1923; \$21.07 for February, 1922; \$24.85 for February, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$19.80 for February, 1918; and \$14.54 for February, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 76.0 for February, as compared with 76.7 for January; 94.0 for February, 1930; 95.0 for February, 1929; 96.8 for February,

1928; 97.6 for February, 1927; and 102.2 for February, 1926. In the classification according to chief component materials one of the eight main groups was higher, while seven were lower. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group advanced, mainly because of higher prices for wheat, flax, oats, rye, barley, flour, malt, oatmeal and rolled oats, which more than offset declines in the prices of canned fruits, corn, gluten meal, potatoes and hay. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, due to lower quotations for raw furs, hides, leather and livestock; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of declines in the

prices or raw jute, hessian, raw silk and raw wool, which more than offset higher prices for raw cotton and wool cloth; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to reduced prices for timber and lumber; the Iron and its Products group, because of lower prices for galvanized steel sheets, wire, scrap iron and steel; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower prices for antimony, copper, copper sheets, copper wire, lead and zinc; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, because of lower prices for gasoline and kerosene; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of reduced quotations for litharge and lamp black.

Nova Scotia Miners Desire Unemployment Insurance

The local union of the United Mine Workers of America at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, adopted the following resolution on February 24:—

“Whereas, unemployment has steadily increased during the past years in the coal mines of the Province, and whereas, there has been no legislation put into effect to permanently lessen unemployment in the coal industry of this Province; and whereas, having passed through a year of suffering and want to thousands of miners and mine workers of this Province, with no relief in sight; and whereas, there are no means whereby the worker unemployed can sustain his family without having to beg for municipal relief or become dependent on charity; and whereas, municipal, provincial and federal governments all refuse to accept responsibility in providing adequate assistance to the worker unemployed; and whereas, unemployment causes a tremendous amount of privation and distress to the worker where there is no permanent relief for him when unemployed.

“Therefore, be it resolved, that we ask the Provincial Government to immediately place into operation a system of unemployment insurance to assist the workers of this Province from the distressing conditions existing during the past year. Be it further resolved, that we ask the Provincial Government to give one per cent per ton of the royalty which it receives from the coal industry to assist in maintaining unemployment insurance, and

that a tax of one per cent be placed on every ton of coal mined in this Province to maintain an unemployment insurance scheme.”

The annual convention of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association of Ontario will be held at Toronto on April 23 and 24. At this convention, accident prevention will be discussed in detail, looking to a further reduction in accidents and compensation costs.

The ratepayers of Edmonton, Alberta, recently voted by a large majority in favour of a half-holiday for retail clerks in the city for eleven months in each year. The ballot was taken for the purpose of settling a controversy that had been in progress for the past year in regard to the early closing of stores for one afternoon each week. A similar ballot was taken about a year ago, Wednesday afternoon being fixed as the time for closing, Wednesdays in December being excepted. Following the first ballot the City Council obtained from the Legislature an amendment to the City Charter which provided for a half-holiday each Wednesday during May, June, July and December, this arrangement superseding that under the first ballot. The second ballot was then taken with the result mentioned above. As the regulations now stand, the Council has ordered early closing for four months, permitting stores to remain open for the other seven months with the stipulation that all clerks are to be given a half-holiday in each week.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1931

APPPLICATIONS for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour during the past month as follows:—

- (1) From certain employees of the Canadian National Railways, being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The points at issue related to the perpetuation and application of rules governing "representation" and "regulation of mileage," including conditions under which demoted engineers may take and hold positions of firemen. The number of employees directly concerned in the dispute was stated to be 4,500.
- (2) From certain employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The dispute in this case concerned the application of the mileage regulations, 4,000 employees being directly affected.

Upon receipt of the above applications the Department endeavoured to bring about a satisfactory disposition of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation and at the close of the month action under the statute was being withheld in each case at the request of the applicants pending further conference on the subject.

Application Withdrawn

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was reported in the February issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 129) as having been received from certain work equipment employees of the Canadian National Railways, Atlantic Region, being ditchermen, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The application was subsequently withdrawn by the employees concerned, and no board was established.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Outline of Decisions in Recent Cases

THREE new decisions were given recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1931, page 12, and in previous issues; and the fourth report of the proceedings of the Board covering the period from October, 1927, to September 30, 1930, was issued as a supplement to the issue of December, 1930.

This Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. The Board consists of six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods: the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

Case No. 369.—Canadian Pacific Railway (western lines) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

An engineer in freight service outside the regular schedules was taken off his train and required to "double-head" or run his engine as a second engine on a freight train running in the opposite direction for a distance of eight miles. Later he "double-headed" back to the point where he had left his train, and proceeded to his original destination. The employees claimed that when this engineer was required to run in the opposite direction from his objective terminal, he automatically entered "short-turn" service, and that he should be compensated under Paragraph (d), Article (2) of the Engineers schedule, that is on the basis of mileage or hours of run. The Company contended that no additional mileage was due in such a case, except that payment should be made for overtime over the full trip in accordance with Article 33, clause H. The company claimed further that the paragraph cited by the employees referred only to "turn-around" service, and was not

applicable to a crew used to assist at or between intermediate stations.

The Board denied the claim of the employees.

Case No. 370.—Canadian Pacific Railway (western lines) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

An engineer was ordered to be ready at 6.30 a.m., his train to depart at 7 a.m. He came on duty at 5.15 a.m. and performed hostling service until 5.45, at which time the preparatory time of 45 minutes began, as allowed by the Engineer's agreement. The employees claimed that he should be allowed pay for the 30 minutes he was on duty before the preparatory time began, under the provisions of Article 27, which reads as follows:—

(a) Except as otherwise specified, engineers will be paid a minimum of thirty minutes at rate for class of service for hostling engine preparatory to commencement of trip or when putting engine away at completion of same where men are required to do such work, but when it takes more than thirty minutes actual time will be paid for such work. It is understood that engineers will not be required to hostile engine during time paid for by other arbitraries, for the purpose of depriving men of hostling allowance. Duplicate payment will not in any case be made.

(b) Hostling of engine at end of run in short run service may be used to make up a minimum day.

The company contended that 45 minutes was allowed for preparatory time, the 30 minutes from 6.30 to 7 a.m. being allowed for

movement of the train to the station and for taking on water; and further that the engineer was not ordered for or required to report at 5.15 a.m.

The Board decided that under the language of the agreement, in cases in which after coming on duty engineers are required to hostile engines, they are entitled to an allowance of thirty minutes for such service in addition to the thirty minutes preparatory time allowance for service up to the time ordered for.

Case No. 371.—Canadian National Railways (central region) and Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

On a heavy ascending grade between North Stratford and Wenlock, a distance of about 8 miles, an assisting engine is operated out of Island Pond to help the way-freight train between these two points, and as the assisting engine is operated out of Island Pond it is allowed to remain coupled with the train to the latter point, a distance of fifteen miles in all. The employees claimed that this practice violated the rule which reads: "Way-freight trains will not be double headed except where there is but one freight train each daily." The company contended that the use of an assisting engine on a way-freight train, when necessitated by physical conditions over a short stretch of territory, does not constitute "double heading" of way-freights as prohibited by the rule above quoted.

The Board decided that the double heading of way-freight trains from North Stratford to Island Pond as a practice was in conflict with the provision of the agreement as stated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1931

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during February, 1931, was eight, as compared with six in the preceding month. Owing to a strike of 1,700 dressmakers at Toronto the number of workers involved showed a considerable increase, being 1,966 as compared with 560 for January, while the time loss was about twice as large, 9,505 working days being lost in February as compared with 4,840 in January. Comparing the figures with those for February, 1930, while the latter month had only six disputes, there was double the number of workers involved, with a proportionally large amount of time loss, due chiefly to a strike of women's clothing factory workers in Toronto which involved some 2,000 workers for about one week during February last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Feb. 1931...	8	1,966	9,505
*Jan. 1931...	6	560	4,840
Feb. 1930....	6	2,959	14,360

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and

disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

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

Three disputes, involving approximately one hundred and forty workers, were carried over from January (information as to one of these, fur workers in Toronto, is included for the first time in this issue) and five disputes commenced during February. Of these eight disputes, four terminated during the month and one was recorded as having lapsed. Of these five disputes, four were recorded as resulting in favour of the employer and one in favour of the workers, leaving three recorded as un-terminated at the end of February, namely: clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont., motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont., and waitresses, Vancouver, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., Dec. 20, 1926, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., Jan. 7, 1929, one employer; bakery drivers, Saskatoon, Sask., Sept. 22, 1930, one employer; upholsters, Toronto, Ont., Dec. 10, 1930, one employer; and coal miners, Shaughnessy, Alta., Jan. 15, 1931, one employer. The dispute involving motion picture projectionists in Vancouver, B.C., since June 23, 1930, carried in this list for some months, appears to have lapsed during February.

Reference has been made in the press to a reported dispute between fishermen and owners of boats engaged in the halibut fisheries operating from Vancouver and Prince Rupert over the renewal of the agreement as to the fishermen's share of the catch, etc. It has been reported that there was a cessation of work for a time toward the end of February, but that an agreement was reached involving some changes from that previously in force, but particulars as to the dispute and settlement have not been received.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information in the tabular statement:

COAL MINERS, SHAUGHNESSY, ALTA.—In connection with this dispute, reported in the February issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, early in the month, at the request of the union, a representative of the Labour Department attempted to bring about a settlement by conciliation. The manager stated that as two agreements with the union had been violated he would deal in future only with his own employees, and that as he had signed an agreement with a committee of the employees who had resumed work he had all the men necessary for carrying on operations for the time being. The representative of the workers claimed that the trouble would not have occurred if the management had dealt with the officers of the union. The dispute was therefore not settled, but as employment conditions appeared to be no longer affected, it has been recorded as terminated from February 5, 1931, and added to the list of strikes and lockouts which have not been called off by the union under those conditions.

FUR WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Employees in two establishments ceased work on January 14, 1931, against a reduction in wages that was claimed to be in violation of an agreement not expiring until April, 1932. The employer claimed that the dispute was the result of a misunderstanding. On February 16, work was resumed under the wages and conditions of the agreement.

PILE DRIVERS, BRIDGE BUILDERS AND HOISTING ENGINEERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—This dispute, occurring on January 3, 1931, as the result of a protest against the employment of any but union members, appears to have lapsed, the workers involved having been replaced by January 17.

WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKMAKERS) AND SYMPATHETIC STRIKE OF DRESSMAKERS AND FURRIERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—Cloakmakers in one establishment, about sixty in number, ceased work on February 4 protesting against a reduction in wages for some of the classes alleged to be from ten per cent to thirty-five per cent and the laying-off of about fifteen employees. The employees had desired that the work available should be divided among the regular staff. On February 10 dressmakers and furriers in the same establishment ceased work in sympathy with the cloakmakers. A number of employees temporarily laid off are reported also to have joined in the sympathetic strike, bringing the

number up to about eighty. A number of employees in each class on strike remained at work, and the strikers were replaced to a great extent. The establishment was picketed and some of the pickets were arrested, including one of the union organizers of the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers of Canada. Two of those arrested were fined for disorderly conduct and assault. On February 25 the strike was called off by the union, the employer making no concessions to the strikers.

CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Employees in about seventy dressmaking establishments in Toronto ceased work on February 25, 1931, the demand of the union, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, for an agreement with the dressmaking

manufacturers' association having been refused. Negotiations had been in progress since early in the year, and the officials of the Ontario Department of Labour mediated between the parties but without securing a settlement. A union official estimated that eighty per cent of the employees in these establishments were on strike. In connection with picketing a number of strikers were arrested for interfering with the entry of workers into the shops. At the end of the month the dispute was still unterminated. On February 27, three firms were reported to have made agreements with the union, followed by others early in March.

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, OTTAWA, ONT.—Employees in three theatres operated by one proprietor, became involved in a dispute

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1931

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to February, 1931			
MINING, ETC.—			
Coal miners, Shaughnessy, Alta.....	90	350	Commenced Jan. 15, 1931; against dismissal of workers; employment conditions no longer affected by February 5, 1931.
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Fur, Leather and other Animal Products—</i>			
Fur workers, Toronto, Ont....	50	600	Commenced Jan. 14, 1931; against reduction in wages; terminated Feb. 14, 1931; in favour of workers.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Bridge—</i>			
Pile, drivers, bridge builders and hoisting engineers, Vancouver, B.C.....			Commenced Jan. 3, 1931; against employment of any but union members; lapsed early in February.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during February, 1931			
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Clothing factory workers, (cloakmakers), Winnipeg, Man.....	60	1,000	Commenced February 4, 1931; against reduction in wages and staff; terminated Feb. 25, 1931; in favour of employer.
Clothing factory workers (dressmakers and furriers), Winnipeg, Man.....	50	500	Commenced Feb. 10, 1931; sympathy with strike of cloakmakers; terminated Feb. 25, 1931; in favour of employer.
Clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Toronto, Ont	1,700	6,800	Commenced Feb. 25, 1931; for union wages and working conditions; unterminated.
SERVICE—			
<i>Recreational—</i>			
Motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont.....	6	30	Commenced Feb. 23, 1931; to maintain union working conditions; unterminated.
<i>Business and Personal—</i>			
Waitresses (restaurant), Vancouver, B.C.....	10	225	Commenced Feb. 3, 1931; against reduction in wages unterminated.

regarding the engagement of union employees. The employer reported that the men were immediately replaced. The union picketed the establishments involved, and at the end of the month the dispute was untermated.

WAITRESSES, VANCOUVER, B.C.—Employees in two restaurants ceased work on February 3, 1931, protesting against a reduction in wages of twenty per cent, the rates in one establishment being reduced from \$15.00-17.00, with

meals, per week of forty-eight hours, to \$12.00-14.00. It was reported that in January twelve restaurant operators proposed to the union that wages should be reduced twenty per cent owing to a falling off in business. The union refused to accept this change in the existing agreement, and ten of the restaurants, employing chiefly men, withdrew the proposal. The other two gave up their union cards, and at the end of the month the dispute was untermated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following article brings down to date the information given in the issue for February, 1931, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1930. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Information about particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain

During January, 37 new disputes were reported and 13 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 50 disputes in progress, involving 281,800 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 3,397,000 working days for the month. Of the 37 disputes beginning in the month, 17 arose out of wages questions, 5 out of questions as to working hours, 10 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 5 on other questions of working arrangements. Settlements were reached in 37 disputes, of which 7 were in favour of workpeople, 14 in favour of employers and 16 ended in compromises.

The dispute in the cotton manufacturing industry which began during January and was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, page 132, was terminated February 13. It was estimated that at the end of January, the number of workers involved was about 120,000. The settlement of the dispute provided that the "more looms to a weaver" experiment at Burnley would be discontinued.

Irish Free State

Statistics for the year 1930 show the number of disputes beginning in the year as 83, affecting 128 establishments and 3,410 workpeople.

The total time loss for the year was 77,417 working days.

Of the 83 disputes beginning in the year, 39 were over wages questions, 27 over the engagement or dismissal of workers, 4 over hours of labour and 9 over other questions as to conditions of employment, 3 were over trade union questions or refusal to conclude a collective agreement and one was a sympathetic dispute.

Settlements were reached in 76 disputes: in 15 cases the workers' claims were wholly admitted, in 23 cases admitted in part and in 20 cases rejected; in 5 cases employers' claims were wholly successful, in 4 cases successful in part and in 7 cases rejected; two other disputes had an indeterminate result.

Germany

During January, a dispute occurred in the Ruhr coal mining district. Employers wished to reduce wages 12 per cent, but the coal miners were willing to accept only a reduction of 4 per cent. Partial strikes occurred during the first part of January which involved, it was reported about 35,000 workers. An award by a conciliation committee recommending a reduction of 6 per cent in wages was rejected by both parties, but was later declared binding by the Minister of Labour.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in December was 22 and 11 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 6,361, and the time loss 279,119 working days for the month.

A strike of woollen mill workers at Lawrence, Massachusetts, involved directly and indirectly about 10,000 workers and lasted for a week in February. The strike was a protest against an increased amount of work to be assigned to employees; the workers decided on February 26, to resume work.

ORDER IN COUNCIL PROHIBITING CERTAIN IMPORTATIONS FROM SOVIET UNION

THE following Order in Council relating to imports from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of coal, wood-pulp, pulpwood, lumber and timber, asbestos and furs, was published in *The Canada Gazette*, February 28, 1931:—

(463)

At the Government House at Ottawa, Friday, the 27th day of February, 1931.

Present: His Excellency the Administrator in Council.

Whereas it is provided by section 2, chapter 3, of the 21 George V (Second Session)—“An Act to amend the Customs Tariff”—that the Governor in Council may from time to time prohibit the importation into Canada of any goods exported directly or indirectly from any country not a contracting party to the Treaty of Versailles, and that any order prohibiting the importation into Canada of any goods from any such country shall be published in the next following issue of *The Canada Gazette*.

And whereas the Minister of National Revenue reports that it has been established

to his satisfaction that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was not a contracting party to the Treaty of Versailles aforesaid:

And whereas the Minister of National Revenue further reports that, having regard to the documentary and other evidence that has been received by the various Departments of the Public Service in Canada, it is in the public interest that the importation into Canada from the aforesaid Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of coal, wood-pulp, pulpwood, lumber and timber of all kinds, asbestos and furs, should be prohibited:

Therefore, His Excellency the Administrator in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Revenue, is pleased to order that the importation into Canada of coal, wood-pulp, pulpwood, lumber and timber of all kinds, asbestos and furs from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics be and it is hereby prohibited.

This Order in Council shall be published in the issue of *The Canada Gazette*, appearing on the twenty-eighth day of February, 1931.

E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

ORDER IN COUNCIL RELATING TO VALUATION OF AUTOMOBILES IMPORTED INTO CANADA

Order in Council

(297)

At the Government House at Ottawa, Thursday, the 19th day of February, 1931.

Present: His Excellency the Administrator in Council

Whereas it is provided by Section 37 of The Customs Act as follows:

“37. In determining the fair market value for duty of goods imported into Canada, the prices of which are published or listed by the manufacturers or producers, or persons acting on their behalf, the Governor in Council may from time to time fix and determine a certain rate of discount which may be applied to such published or listed prices, and such published or listed prices, subject to deduction of the amount of discount according to such rate, shall be deemed and taken to be the fair market values of any such manufactures or productions respectively as are specified in such Order in Council.”

And whereas the prices of automobiles and other motor vehicles manufactured or produced and imported into Canada are published or listed by the manufacturers or producers thereof, such published or listed prices being the prices at which the goods are sold to the consumer thereof;

And whereas sales by the manufacturers or producers to others than consumers, such as

dealers or distributors, are made on the basis of such published or listed prices less a discount, which discount varies from time to time according to trade conditions and is not uniform or stable.

Now therefore, His Excellency the Administrator in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Revenue, and under the powers granted by Section 37 of The Customs Act, is pleased to fix and determine a rate of discount of 20 per cent, which may be applied to the prices of automobiles or other motor vehicles, excepting motorcycles, so published or listed by manufacturers or producers thereof; such published or listed prices, subject to deduction of a discount of 20 per cent to be deemed and taken to be the fair market value of such goods, on importation into Canada under the General Tariff, and to be the value for duty thereof on such importation into Canada by others than consumers, provided, however, that such fair market value be not less than the price actually paid by the importer to the exporter for the goods, and that for duty purposes on importation of such goods into Canada where the discount allowed in the home market is less than 20 per cent, no greater discount shall be allowed from such published or listed prices than is allowed on sales of such goods in the home market to the consumers thereof.

E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OF CANADA FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1930

THE annual report of the Department of Labour of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, recently issued, describes the various activities of the Department in the interest of labour. The following statutes are now administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour: (1) The Labour Department Act providing for the collection of labour statistics and for its monthly publication in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*; (2) The Conciliation and Labour Act; (3) The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; (4) The Government Annuities Act; (5) The Old Age Pensions Act; (6) The Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; (7) The Technical Education Act; (8) The Combines Investigation Act; (9) The White Phosphorus Matches Act. The Minister of Labour administers also the Fair Wages Policy of the Federal Government, including since May 30, 1930, the administration of the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act.

The report refers to the decline in industrial activity during the period covered. "Business activity, which moved steadily forward during the first few months of the fiscal period, slackened as it became evident that the western crops would, owing to the drought, be much smaller than in any of the four preceding years. Other retarding conditions then developed. Not only was the volume of grain harvested in Western Canada substantially less than in 1928, but an unprecedentedly large percentage of what was produced remained unsold in Canadian elevators. The smaller crop, coupled with the increased use of farm machinery, resulted in no demand being made upon Eastern Canada for harvest workers for the Prairie Provinces; consequently, for the first time in a quarter century no harvest trains were run to the West. This crop condition instantly resulted in a reduction of purchasing power, the rise of doubt concerning trade stability, and the reduction of employment opportunities for railway workers. Following sharply upon this situation came the stock market crash, in which was registered the effects of the unfavourable world-wide economic conditions which have continued to the present time to depress industry and create an unhealthy state of employment."

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

This chapter of the report constitutes the twenty-third annual report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

Applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation received during the fiscal year numbered twenty-three; twenty-six disputes figure, however, in the record, proceedings having been continued over from the preceding fiscal period in three cases. Over 28,000 employees were directly concerned in these disputes, which were distributed amongst different industries as follows: steam railways, 12; street and electric railways, 4; shipping, 2; telegraphs, 2; light and power, 2; and disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the statute, 4. Fourteen boards were established, one of which dealt with two applications. Ten boards reported during the year. No interruption of work occurred following the award of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

All reports and minority reports made by boards or members of boards established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were, as required by the statute, published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, the official monthly journal of the Department of Labour.

In addition to its application to industrial disputes in mines and public utility industries coming within the jurisdiction of the federal authorities, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is operative in respect to similar disputes falling within the provincial sphere in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, these provinces having taken the necessary legislative action. Three boards established during the year came within this category. The provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and Prince Edward Island have not yet enacted enabling legislation on the subject. Proceedings also took place during the year in connection with a board which had functioned during 1927.

With respect to ten cases before the department in which boards were not granted, settlements were effected by departmental mediation in three instances and negotiations were still in progress in one dispute at the close of the fiscal year. In three cases falling outside the direct scope of the statute consent to the establishment of a board was withheld by the employer. One application was held in abeyance at the request of the applicants, and in the two remaining disputes it was not possible to apply the provisions of the statute.

Full details of the proceedings during the year are given in this section of the report.

Conciliation Work

The report contains full details of the work of the Department in connection with the adjustment of labour disputes. In most cases the proceedings were under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, which empowers the minister to inquire into the cause and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries by officers of the department resulted in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act.

Labour troubles in the coal mining fields of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia, which in past years have been very pronounced, with the exception of the year 1929, were almost entirely eliminated during the year under review and coal mining operations were continuing throughout Canada without interruption. Strikes in other industries have been few, of short duration and of minor importance.

In recent years there has been a marked tendency on the part of employees to bring their grievances to the attention of the department before resorting to strike measures. Where such opportunities have been afforded, departmental officers have been highly successful in bringing about an amicable adjustment of the difficulty. Experience in such matters has very clearly demonstrated that it is much easier to negotiate successfully in a friendly atmosphere and more satisfactory results are obtained under such circumstances. Settlement of disputes under these conditions means that there is no loss of wages to the employees concerned and no stoppage of work or inconvenience to the industry. It is therefore to be hoped that the tendency in this direction may be even more marked in succeeding years.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The Conciliation Officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec. The territory of the officer residing in Halifax includes the three Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the

Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa. These officers are also charged with certain duties arising out of the administration of the Fair Wages Policy applying to contracts let by the Dominion Government and to works aided by federal funds.

Fair Wages Policy

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been administered by the Department of Labour since its inception in 1900. It was based originally on a resolution of the House of Commons adopted at the session of 1900 and was later expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, with certain amendments which were made by Order in Council of April 9, 1924.

Fair wages conditions were prepared or sanctioned by the Department of Labour during the fiscal year 1929-30 for insertion in 434 contracts for Dominion public works executed by various departments of the Government, and in 14 contracts awarded by certain harbour commissioners for works aided by Dominion public funds. These conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed were prepared in accordance with the terms of the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada as set forth in an Order in Council adopted on June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

Fair wages conditions in water-power development were made the subject of an Order in Council adopted on December 3, 1929, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior. This order requires the insertion in the regulations governing the mode of granting and administering Dominion water-power rights in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta and in the Northwest Territories, of conditions for the protection of labour employed in the construction, alteration, extension, maintenance and operation of works authorized by licence. The conditions in question are similar in terms to the fair wages conditions which apply to contracts for the construction of Dominion public buildings and other works, the Minister of Labour being named as the authority to determine for the purposes of the licence what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current and fair and reasonable hours. The Order in Council also stipulates that in all cases preference shall be given to the employment of Canadian labour.

Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act.—During the 1930 session of the federal Parliament a law was enacted respecting fair wages and an eight-hour day for labour employed on public works of the Dominion of

Canada. This measure, the short title of which is the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930, gives statutory effect to the Fair Wages Policy of the Government in so far as concerns the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any works for the Government of Canada, whether carried out under contract or by workmen employed by the Government who are exempt from the operation of the Civil Service Act. In providing for the observance of current rates of wages, which have been applicable since the Fair Wages Resolution was adopted by the House of Commons in March, 1900, the important proviso is added that in all cases wages to be paid shall be such as are fair and reasonable, and, further, that the working hours shall not exceed eight hours per day except in special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or in cases of emergency.

The report gives details of the various government contracts of the year that were governed by Fair Wage Orders, including also contracts awarded by certain of the Harbour Commissions for works aided by Dominion public funds.

Since the inception of the Fair Wages Policy in 1900, Fair Wages officers have been employed by the Department of Labour to prepare fair wages schedules as required and to assist in the adjustment of complaints and disputes arising from time to time as to the proper rates and labour conditions observable under the terms of Government contracts. These officials are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax, and, in addition to their duties as Fair Wages Officers, act as conciliators and mediators in connection with industrial disputes which are brought to the attention of the Department, as referred to in Chapter II of this report.

Statistics

The section of the report dealing with the statistical work carried on by the Department contains information as to strikes and lock-outs, wages and hours of labour, prices and cost of living, and fatal industrial accidents. Statistics of employment and unemployment, labour organizations and other subjects are given in other chapters. Statistical and other information relating to labour conditions has been collected and published by the Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900 as required by statute (Labour Department Act, chapter 111, Revised Statutes, 1927, section 4). In accordance with the Statistics Act (1918), chapter 190, Revised Statutes, 1927, and under arrangements with the Dominion Statistician, statistics are collected and published in co-operation with the Dominion

Statistician, in close association with statistics of general social and economic conditions as organized in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The "Labour Gazette"

The LABOUR GAZETTE was published regularly each month during the period covered by this report, both in English and French, the issues for 1929 forming the twenty-ninth yearly volume of the series. Its publication was one of the original functions of the department, section 10 of the Conciliation Act of 1900 (section 4 of Labour Department Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 111), providing that the new Department should issue this periodical for the purpose of disseminating accurate information in regard to labour affairs. The average number distributed each month was 10,542 of the English edition and 1,708 of the French. The average monthly paid circulation was 7,240 or 6,250 of the English edition and 990 of the French.

Labour Organization in Canada

The nineteenth annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1929, which was prepared in the Labour Intelligence Branch, was along lines similar to its predecessors and gave information as to the nature of the labour bodies with which the organized workers in the Dominion are identified. The report also gave statistics of trade unionists in the Dominion, and contained references to some of the more important events of interest to organized labour and those who concern themselves with such matters.

Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions

The Labour Intelligence Branch also prepared the seventh report on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada, a volume which made its first appearance in 1921 with a view to meeting the demand for information showing the extent of organization in the Dominion among persons engaged in industrial, commercial and professional pursuits.

Co-operative Associations

Another volume prepared in the Labour Intelligence Branch was the report on Co-operative Associations in Canada. Previously information on this subject had appeared in the Report on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions, but the importance of the co-operative movement in the Dominion prompted the preparation of a separate report, the first of which appeared in the summer of 1928.

Labour Legislation in Canada

A report on labour legislation enacted in 1929 was published during the year, being the first supplement to the volume published in the preceding year entitled *Labour Legislation in Canada as existing on December 31, 1928*.

The present volume consists of sixty-one pages and covers laws enacted by the Parliament of Canada, the legislatures of all the provinces and the Council of the Yukon. Short notes outlining the provisions amended accompany the text of certain sections of amending Acts. In addition to the statutes several Orders in Council of labour interest have been placed in the body of the report as have also certain regulations made under statutory authority.

Library of the Department

The library of the Department of Labour was organized in 1900 when the Department was created, and has steadily increased its collection of documents since that time. Through the exchange of publications with departments of other Governments carrying on work along similar lines, the department is kept in touch with labour matters in almost all countries of the world.

Subject to the requirements of the departmental officers, the services of the library are at the disposal of the general public, and frequent use is made of its material by students from the Canadian universities and by others interested in labour problems. Books are sent by mail, wherever possible, to any persons wishing to borrow them and special information and bibliographies are compiled when required.

Combines Investigation Act

The report contains the seventh annual report under the Combines Investigation Act, summarizing the proceedings under the statute for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930.

Reference was made in the last annual report to the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, on April 30, 1929, in favour of the constitutional validity of the Combines Investigation Act. An appeal from this judgment was entered, but at the close of the fiscal year the appeal had not been heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The most important case dealt with under the Act during the fiscal year was that of the Amalgamated Builders' Council and other related organizations in the plumbing and heating industry. An investigation by a commissioner, Mr. Gordon Waldron, K.C., was begun in July, 1929, and completed in December, when the commissioner reported that in his opinion a combine existed. The Attorney-

General of the province of Ontario, to whom the report was remitted, declined to take proceedings, and action was therefore instituted by the Federal Department of Justice. Counsel were appointed in February, 1930, but informations were not laid until after the close of the fiscal year. The report of proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act, which appears as part of this present volume, contains reference to court decisions growing out of this case, one of them affecting the constitutionality of the Trade Unions Act, and also to the cancellation of two certificates of registration issued under the latter statute to organizations of contractors against which the commissioner reported.

Preliminary inquiries into a trade association of electrical contractors in Toronto, an alleged combine in the motion picture industry, and an alleged combine of milk producers in Montreal, were among the more important matters dealt with under the Act. Other investigations were also in progress during the year.

Canadian Government Annuities

The Government Annuities Act is the enabling legislation under which the Canadian Government Annuities System is operated. The purpose of the statute is to encourage and aid the people of Canada in the formation of habits of thrift, so that provision may be made for old age, and the Canadian Government Annuities System was carefully designed with this object in view. The cost of administration is borne by the Dominion Government and there is no charge made on this account against the annuitant. There is, of course, no loading of the rates for profits, and the annuitant, therefore, receives full benefit for every dollar paid in. Various forms of advertising were used to acquaint the people of Canada with the advantages of the Canadian Government Annuities system, and many thousands of inquiries regarding annuities reached the department. Although not quite up to the record achieved in 1927-28 and 1928-29, the amount of purchase money received for Government annuities during 1929-30 reached the large figure of \$3,156,475.24, while the number of contracts issued, 1,257, was exceeded only in 1928-29.

Old Age Pensions

This chapter constitutes the fourth annual report on the administration of old age pensions in Canada under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, chapter 156, R.S.C. 1927, being for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930. Quarterly reports of proceedings under this Act appear regularly in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Employment Service

The fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, was the twelfth in which the Employment Service Branch, set up under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, co-operated with the provincial Governments to maintain the Employment Service of Canada. Employment offices were conducted by the Dominion-Provincial Employment Service during the year in sixty-six centres of chief industrial activity, and continued to prove of value in the task of finding suitable employment for all classes of workmen. These offices supplied workers not only locally, but also to adjoining districts.

Persons placed in employment during the fiscal year 1929-30 numbered 401,509. Of these placements 256,690 were for a period in excess of seven days, while in 144,819 placements the duration of employment was seven days or less.

Technical Education

The Technical Education Act was passed in 1919 and provided for the distribution of ten million dollars to the provinces over a period of ten years. Owing to the fact that eight of the provinces were unable to earn their full appropriations during this period, the Act was extended at the 1929 session of Parliament for a term of five years in order that those eight provinces might have a further opportunity of earning the balance to which they were entitled under the provisions of the Act.

Ontario had already earned its entire allotment when the ten year period terminated. During the year under review three other provinces, namely, British Columbia, Alberta and Quebec, earned and received the entire balance of their appropriations and no further payments on account of this work may be made to those provinces.

During the past year the Technical Education Branch of the department published a bulletin under the title "Federal Aid to Provinces under Technical Education Act for 10-Year Period 1919-1929." The purpose of the bulletin was to describe how the Dominion Government had assisted the provinces in the development of vocational education under the provisions of the Technical Education Act for the ten-year period 1919-1929. The bulletin gives an extended and detailed account of federal co-operation with the provinces during that period, including the purpose of the Act, a description of the character and scope of the education and training which have been developed and extended with the aid of federal funds, a statement of the principles and policies adopted by the Department of Labour for the administration of the Act and

an interpretation of certain sections of the law. It also contains reviews prepared by the various provinces and submitted to the department outlining what has been accomplished in each province under the provisions of the Act. A list of publications issued by the Technical Education Branch of the department is also included.

International Labour Organization

The Department of Labour is entrusted with the duties arising out of the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization. These have entailed much correspondence, not only with the International Labour Office, but also with other departments of the Dominion Government, with the provinces and with employers' and workers' organizations. Replies have also been prepared in the Department of Labour to various questionnaires which were circulated on behalf of the International Labour Office. The performance of these duties has necessarily entailed a close study on the part of officers of the department of the various technical questions figuring on the different conference agenda and meetings of the Governing Body and of questionnaires received from the International Labour Office.

The "Halifax Waterfront Accident Prevention Association" was organized in February at a meeting attended by representatives of the Harbour Commission, the Board of Trade, local steamship interests and the Longshoremen's Association. The new association will issue a pamphlet on the subject of methods of preventing accidents among waterfront workers.

The annual report of the Department of Natural Resources of Nova Scotia, which has been recently received, reviews the work of the department for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1929, dealing with its activities in connection with agriculture and allied operations, land settlements, factory inspection, employment service, immigration, etc. It also contains a directory of agricultural societies, with information concerning membership, finances, etc.

During February a total of 3,440 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 19 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries, 275 were reported including 4 fatal cases; and 209 Crown, 2 of which were fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 3,924, of which 25 were fatal.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACT, 1930

Relief Provided in Co-operation With Provinces, Municipalities and Railway Companies

AN account was given in the **LABOUR GAZETTE**, September, 1930, of the special session of the Parliament of Canada summoned especially to deal with problems arising out of exceptional economic conditions with resultant unemployment, and of the enactment during that session of the Unemployment Relief Act. Particulars of the expenditures approved have been given from month to month in subsequent issues.

The Provinces continue to submit their proposals for Provincial and Municipal work under the Agreement entered into with the Dominion Government; the following joint expenditures having been approved by the Minister of Labour up to March 9:—

Province	Total cost of Public Works
Prince Edward Island.. . . .	\$ 200,000
Nova Scotia.. . . .	2,319,636
New Brunswick.. . . .	1,362,474
Quebec.. . . .	10,199,300
Ontario.. . . .	15,544,803
Manitoba.. . . .	2,432,334
Saskatchewan.. . . .	1,919,733
Saskatchewan (Drought Area).. . . .	849,100
Alberta.. . . .	2,750,633
British Columbia.. . . .	2,697,020
Yukon.. . . .	20,000
Grade Crossing Fund.. . . .	2,445,312
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.. . . .	11,514,000
Canadian National Railways.. . . .	14,159,403
Dept. of the Interior (Parks).. . . .	37,000
Banking of Nova Scotia Coal.. . . .	150,000
	\$68,600,748

Approximate Extent of Relief Provided

The various Provinces, Railway Companies and Departments of the Government which are co-operating under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, have furnished statistics showing the actual volume of employment given to February 28. Details for each Province, etc., are given below. The complete figures cannot be presented, as in the Province of Quebec, where Unemployment Relief work has been approved of to be carried on in over one thousand Municipalities, the Provincial Authorities find themselves unable to furnish a complete statement at the present time owing to the fact that the rural municipalities are responding slowly to their request for statistics.

The following details show that at least 228,351 individuals have been given employment and 3,975,355 man-days work have been afforded from the commencement of operations under the Unemployment Relief Act

to February 28, 1931. These figures are not complete owing to the Province of Quebec not having yet supplied entire figures.

In British Columbia, 24,509 individuals were given employment up to February 28, 414,649 man-days work having been given. Up to the end of February direct relief had been given to 4,370 families and in addition 12,101 individuals had been assisted.

In Alberta up to February 28, 15,370 individuals were given employment, 229,649 man-days work being given. Direct relief was given to 4,150 heads of families and 1,277 single men. In addition Unemployment Relief work carried on at the National Parks at Banff, Jasper and Waterton, have given 430 men 5,062 man-days work.

The report from Saskatchewan indicates that the total number of men given employment was 19,554 up to February 28, 379,174 man-days work having been provided. In addition 14,151 individuals were given direct relief.

Manitoba reports that 21,267 individuals were given employment up to February 28, 176,569 man-days work being given. There were actually working on February 28, 1,881 individuals including 842 men employed on the Grassmere drainage project. Direct Relief to February 28 had been given to 36,968 individuals. In addition to these figures unemployment relief work carried on in the Riding Mountain National Park has given work to 307 individuals who have been given 6,112 man-days work.

The number of men given employment under the Unemployment Relief Act Agreements in the Province of Ontario is reported as 43,000 up to February 28, the total number of man-days work given to the same date being 1,590,000. The number of cases given direct relief up to February 28 was 17,000, this figure including single men and heads of families.

In Quebec work is being carried on under the Unemployment Relief Act in over one thousand Municipalities, but the Provincial Authorities have not yet found themselves able to prepare a representative report showing the number of men who have been given work as a result of the public works undertaken under the Act. Reports from sixty-two of the Municipalities show that to February 28, 39,393 individuals were given employment amounting to 385,518 man-days. In addition 287 families and 4,392 individuals were given direct relief.

The figures for New Brunswick show a total of men employed to February 28 of 24,941 who were given employment to the extent of 161,179 days. No direct relief has yet been given in the Province of New Brunswick.

In Prince Edward Island 1,143 individuals had been employed up to February 28, a total of 8,399 man-days work having been given. Up to February 28, 275 individuals had been given direct relief.

Nova Scotia reports that 30,462 individuals were given work for 403,260 man-days. The number of families receiving direct relief up to the end of February was 2,331.

The Yukon Territory has given employment under the Act this winter to 150 individuals who were given 2,096 man-days work. No

money has been expended for direct relief in the Yukon under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief Act.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company reports that work done as a result of the Agreement under the Unemployment Relief Act by which the Railway Company advanced the date of carrying out certain works, so that unemployment might be relieved, has resulted in 4,645 individuals being given employment up to February 28. These men were given a total of 138,166 man-days work.

The Canadian National Railways reports that work done as a result of the Agreement under the Unemployment Relief Act has resulted in 3,180 individuals being given employment up to February 28, 75,522 man-days work having been given.

Additional Expenditures Approved up to March 10

In previous issues details of expenditures approved to February 10, have been set forth. The details of additional expenditures approved to March 10, and included in above summary are given below:—

Province of Quebec		Total estimated cost of works	Name of Place	Total estimated cost of works
Arthabaska County—			Lotbiniere County—	
Princeville.. . . .	\$	500 00	St. Flavien Village.. . . .	250 00
Beauce County—			Matapedia County—	
Beauceville.. . . .		1,000 00	Masse & Ouimet Missions.. . .	1,000 00
Metgermette (St. Zacherie Canton).. . . .		1,000 00	St. Edmond.. . . .	1,200 00
St. Georges Est Village.. . . .		3,000 00	Montmorency County—	
Bellechasse County—			St. Jean Boischatel.. . . .	1,000 00
St. Vellier.. . . .		1,000 00	Pontiac County—	
Beauharnois County—			Alleyn & Cawood.. . . .	1,000 00
Beauharnois Ville.. . . .		12,000 00	Portneuf County—	
Berthier County—			Donnacona.. . . .	1,000 00
Ste. Genevieve.. . . .		6,000 00	Province of Manitoba	
Bonaventure County—			Cold Lake Road.. . . .	\$ 750 00
Routherville (St. Robert).. . .		500 00	St. Boniface Municipality.. . . .	5,000 00
Brome County—			Turtle Mountain municipality.. .	1,250 00
Brome Village.. . . .		500 00	Albert Municipality.. . . .	1,250 00
Champlain County—			Russell Municipality.. . . .	1,250 00
Ste. Thecle Village.. . . .		1,200 00	Winkler Village.. . . .	250 00
Drummond County—			Portage La Prairie.. . . .	1,040 00
St. Felix de Kingsey.. . . .		6,000 00	Province of Alberta	
Wickham Ouest.. . . .		800 00	Town of Drumheller—	
Grantham Canton.. . . .		1,000 00	Relief work.. . . .	\$ 15,000 00
Frontenac County—			Town of Edson—	
Courcelles.. . . .		2,500 00	Clearing lumber and brush from land.. . . .	2,000 00
Lambton Paroisse.. . . .		2,500 00	Town of Lacombe—	
Gaspé County—			Gravelling streets.. . . .	3,000 00
St. Pierre Malbaie No. 2.. . .		2,000 00	Province of British Columbia	
Hull County—			Burnaby District—	
Delage.. . . .		1,000 00	Public works.. . . .	\$ 30,000 00
Templeton East.. . . .		1,000 00	The Act providing for Mothers' Allowances in Nova Scotia is now in effect. An Advisory Board has been appointed and on February 19, 850 mothers were reported as being in receipt of Allowances. The provisions of the Act, which was passed last year, were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1930, page 915.	
Wright Canton.. . . .		2,500 00		
Iberville County—				
St. Gregoire le Grand.. . . .		1,500 00		
Joliette County—				
St. Emelie de L'Energie.. . . .		2,500 00		
L'Islet County—				
Tourville.. . . .		1,000 00		

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Report of Unemployment Committee adopted by Governing Body

THE committee on unemployment, appointed in November by the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1930, page 1300), presented their report on January 31, and the Governing Body adopted it in an amended form, as given below. After adopting the committee's report the Governing Body decided to place the question of unemployment on the Agenda of its April session for renewed consideration.

The committee was composed of twelve members, four from each group (governments, employers and workers) of the Governing Body, under the chairmanship of Mr. Yoshisaka (Japan), as follows:—

Governments: Germany (Mr. Weigert, substitute Mr. Laemmler), Great Britain (Mr. Hilton), Italy (Mr. De Michelis), Japan (Mr. Yoshisaka).

Employers: Mr. Cort Van Der Linden (Netherlands), Mr. Lambert-Ribot (France), Mr. Olivetti (Italy), Mr. Vogel (Germany); *Substitutes:* Mr. Curcin (Yugoslavia), Mr. Forbes Watson (Great Britain), Mr. Gerard (Belgium), Mr. Miyajima (Japan).

Workers: Mr. Jouhaux (France), Mr. Müller (Germany), Mr. Poulton (Great Britain), Mr. Schürch (Switzerland); *Substitutes:* Mr. Mertens (Belgium), Mr. Johanson (Sweden).

Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, in an introductory address, proposed that first consideration should be given to what he called the real work of the Office, that is to say, to the solution of those questions which were strictly within its scope under the Treaties of Peace. He emphasized in particular the need for national and international organization of the labour market by public employment exchange services; the need for development of existing systems of unemployment insurance, and the adoption of such systems in countries where they do not yet exist; the desirability of the Governments undertaking extensive public works of national utility and at the same time expanding their orders for supplies so as to counteract the effects of the temporary falling-off of activity in private enterprise; the desirability of Governments coming to an agreement with a view to the joint execution of public work of an international character; the desirability of investigating whether a reasonable shortening of the working day or week might not to some extent mitigate the consequences of the depression by employing a larger number of workers for the same quan-

tity of work; the necessity of regulating the development of mechanization, having regard to the consuming power of the markets; the importance of seeking out means of raising the remuneration of labour in countries where it is most inadequate at the present time, in order to eliminate the factor of competition and to increase the absorptive capacity of certain markets.

The Committee's Report

The report of the Committee, as adopted by the Governing Body, reads as follows:—

The Committee, which is greatly concerned at the increasing gravity of the unemployment problem and its consequences both from the humanitarian and social point of view and from the point of view of the world economic situation, considers it indispensable to study the causes thoroughly and to try to find remedies capable of practical application.

Considered as a whole, this exceptionally grave unemployment appears to be the cumulative effect of economic and financial disturbances likely to affect more especially certain countries and certain industries. Among these disturbances there are some which recur with a certain regularity, while others have been introduced into the economic system of the world after the war-time and post war upheavals.

Without wishing to make either a complete or a systematic enumeration, the Committee, desirous of showing the complexity of the problem, draws attention to the following factors which, rightly or wrongly, are often considered as causes of unemployment:

Causes of Unemployment

Excessive production of certain agricultural products said to result partly from exceptionally good harvests and partly from an increase in the amount of cultivated land due to faulty estimates of the demand, which is sometimes diminished by under-consumption, leading to inability to sell, to a decrease in the purchasing power of the rural population and consequently to a contraction of outlets for industrial products;

The maladjustment between the production of certain industrial products, such as raw materials and industrial equipment, and the markets' power of absorption;

The alleged inelasticity in the links whereby effective purchasing power, as expressed in currency and credit, is held by some to be connected with the world's available gold supply

and to have been a factor in the unprecedented fall in world prices;

Lack of confidence which is often said to be the cause of an inadequate distribution of gold, of an imperfect circulation of capital and a restriction in the granting of credits and which by preventing the financing of countries which are in need of capital and the development of the purchasing power of consumers is said to have made it impossible to restrict the fall of world prices;

The fall in the price of silver, which is said to have brought about a considerable decrease in the purchasing power of countries whose currency is based on that metal, a purchasing power already reduced by the political conditions in some of those countries;

Too high a cost of production in certain countries as a result of physical, geographical or other conditions;

The disturbances in international commerce caused not only by the development of new industrial areas but also by artificial barriers put in the way of international trade and by the difficulties said to be associated with the problem of political debts;

The difficulties in the way of adjusting movements of population to the possibilities of exploiting the resources of the world;

The disorganization of the labour market caused by the extra-rapid development of labour-saving machinery and of the process of rationalization.

These various causes of unemployment, which are in some cases generally admitted and sometimes the subject of controversy, should be thoroughly studied with a view to bringing out their real importance as well as the importance of methods suitable for mitigating them. These investigations will be carried out by the International Labour Office in co-operation with the League of Nations, experts and other organizations being consulted, if necessary, so as to show in a systematic form the known elements and factors of unemployment. The Committee urges, however, that the International Labour Organization should immediately strive more than ever, with the help of the employers' and workers' organizations represented in it, to induce Governments to take all immediately practicable steps to preserve the world of labour from the consequences of unemployment.

Suggested Remedies

The Committee therefore desires that the attention of Governments should be called with insistence to the following points:—

The need for the organization of the labour market by public employment exchange services, which should collaborate as effectively as possible in the drawing-up of systematic

schemes for the re-employment of the unemployed and the re-adaptation, if necessary, of discharged workers to the technical requirements of production;

The need of developing existing systems of relief and insurance against total unemployment and short time, and the creation of insurance systems where they are not yet in existence, with the means necessary to ensure that they are immediately financed by advances from the State, every effort being made to adapt them to the essential needs of the workers without interfering with the re-employment of the workers in industries capable of activity either at home or abroad;

Undertaking extensive public works of national utility in accordance with programs previously drawn up and at the same time expanding orders for supplies, so as to counteract the effects of the temporary falling off of activity in private enterprise; the possibility of Governments coming to an agreement through the appropriate organs of the League of Nations with a view to joint execution of extensive public works of an international character;

International co-operation which will make possible the free movement and placing of men in unexploited regions capable of utilizing their activity, and with a view to increasing markets;

The development of suitable methods for ensuring co-operation among the different national economic systems.

Length of Working Day

With regard to the measures to be taken on the subject of the length of the working day or week and the remuneration of labour, in relation to unemployment, the Committee takes note of the fact that the representatives of the employers and workers, hold different opinions at the present time.

The representatives of the workers, while maintaining their demands in connection with the 40-hour week, ask for:—

A reasonable shortening of the working day or week, taking into account the increase in output obtained by improved methods of production;

Seeking suitable means of raising the remuneration of labour in countries where it is most inadequate at the present time, with a view to eliminating one factor of unfair competition and to increasing the consumptive capacity of certain markets, without neglecting the development of social insurance, which preserves a certain power of consumption to workers prevented from earning their living by causes beyond their control.

The employers consider, on the contrary, not only that the measures suggested by the

workers would be of no avail, but that they would produce most serious disturbances. They are convinced, on the other hand, that one of the essential measures to be adopted in the effort to restore economic equilibrium should be a reduction of the cost of production and the expenses of distribution so as to

enlarge markets by increasing the purchasing power of the whole body of consumers.

As a result of this difference of opinion the Committee invites the Office to pursue its investigations in order to lead at a later date, if possible, to a narrowing of the gap between the two points of view and to positive action.

Report by International Labour Office on Methods of Advance Planning

The International Labour Office (Geneva) recently published a study of "Unemployment and Public Works" (Studies and Reports, Series C, No. 15). The report owes its existence to an Article in the Recommendation on Unemployment, adopted by the First International Labour Conference in 1919; to a Resolution of the International Labour Conference in 1926; and to desire expressed by the Joint Committee on Economic Crises, that more information on the subject should be obtained. The essential feature of the policy recommended at Washington in 1919 and at Geneva in 1926 is the co-ordination of works undertaken under public authority "with a view to reserving such work as far as practicable for periods of unemployment," or, as the 1926 Resolution put it, "the organization of public works so as to counteract the fluctuations of private business."

The report points out that the policy of advance planning of public works is one of suitably distributing in time the execution of the ordinary works and orders for supplies required by public authorities and public utility undertakings. In connection with seasonal variations this policy may sometimes be more costly, but in connection with cyclical fluctuations it would almost certainly be more economical than would be the case if no systematic planning took place. The orders of public authorities are very considerable, and any action taken with regard to them must have a decided effect on the labour market. If, as has been estimated, production in a depression is about 15 to 20 per cent less than in the best years, and if the orders of public authorities are from 5 to 10 per cent of the total production, the result of shifting these orders from one period to another must be appreciable.

There are, however, certain limits to the operation of the policy, for not all the orders of public authorities can be postponed or advanced, but it is shown that, on the other hand, sufficient can be done in this way to make a real difference to the labour market. It is essential, however, the report points out, that the necessary steps should really be taken in advance and not left until the crisis arrives, for by that time it will be too late to have an effective influence on the labour market.

An important chapter of the report is devoted to a survey of actual legislative and administrative measures adopted in different countries for planning public works programs in advance. It is noted in the first place that even before the war such measures were taken in several countries. Since the war the economic situation has been abnormal, and many countries have been unable to undertake advance planning either because they had so much leeway to make up, or because they had so much unemployment that they had already put in hand all the works for which they could find money. "Apart from this, however, it is too often true that nothing is done, or, what is still worse, that more orders are given during periods of prosperity than during periods of depression. On the other hand, considerable attention has been paid to the relation of public works to employment conditions in a number of countries, and in particular, the measures adopted in Sweden have been set out in some detail as they show what kind of works can be postponed, and give an idea as to the effect of such postponement or advancement on the labour market."

The report examines the administrative problems involved in public works policies, and finds that the great difficulties in the way of advance planning arise from the large number of departments which undertake public works both in the central government and in the various local authorities. The labour necessary for public works which are speeded-up is normally recruited through the employment exchanges, and this ensures the best possible situation in the labour market. The policy of advance planning does not involve any interference with works already started. All that is required is that in a period of prosperity fewer contracts, and in times of depression more contracts, would be entered into. It is necessary to have a reliable index to indicate the best time to speed up or slow down public works, as the case may be. An index of employment or unemployment, supplemented by an index of general business conditions, is generally used.

In regard to financial problems, the report points out that there are various methods of providing for the effective financing of ad-

vance planning. To a limited extent taxation is adequate if steps are taken to carry forward credits from one financial year to another and to give the public authorities some discretion as to the time at which the money is to be used. More important works are, however, financed by means of loans. Difficulties may arise because the necessary funds are not

available soon enough, and various suggestions have therefore been made for the creation of special public works funds or other reserve funds, the rapid amortization of loans, the raising of a loan from the banks. A few examples are given in which more or less satisfactory solutions of the problem appear to have been found.

UNEMPLOYMENT POLICY OF INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

THE Joint Committee appointed by the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labour and Socialist International to investigate the economic depression and unemployment, met at Zurich on January 21 and 22, 1931, and had before it fifteen reports submitted by its sub-committees. A series of resolutions was adopted, some of which are summarized below:—

Wages.—The machinery of production of the world economic system, both in industry and agriculture, has increased enormously since the war, but the goods which can be produced cannot find a market. While the accumulation of profits has sufficed to develop and perfect the machinery of production in the course of a few years at an unprecedented rate, the increase in wages during the same period has not sufficed to increase the consumption of the masses to the same degree as the increase in the productive capacity of industry and agriculture. This disproportion between productive capacity and consumption, which is the basic fact of the depression, is primarily to be attributed to the fact that profits, which are to a large extent accumulated and used for extending and perfecting the machinery of production, have increased more quickly than wages, the greater part of which are used for purchasing consumption goods. A reduction of wages cannot modify this disproportion, but can only aggravate it. If the employers in all countries attempt to increase their ability to compete against the employers of other countries by depressing wages, the final result of all these exertions will only be a fall in mass consumption throughout the world, which will only intensify the depression. The Committee therefore considers that the most important task of the labour movement at the present time is to oppose wage reductions with all its energy in all countries.

Hours of Work.—Rationalization has enormously increased the productivity of labour in the course of a few years; but the workers who have been rendered unnecessary by technical developments and the intensification of

work have not been transferred to other branches of production. Their labour power is now lying fallow. It is absolutely necessary to adjust the hours of labour to the greatly increased productivity of labour. In view of the enormous unemployment throughout the world, the Committee considers it opportune and essential to take up the fight for the five-day week (40-hour week) internationally.

In addition to this, the labour market must be relieved by the introduction of workers' holidays where they do not yet exist, by raising the school-leaving age, and by organizing the labour market and the placing of workers in employment.

Public Works.—The Committee pointed out with emphasis that the disproportion between productive capacity and consumption, which is the basic fact of the depression, can be modified, not by the reduction of State expenditure in times of economic crises but by the greatest possible expenditure for productive public works.

In every country a national department should be set up which, on the basis of a program of investment prepared in advance for a long period, would concentrate the necessary work and orders for the carrying out of this program upon periods of great unemployment.

This method of providing more regular employment will be all the more effective the greater the participation of the State and the local authorities is in the economic system as a whole. The extension of this participation is therefore a condition for the exercise by the community of effective influence upon employment.

Insurance.—The Committee emphatically demands that the unemployed and short-time workers, so long as and in so far as full-time work cannot be guaranteed to them, shall receive the necessary financial support for the whole period of unemployment or short-time work. It calls upon the labour movement to defend unemployment insurance, which is being everywhere attacked by the employers. It

demands the creation in all countries of institutions which guarantee the unemployed a right to the necessary means of support. It demands that these arrangements shall also extend to short-time workers.

Cartels.—The progressive organization of national and international cartels and monopolies undoubtedly contributes towards prolonging the depression through the fixing of artificially high prices in time of depression and through the organization of dumping, which disorganizes the world market. The

Committee therefore calls upon the Labour Parties to take part in the fight for the public control of all monopolistic combinations and their price fixing, with the co-operation of the trade unions and co-operative societies; the international cartels should be controlled in a similar manner by an international economic body to be set up by the League of Nations.

Other resolutions relate to protective and financial policies, and to political obstacles to effective action to deal with the evils due to economic depression.

Employers' Plan for Unemployment Insurance at Rochester, N.Y.

Fourteen industrial companies at Rochester, New York, recently agreed on an unemployment benefit or insurance plan, payments to unemployment workers to begin on or after January 1, 1933. All employees with service of one year and over and receiving less than \$50 a week will be eligible to receive unemployment benefits. The benefits will be 60 per cent of the normal pay, with a maximum of \$22.50 a week, the period of benefits varying from six weeks for employees with one year's service to 13 weeks for employees of five years' service and over. Unemployment benefits are to be paid after two weeks unemployment. Benefits will be paid to part-time workers in case their earnings are less

than they would receive in benefits if they were totally unemployed. An employee procuring temporary work outside still will be eligible for benefits, but in no case are his benefits and temporary earnings plus the benefits to exceed his normal earnings prior to the lay-off.

The companies reserve the right to declare an emergency on a period of extended unemployment, and, during the emergency, to have the fund supplemented by contributions of one per cent from all officials and employees not receiving benefits, the company to contribute during the period an extra amount equal to that received from such employees.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company is now operating a part of their new fertilizer plant at Warfield, near Trail, B.C., and have already shipped several cars of fertilizer. Considerable employment is being afforded in the district while the new plant is under construction. Work is also provided by the Kootenay Power and Light Company on the construction of a new power plant on the Kootenay River.

activities in connection with agriculture and its allied operations, land settlement, factory inspection, employment service, immigration, etc. It also contains a directory of agricultural societies, together with information concerning membership, finances, etc.

An old-age pension bill, providing for \$25 monthly payments to indigent persons of 70 years or more, was passed by the Indiana House of Representatives on March 3, and is now awaiting the Governor's signature. Adoption of the plan is optional with each county, and the state will bear half of the expense in any county where the pensions are put into effect. Most of the states which have "optional" pension laws require the counties to pay all the cost, and as a result few counties pay the pensions.

The opening Speech from the Throne in the Legislature of Nova Scotia announced that Nova Scotia in common with other provinces "has shared in the advantages to be secured from the Federal Unemployment Relief Act, and the moneys thus secured have tended in no small measure to alleviate the serious distress which might otherwise have existed." Elsewhere the speech referred to the decrease in coal production in the province during the past year, and stated that "our greatest hope for securing larger markets for our coal lies in the development of a national fuel-steel policy for Canada."

The annual report of the Department of Natural Resources of Nova Scotia, which has been recently received, reviews the work of the Department for the fiscal year ended September 30 1929. The report deals with

The secretary-treasurer of New Brunswick, introducing his budget proposals in the Legislature on March 3, announced that two new forms of provincial taxation would be introduced in order to provide means of meeting future expenditures, namely, a tax and licence fee on signs, and a levy on all meals costing one dollar or more.

PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION UPHOLDS VALIDITY OF DOMINION COMBINES LEGISLATION

Supreme Court Judgment on Combines Investigation Act and Section 498 of the Criminal Code Sustained

THE constitutional validity of the Combines Investigation Act and of Section 498 of the Criminal Code has been finally established by a judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered on January 29, 1931. The reasons for judgment are printed in the concluding pages of this issue. The judgment contains a review of the legislative history of the Act and of the section and concludes with a finding that the present legislation is valid as dealing with three classes of subjects named in Section 91 of the British North America Act: the criminal law (clause 27), the raising of money by any mode or system of taxation (clause 3), and patents of invention and discovery (clause 22). Clause 2, relating to "the regulation of trade and commerce" is referred to, but their Lordships felt it unnecessary to discuss this further ground. "They desire, however," this section concludes, "to guard themselves from being supposed to lay down that the present legislation could not be supported on that ground."

The greater part of the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act is upheld by the judgment as "criminal" legislation. It says:

"The substance of the Act is by Section 2 to define, and by Section 32 to make criminal, combines which the legislature in the public interest intends to prohibit. The definition is wide, and may cover activities which have not hereto been considered to be criminal. But only those combines are affected 'which have operated or are likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public, whether consumers, producers, or others'; and if Parliament genuinely determines that commercial activities which can be so described are to be suppressed in the public interest, their Lordships see no reason why Parliament should not make them crimes."

It is the opinion of their Lordships also that the present legislation does not interfere with the administration of justice, which comes within the jurisdiction of the provinces. "Nor is there any ground," the judgment adds, "for suggesting that the Dominion may not employ its own executive officers for the purpose of carrying out legislation which is within its constitutional authority, as it does regularly in the case of revenue officials and other matters which need not be enumerated."

The remedies which the Combines Investigation Act provides in the way of reducing customs duty and revoking patents, "having

no necessary connection with the criminal law, must be justified on other grounds":—

"Their Lordships have no doubt that they can both be supported as being reasonably ancillary to the powers given respectively under 91 (3) and affirmed by s. 122, the Raising of Money by any Mode or System of Taxation, and under 91 (22), Patents of Invention and Discovery. It is unfortunately beyond dispute that in a country where a general protective tariff exists persons may be found to take advantage of the protection and within its walls form combinations that may work to the public disadvantage. It is an elementary point of self-preservation that the legislature which creates the protection should arm the executive with powers of withdrawing or relaxing the protection if abused. The same reasoning applies to grants of monopolies under any system of patents."

In the argument before the Judicial Committee, the Dominion Government was represented by Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., and F. P. Varcoe of the Department of Justice. The province of Ontario, as well as the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, was represented by W. N. Tilley, K.C.; the province of Quebec by Hon. Geoffrey Lawrence, Frank Gahan and Maurice Alexander. The interests of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association were further represented by Hildreth Glyn-Jones, son of Sir William Glyn-Jones, who directed the operations of the P.A.T.A. in Canada up to the time of his death in 1927.

The constitutional question which is now disposed of by the judgment of the Privy Council has been before the courts since March, 1929, when the Supreme Court of Canada heard the argument on a reference submitted by the Dominion Government. Such a reference had been urged by the Proprietary Articles Trade Association following Commissioner L. V. O'Connor's finding against that body in October, 1927. The Dominion Government considered it essential for the enforcement of combines legislation in Canada that the questions which had been raised concerning its validity, by counsel and by certain judges of the provincial courts, should be set at rest. An Order in Council authorizing the reference was therefore passed, on December 6, 1928. It was printed in full in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1929, page 25.

On April 30, 1929, the Supreme Court of Canada delivered unanimous judgment holding the Combines Investigation Act and Sec-

tion 498 of the Criminal Code *intra vires* the Parliament of Canada. This judgment appeared in full in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1929, at pages 569 to 578. An article was

printed in the same issue, at pages 497-499, referring to the case and reviewing briefly earlier legislation respecting combines in Canada.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Investigation Into an Alleged Combine in the Bread-Baking Industry in Canada

THE report of an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act into an alleged combine in the bread-baking industry in Canada was made public by Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, on February 17. "So far as the situation throughout the Dominion of Canada is concerned," the report of the investigation concludes, "it has not disclosed a combination which has operated or is likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public. Particular attention has been given in the inquiry to the vertical combination effected through the entry of certain flour milling companies into the bread-baking industry. No conclusive evidence has been adduced to show that this combination constitutes a combine within the meaning of the Combines Investigation Act. At the same time, the predominant position of these flour milling companies in the baking business, and the possibilities of monopoly and price enhancement which are theirs, are such as to warrant continued governmental interest in the situation, and, should the need arise, further governmental action on behalf of the consuming public."

The report was made by Mr. F. A. McGregor, Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act, as a result of complaints received from Vancouver, Winnipeg, Halifax and a number of other cities in the Dominion. From Winnipeg came a formal application which charged the existence of a local combine, while the Vancouver complaint asked for an inquiry into other wheat products as well as bread. Because of the time required for an inquiry into the trade, in all wheat products, it was decided to limit the present report to the bread-baking industry. "In dealing with these complaints," the report adds, "it has been recognized that the scope of the Combines Investigation Act does not extend to the investigation of prices unless combination or monopoly operating against the public interest is alleged or believed to exist. Even where such charges are made it is obvious that, in a preliminary inquiry such as this, detailed examination of possible arrangements among local bakers in each community is not practicable."

The conclusion of the report discusses a number of phases of the question as to whether there exists in the bread-baking industry in Canada a combine within the meaning of the Combines Investigation Act, that is, a combination which has operated or is likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public, whether consumers, producers or others.

"It is often assumed," says the report in this commentary "that, in business, combination is the very antithesis of competition; that so long as competition exists, a combination of manufacturers or dealers cannot maintain excessive prices. Competition, regarded as the life of trade, is depended upon also as the public's chief measure of protection. Distinction should be made, however, between two different types of competition: the one, competition in price; the other, competition in quality, service and sales promotion. The one tends to keep costs and prices down to a minimum; the other, where it is not kept within control by price competition or some other means of regulation, has usually the opposite effect of increasing costs and prices.

"Within the bread-baking industry examples of both kinds of competition are clearly seen: competition in quality, service and salesmanship more plainly in recent years, competition in price very markedly in recent months. The latter type seems to have come in part as a reaction from the other.

"What the present inquiry has disclosed is that higher prices have been due not so much to combination as to this costly form of competition in quality, service and salesmanship. The additional costs have quickly become absorbed into normal costs, ultimately appearing to be as necessary as any other items of expense. Such increased costs are all but certain to lead to higher prices, and the baker's explanation of these higher prices is that they do little more than reimburse him for his actual outlays. This is the situation which has developed in the bakery trade during a period in which the public was less concerned about price than it is at present. The bakers have become engrossed in a competition which has led them into adding more and more of the

expensive ingredients in order to attract business, into more elaborate delivery and other services, into selling campaigns which have for their chief object persuading potential customers to 'change bakers,' a service for which consumers of bread in the end have to pay.

"There is no gainsaying that the consumer himself should accept a certain share of the responsibility for present-day high prices, of bread as of many other commodities. He is getting more and he is paying more for it. The acceptance of, or the demand for, extra service, extra quality and wider variety, particularly in periods of prosperity, sometimes without apparent realization that they must eventually be paid for, plays an important part in the maintenance of prices at high levels.

"As to combination, the present investigation, being in the nature of a preliminary inquiry, has not been intensive enough to include examination of local price arrangements among bakers in individual towns and cities throughout the country. Rather, it has been a Dominion-wide survey, principally of costs and prices, with the view of ascertaining what influences have been affecting the spread between wheat and bread prices, and, in particular, what have been the effects of the entry of four of the largest flour milling companies into the bread-baking industry.

"Since 1925 these four flour milling companies have acquired control over 96 bakeries operating from Nova Scotia to British Columbia, which now produce over a third of the bread sold in the Dominion and over ninety per cent of the bread sold in the localities in which they operate. In most instances these bakeries were going concerns. Many of them had been engaged, even before they were acquired, in the highly expensive sales campaigns above referred to. These campaigns have not been introduced, therefore, as a result of the new control, but on the other hand it is not apparent that the new control has thus far been followed by reduced selling costs.

"Nor have the flour costs of these mill-controlled bakeries been reduced as a result of the new relationship. One would expect that a chain bakery using several thousand barrels a month would buy flour from its parent milling company at prices far below those of small competitors using less than a carload a month. The returns received, however, show that in many instances the small baker (purchasing now from one milling company, now from another, frequently from the smaller mills) has been outbuying his large-scale competitor, whose purchases are naturally confined to one large flour milling company.

"If it were not for other price competition beyond its control, a combination of this type and size might affect prices to the disadvantage of the public. The chief possibilities of such disadvantage lie in the direction of price agreements among the mill-controlled groups, of continued costly sales competition, and of the dictation of the prices charged by independent bakeries. The power of the mill bakeries over independents is greatly augmented by their ability to suffer heavy losses in one community where it might be considered desirable to eliminate competition by means of a price war. These, however, are only possibilities. It may be that 'the sight of means to do ill deeds' will not make ill deeds done; it may be that the possibilities for good outweigh those for ill. It seems likely also that the development of the newer forms of price competition will continue to be effective in preventing undue advantage being taken of the reductions in price which have occurred within recent months. Chain store competition, even though much of it has been below cost, supplemented by the competition of smaller low-cost bakeries all over the country has made itself felt. The small capital required to operate small bakeries and the short time within which they can be brought into operation is a public safeguard of some importance. . . . There is also the additional possibility of bread being baked at home in the event of bakers' prices going beyond what are considered reasonable limits. Modern living conditions, however, have lessened the importance of this as a competitive factor.

"Apparently the situation has been taking care of itself, and can continue to take care of itself so long as these factors, actual and potential, remain in existence. If they continue to be as effective as they have been (and there seems to be no reason to believe that they will not) the public as well as the industry will be the better off, having such problems solved without the necessity of governmental intervention."

Besides dealing with the question whether there is a combine in the bread-baking industry, the report compares, by means of tables and charts, Canadian bread prices of the present with those which were in effect before the war and with those obtaining in the United Kingdom and the United States. "Bread prices," the report says, "did not come down proportionately in the early months of 1930, and that fact doubtless gave rise to most of the protests. But by December, 1930, they came to bear the same relationship to wheat prices as in January, 1929, the same indeed as in the first six months of 1929. Assuming that a bushel or sixty pounds of wheat is used in making sixty pounds of bread—a

pound of wheat to a pound of bread—to maintain the same relationship, a decline of sixty-five cents in wheat from the January, 1929, average of \$1.21, to the December, 1930, average of fifty-six cents, should have been followed by a decline in bread prices of 1.1 cent. That is exactly the decline which did take place in bread prices: in January, 1929, bread sold for 7.7 cents; in December, 1930, the average was 6.6 cents in 69 localities. And this in spite of the fact that flour prices did not reflect the decline in wheat prices to anything like the same extent as bread prices did.”

The report emphasizes that this does not imply an expression of opinion that flour and bread prices were in a proper relationship in 1929 or that there is “no ground for complaint about the present price level.” On the other hand, the report points out that “while bread prices followed wheat prices in their decline during 1930, at the opening of 1930 bread prices were decidedly out of line with wheat prices as compared with the relationship which existed in 1923.” It is shown in the report that between January, 1925, and June, 1930, “while wheat and flour prices fluctuated freely, bread prices were maintained at a high level which was generally unchanged. The interval between these dates,” it is stated, “constitutes a period in which occurred the most striking development of the bread industry in recent years, namely, the acquisition of a large measure of control in the bread-baking industry by a few flour milling companies.”

It is pointed out further that, in addition to the rise in the general price level of the country, “something other than flour” is responsible for most of the increase in the price of bread between 1913 and 1930. This is shown, according to the report, “by a statement of the spread between the wholesale cost of the flour used in making a pound of bread and the retail price of bread: in 1913 the spread was 2.3 cents; in 1930 it was 5.1 cents. In other words, even if the baker had got his flour for nothing in 1930 he would still have charged 5.1 cents a pound for his bread; in 1913 he would have charged only 2.3 cents.”

The report reviews the relation between bread prices in the different provinces and states that Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia have practically always been above the Dominion average while Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba have as consistently been below that average. In this connection a table is published showing the reductions in the prices of bread between January, 1929, and December, 1930, in 69 cities scattered throughout the Dominion.

In a discussion of the content of the Canadian loaf the report publishes a typical formula for bread obtained by an analysis of returns made by 158 bakeries. This analysis, as compared with the British loaf, indicates percentages of the different ingredients in 100 pounds of dough as follows:—

	Canadian bakeries	British bakeries
Flour..	59.3	65.6
Salt..	1.1	0.8
Sugar..	1.1	0.0
Shortening..	1.1	0.0
Milk or milk powder..	1.3	0.0
Malt..	0.5	0.2
Yeast..	0.8	0.5
Yeast food..	0.2	0.0
Water..	34.6	32.9
	100.0	100.0

In addition to securing formulas from bakers a chemical analysis of 17 samples of bread was made for the inquiry under the direction of the Dominion Analyst. These samples varied in price from seven to twelve cents for the twenty-four ounce loaf. The report embodies the findings of the analyst, whose comment on those samples was that “they did not show a great deal of difference in their nutritive value.”

The criticism of Canadian bread prices on the ground that they are much higher than those of the United Kingdom is dealt with in a special section of the report. In this section the costs of Canadian and British bakers are compared, the British costs being for 1923 with the exception of flour, which is for 1929, and the Canadian costs being for 1929 throughout. This comparison shows total Canadian costs of 7.06 cents and British costs of 3.80 cents. An examination of the details reveals a difference of a third of a cent on flour, a half a cent on other ingredients, over half a cent on baking costs, over one cent on delivery and sale and half a cent on overhead. The report comments that the Canadian loaf is much richer than the British loaf and remarks that within the past two years some of the larger Canadian bakeries have put out in a few cities a special bread more after the type of the English loaf and that the difference in cost of ingredients between this loaf and the ordinary Canadian loaf is estimated as just less than two-thirds of a cent per pound.

The costs of Canadian bakeries are analysed in some detail. In this section it is pointed out that flour costs of the smaller independent bakers are not much higher than those of the mill-owned bakeries contrary to the natural expectation that the mill-owned bakeries would be able to purchase flour on more favourable terms because of the larger volume of their purchases. The question is discussed whether

high wages are the cause of high bread prices. "It is difficult to secure decisive tests," says the report in this connection, "owing to the lack of comparative figures over a period of years. Practically none are available between 1913 and 1920, and even those between 1920 and 1930, in the reports of the Department of Labour, being samples only and apparently samples of the highest, are inadequate except as indicating the trend. An examination of the sample wages of seven groups of bakery workers shows that between 1920 and 1930 there were reductions in every instance but one, varying from \$1 to \$2.50 a week. The one exception, machine operators, showed no change. The other six groups referred to are: mixers, bench workers, spongers, oven tenders, packers and delivery employees. The disparity between these sample figures and a more representative average is illustrated by a comparison of wages of bench workers. The average of these sample wages for 1930 was \$28.35; whereas the returns received in the present inquiry on the wages of 592 bench workers, representing all provinces, show an average of \$22.67 per week, three-quarters of the bench workers receiving wages of \$25 or less."

"One explanation of the exceptionally high costs of the larger bakeries," states the report in discussing delivery and sales costs, "appears to lie in their use of high-pressure sales methods. They have, to begin with, a productive capacity which in most instances is greater than their market. The plant of the Canada Bread Company in Ottawa, for instance, or the Standard Bread Company, either one, could produce more bread than is eaten by all the people in the city. More than that, there are at least twenty-five other bakeries doing business in Ottawa, a number of them giving city-wide delivery service. Naturally if a bakery is to approach capacity, it must have a highly effective selling force in the face of such competition. But ordinarily it is not competition in price which characterizes the efforts of the larger bakeries to secure business. Price competition would be effective in keeping costs down; but the competition in quality, in service and in sales promotion which has been substituted has had just the opposite effect of tending to increase costs and therefore to enhance prices and keep them up. Here is one instance where competition (not price competition, it is to be noted) operates to the disadvantage of the public. All the arts of modern salesmanship have been put to use—extensive and expensive advertising campaigns, special delivery services, credit, feature breads of fancy shapes or fancy ingredients—all designed to secure vol-

ume. Sales effort to secure volume has its economic justification when increased volume makes possible lower costs and lower prices. In the bread-baking industry, however, while volume has been secured by a few large baking companies, the selling expenses involved in gaining this volume have been exceedingly heavy, and apparently have more than offset whatever may have been effected in the way of economies from large-scale production. Certainly there is no evidence here that increased volume means lower prices: the records show that it is the large bakeries that are the high-price bakeries."

A summary of the costs of making and selling bread in Canada in 1929, shown by types of bakery, is given as follows:—

	Mill- Con- trolled Bakeries	Large Inde- pendents	Smaller Inde- pendents	All Bakeries
Number reporting	(76)	(12)	(31)	(119)
Cents per pound of Bread				
Flour.....	2-38	2-39	2-58	2-43
Other ingredients.....	0-78	0-87	0-69	0-76
Baking costs.....	1-06	1-04	1-47	1-17
Delivery and sale.....	1-86	1-91	1-04	1-65
Overhead.....	0-84	0-71	0-61	0-77
Total costs...	6-92	6-92	6-39	6-78

From the above summary it is apparent that the cost of ingredients is not responsible for the increase in bread prices since pre-war days. "Flour prices in December, 1930," it is stated in the concluding section, "were the same as during the year 1913. The increase in the cost of ingredients other than flour in that period amounted to only a third of a cent to the pound of bread."

Under the heading of "Combination in the Bread-baking Industry," the report discusses the operations of the bakeries controlled by flour milling companies and the competition between them and the chain stores. It lists the flour milling companies which control bakeries as: Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited; Maple Leaf Milling Company, Limited; Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited; and Western Canada Flour Mills Company, Limited. The Lake of the Woods Company, it is stated, controls Inter City Baking Company, Limited, which operates in central Canada, and Inter City Western Bakeries, Limited, with branches west of the Great Lakes. The Maple Leaf Company controls Canada Bread, Canadian Bakeries, Limited (operating in western Canada), Dominion Bakeries, Limited, and Eastern Bakeries, Limited. The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company controls Consolidated Bakeries, Limited, and a

new western chain known as McGavin Bakeries, Limited. The bakeries of the Western Canada Flour Mills are controlled through the Purity Bakery Company, Limited, Toronto. The report estimates that 76 mill-controlled bakeries produced 38 per cent of the bread sold in Canada in 1929 and 93½ per cent of the bread sold in the cities and towns in which their plants were situated.

"Within recent months," says the report, on the subject of the chain store, "other forms of competition have appeared which make it difficult for the mill-controlled bakeries to sustain prices at unduly high levels. The same tendency toward centralization of industry which is seen in the consolidation of bakeries and their control by flour milling companies is to be observed also in the entrance of the chain store into the bakery business. On the one hand we have the flour mills reaching forward into bread manufacture and distribution; on the other we have the chain store, primarily a retail distributing organization reaching back into manufacture—the two meeting on the common competitive ground of the bread-baking industry." The report states that in some cases the chain store has been selling below cost and charging the loss to advertising. "Such a practice," it says, "particularly on the part of a chain which carries many lines of goods and can afford to cut on one for advertising purposes, undoubtedly works an injury to the baking trade whose only or chief product is affected. The impression which is given to many is that 5 cents must be the fair price for the pound-and-a-half loaf, and that anything above that is excessive. On the other hand, where costs of the larger bakeries appear to become unduly high, and where little evidence of price competition is apparent, an extreme form of price-cutting may serve a highly useful public purpose in forcing reductions in costs. Certainly any experiment which shows possibilities of eliminating the admitted wastes

of modern distributive methods, in the bread business as in many other lines, is much needed and is certain to be welcomed."

Within the report, which is available for circulation in French as well as in English, there is a reference to the local situation in Peterborough, where it is stated that a price war was "staged not waged, in November last." "In September, 1930," the report describes this incident, "when the larger Peterborough bakeries were selling bread wholesale at 10 cents, and later at 9 cents, some of the smaller independent bakers cut the price as low as 6 cents, thereby enabling the retail grocers to meet the chain store price of 7 cents. This price proved damaging not only to the larger bakeries, but to the small bakeries themselves, since it meant selling below their cost. In the hope of extricating themselves they appealed to the larger bakeries, and an arrangement was made early in November whereby the larger bakeries would come down to the low price of 6 cents, with the definite intention of remaining at that price for a short time only, when all the bakers would advance together. It was not decided in advance apparently how long the low prices would continue, or what prices would prevail subsequently. By the end of November all the local bakers had suffered such losses as to create a general desire for an increase. It was decided then to raise the price to 8 cents wholesale and 9 cents retail. The head of one of the two mill-controlled bakeries was reported to be in favour of the smaller bakers making only a one-cent advance (their business was largely wholesale), but the other large bakeries held out for the same increase on the part of all, otherwise they would continue at the 6 cent level. The increase was put into effect on December 1, but shortly afterwards one of the smaller bakers dropped to the 7 cents price, thus enabling the retail stores to sell at 7 cents in order to meet chain store competition."

Court Proceedings in Windsor and London Against Plumbing Combine

Twenty-one persons and two corporations charged at Windsor as parties to an illegal combine of plumbing and heating contractors were committed for trial by Magistrate D. M. Brodie of the Windsor Police Court on February 9. The hearings in Windsor on the question of committal for trial were completed in July, 1930. The decision announced on February 9 had been withheld pending the decision of the Privy Council which upheld the constitutional validity of the Combines Investigation Act and section 498 of the Criminal Code, the two Acts under which the charges had been laid.

These cases, together with similar court actions instituted at London, Ontario, were commenced following an investigation conducted under the Combines Investigation Act in 1929 into the Amalgamated Builders' Council and related organizations, an alleged combine of plumbing and heating contractors and others in the province of Ontario. The prosecutions were conducted by A. G. Slaght, K.C., and J. C. McRuer, K.C., acting as counsel for the Dominion Government. After certain parties to the combine had pleaded guilty and were sentenced in London and Windsor in May and June, 1930, proceedings against the

remaining persons charged were delayed by the Windsor and London Police Magistrates until the decision of the Privy Council should be announced.

In London, preliminary hearings on the matter of committal for trial were resumed before Magistrate T. W. Scandrett on February 11, 1931, in similar offences charged against the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, the Dominion Chamber of Credits, Limited, and four residents of Toronto connected with the head office of these organizations. Louis M. Singer, K.C., and W. F. O'Connor acted as counsel for the defendants. Each defendant at London was charged under nine counts, four of which were laid under the Combines Investigation Act and four under section 498 of the Criminal Code. These charges related to combining with the result of lessening competition, enhancing prices and

otherwise restraining or injuring trade to the detriment of the public, in relation to plumbers' and steamfitters' supplies or services. The ninth charge, laid under the Criminal Code, section 444, alleged conspiracy to affect prices and to defraud the public. The completion of the London hearings occupied eleven days, ending on February 26. Judgment was reserved.

Announcement that the Provincial Government that had taken over the prosecution of the A. B. C. cases was made by the Attorney General for Ontario during the course of the February hearings at London. In addition to counsel already engaged in the matter, D. L. McCarthy, K.C., of Toronto, was retained by the Province to act as Crown Counsel at the trials of those charged. The Windsor cases were to be presented at the assizes opening at Sandwich on March 2, before Mr. Justice Wright.

REPORT OF SASKATCHEWAN ROYAL COMMISSION ON IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

THE appointment by the government of Saskatchewan in January last year of a commission to investigate the subject of immigration in the Province was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1930, page 109. The Commission was composed of:—Professor W. W. Swanson, of the University, (chairman); Mr. P. H. Shelton (vice-chairman); and Messrs. T. Johnston, G. C. Neff and A. R. Reusch, with Miss C. A. Lenhard as clerk. The Commission's terms of reference covered every phase of immigration, including many problems that have been unexplored hitherto. Their report, a volume of 206 pages, just issued, is the result of many public hearings in all parts of the province, and contains a valuable list of suggestions and recommendations to the Provincial Government for the better control of immigration. The following paragraphs contain the substance of these recommendations, which are supported by a full discussion of the evidence taken, with numerous illustrative charts, maps and tables.

Dominion Conference Proposed

While the Commissioners had authority to deal only with matters within the province itself, they point out that "no possibility exists of any system which would prevent persons who have legally entered any province of Canada from migrating at any time to this province, and we therefore urge that an effort be made to call a conference between the representatives of the Government of Canada and of all the provinces, in the hope that from such a meeting might arise uniformity of opinion concerning an immigration and settle-

ment policy, and we beg to remind you that this report is necessarily framed so that it may be used, if adopted, not only as a basis for the immigration and settlement policy of your government, but as this province's recommendations to the proposed and later conferences.

"It has been announced that a conference of the three governments of the Prairie Provinces with the Dominion Government will be held in the near future to consider this question. Owing to the general likeness of the conditions in these three provinces, and certain differences between them and the conditions in the other provinces, such a special conference would be desirable, but we urge that it be followed by the general conference which we propose."

The Commission further recommends the immediate holding of a conference of representatives of the Provincial Departments of Natural Resources, Agriculture and Labour, the College of Agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan, representatives of the organized farmers and other interested public bodies, invited representatives of the Dominion Department of Immigration and the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and the persons or corporations who desire to obtain licences as immigration and colonization agents, in order to deal with the details of immigration and settlement regulations.

Immigration Regulations

In making recommendations that would modify federal legislation the commissioners have in mind that if these are approved by the

Provincial Government the latter will bring them to the attention of the Federal Government. They recommend as follows:—

Machinery.—1. That an advisory Federal Board of Commissioners be created to consider and recommend policies of immigration and settlement, on which will be represented every province.

2. That primary control of all immigration activities of the province should be in the hands of the Minister of Immigration and Natural Resources of the province.

3. That a Provincial Council of Immigration and Land Settlement be created consisting of the deputy ministers of the Department of Natural Resources, Agriculture and Labour of the Province, to control the flow of immigration and settlement.

4. That a bureau be established, representative of this Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement, in London, England, to deal with all matters of immigration affecting this province, as far as they can be supervised in London, and to co-operate with other government representatives on matters affecting our trade and commerce.

5. That all matters affecting after-care of immigrants settled on the land should be in the hands of the Minister of Agriculture of the province, and that after-care of non-agricultural immigrants should be in the hands of the Minister of Labour of the province, acting upon information placed at their disposal by the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement.

6. That it should be agreed that the representative of this province on the proposed Federal Board of Commissioners should be empowered to state the numbers and classes of immigrants required by the province.

7. That all leases, agreements of sale or mortgages affecting land in transactions between licensed immigration and colonization agency and a settler should be filed with and approved by the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement, and a suitable fee imposed.

Immigration Agencies.—1. That any person, corporation or society desiring to engage in business as an immigration and colonization agency should (1) obtain a licence to that effect from the Dominion Government; and (2) before being allowed to operate in Saskatchewan should obtain a provincial licence which would impose upon such person, corporation or society, the obligation to submit all its activities in connection with land settlement to the supervision of the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement.

2. That no licences should be granted to any person, corporation or society, except those who, in the opinion of the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement, are

capable of entering on actual programs of settlement.

Classes of Immigrants.—1. That first efforts should be given to provide for the settlement on the land of persons now resident in this province.

2. That no special measures are necessary to stimulate immigration to Saskatchewan of Canadians from other provinces.

3. That the Dominion Government should aid, to the extent of one half of their transportation expenses to Canada, in the repatriation of Canadians now resident in the United States, to the several provinces from which they migrated.

4. That every encouragement should be given to British immigration and that the British Government should be invited to assist in devising schemes for such a movement and in providing financial aid for carrying them out. We specially recommend assisted immigration of British boys of school-leaving age and over, under proper safeguards.

5. That with the exception of grants made by the British Government for the assistance of British settlers, grants made by the Dominion Government for repatriation of Canadians, or grants made by the Province to assist in the settling of residents of the province on public lands and for boy settlement schemes, no governmental financial aid to settlement be granted.

6. The Commission makes no recommendation with respect to a quota law.

7. That no single agricultural workers be admitted at present.

8. That domestics be admitted under proper control by the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement, and that measures be taken to encourage the reuniting of families.

9. That when, in the opinion of the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement, there is room for immigration, preference should be given with proper safeguards, as to numbers and treatment, first to nominations by established farmers, and that immigrants should be charged a head tax intended to provide insurance against indigency, which, however, need not be applied in the case of British immigrants if, after negotiations, the British Government prefers to contribute to this insurance on a basis proportionately to the contributions from other nationals, obtained through the head tax.

10. That heads of families may be admitted on the nomination of immigration agencies where the nominee has a minimum capital of \$250 upon landing in Saskatchewan, the proper safeguards as to head tax and after-care applying; these nominations should only be permitted where the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement is satisfied as to actual opportunity for employment and housing.

11. That immigration agencies should be permitted to bring in leasehold or partial payment purchase settlers as hereinafter provided on condition that the settler does not become a public charge within a period of five years after admission. Such settlers should only be admitted for location in areas and on terms approved by the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement. This is particularly desirable as a means of directing a flow of immigration from Great Britain.

12. That any immigrant, married or unmarried, having the necessary capital to establish himself in agriculture or industry may freely enter the province for the purpose of taking up land, or to establish himself in business.

13. That no other person be permitted to enter except by specific permission of the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement through this province's representative on the Federal Board of Commissioners.

14. That where the foregoing regulations restrict the free movement of immigration to the province they shall not be enforced against British migrants.

Methods of Land Settlement and After-Care.—1. That a complete soil and economic survey of the province be made, and that the conclusions arising from it be used as a basis for future settlement policies, and that all existing cases of location of settlers on unsuitable lands be brought to the attention of the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement and to land-owning corporations in cases concerning them.

2. That this survey be applied first to the remaining Crown lands and to areas where it is believed that settlement has taken place on unsuitable land.

3. That immigration and colonization agencies be permitted to sell farms to immigrants in areas, in units and on terms only as approved by the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement.

4. That immigration and colonization agencies be permitted to lease farms for not less than ten years to immigrants in areas, in units and on terms only as approved by the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement.

5. That homesteading be discontinued and that the remaining Crown lands where immediately available for agriculture be sold (a) to residents of the province, (b) to other Canadians, (c) to British settlers, (d) to other immigrants.

6. That the Government investigate the "use lease" method of disposing of Crown lands with a view to testing it.

7. That Crown lands found suitable for settlement but which require clearing, be cleared under Government auspices, and the

cost of this included in the sale or lease price of such lands.

8. That land not suitable for agriculture but useful for ranching be leased for this purpose.

9. That blocks of land suitable for agriculture located in ranching areas be included in the ranching leases.

10. That efforts be made to transfer settlers now on lands unsuited for agriculture, or included in areas suited for ranching, to more suitable locations, under a system of government expropriation and compensation in respect to the latter.

11. That immigration agencies, railways and mortgage companies be invited to apply similar correction in the case of settlers located on lands leased or sold on partial payment terms by them.

12. That immigration agencies, railways, land and mortgage companies be invited to consider the transfer of settlers from land ownership to long term lease where experience has shown that the settler is not making reasonable progress.

13. That where a cycle of bad seasons has impaired the economic position of a farmer who is a mortgagor, he be given security of tenure by the automatic extension of the terms of his mortgage or other instrument of obligation.

14. We recommend to the Government consideration of schemes for the assistance of residents of Saskatchewan to settle on the lands of the province.

General Recommendations.—1. That the Dominion Government be requested to compel naturalization of immigrants who have resided in the Dominion for a period of seven years.

2. That all immigrants landing in Canada take oath to obey the laws of the country, and that within a period of six months they should make application signifying their intention of becoming citizens.

3. That lands carrying merchantable growth of timber be withdrawn from settlement and administered as forestry lands.

4. That in view of the outstanding importance of taking full advantage of the gifts and capacities of newcomers as a contribution to our common life, special efforts should be made through the Department of Education and other public bodies to approach the question of assimilation in the most sympathetic attitude in order to win the confidence and co-operation of incoming settlers.

5. That the Government consider the rendering of assistance to the new settlers and others in establishing themselves: (a) by increasing the agricultural representative service, and (b) by inducing experienced farmers to establish themselves in immigrant communities.

6. That unemployment relief as it becomes necessary should, as far as possible, be obtained by the use of unemployed labour in opening land to settlement or otherwise developing our natural resources.

7. That the Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act be amended to permit progress loans to farmers engaged in clearing and breaking land, through the establishment of a separate department.

8. That the Government consider the provision of better markets for pulpwood in districts where this product is available; if feasible by the construction of a pulp mill.

Movement to Cities

The report notes the present decided trend to a movement of agrarian population in the urban centres over all this continent. "In the case of the older communities of Canada this trend has now become so marked as to create a serious danger that the rural population will be lessened in numbers and altered in condition to a point of danger—since the tendency is everywhere for the younger people to respond to the urge to seek the greater economic attractions of city life, leaving the countryside populated by a community of steadily advancing average age.

"It is possible that this tendency will cease at some future date, but it still visibly exists, and we are of the opinion that as long as that is the case, it will be necessary, if we are to maintain a biologically and economically sound condition of rural population, to permit at least some inflow of immigration."

Elsewhere it is stated that "the tendency is for those young people who seek wider economic opportunity to do so beyond the boundaries of the province and even of the country. That represents a serious loss. It is due to the fact that our society is not large enough to support the complete metropolitan centres necessary to provide the fullest cultural and economic opportunities. That condition can only be corrected by permitting a steady increase of the rural population which is the base of all economic growth."

For these and other reasons the commission concludes that no unnecessary checks should at present be placed on immigration. The report then proceeds to lay down certain principles of control, intended to provide for the maximum freedom of immigration, limited however by the necessity to maintain the standards of living already existing.

Classes of Immigrants

The following suggestions are made as to the classes of immigrants that should be specially considered:—

"The first effort should be in the direction of relocation of settlers who have been in error placed on land unsuited for agriculture.

Later we recommend a method of determining such cases and we suggest that this readjustment of unfortunate instances among existing settlers should be the first part of a settlement policy.

"Next, in our opinion, come the comparatively large number of persons who, with some experience as settlers, have for reasons often beyond their control abandoned farms, migrated to the urban centres, and now regret the change. We advise concentration on the problem of how to obtain their relocation as agriculturists and have suggested that they be given first opportunity to utilize the remaining Crown land on easy terms.

"We have next given consideration to the question of the migration of settlers from other provinces of the Dominion, but have concluded that no special efforts are necessary in this direction. There is a steady flow from east to west and it is possible that this has already been carried on as far as is desirable, when it is remembered that the mere transfer of inhabitants from one part of Canada to another is not a net gain for the country as a whole. . . .

"A more reasonable effort in the direction of attracting native-born Canadians to a share in the future development of the wealth of this province would seem to lie in the possibility of inducing at least some of the Canadians at present residing in the United States to return to Canada. It will be seen that we have made specific recommendations in this case, and urge the most careful consideration of them, in view of the admitted fact that those born and reared in Canada are already equipped with training in Canadian modes of life, and automatically accept those standards of living which are the aim of all our social and economic plans.

"In the matter of encouragement of immigration of settlers from Great Britain, we feel that no obstacle should be placed in the way of their free entry into the province, but that care should be taken on the contrary to extend to them such support as will aid them to achieve permanent success. It is, in our opinion, much to be desired that steps be taken to fit many more British-born to enter into our national life. We admit the apparent failure of some of the schemes so far tried for this conversion of city-bred people of Britain into capable Canadian farmers, but refuse to accept this as final. To take an excellent comparison, it is admitted that the plan of training men in Britain as farmers or farm labourers has not been successful, while on the other hand the method of assisted settlement known as the Three Thousand Family Scheme has in general been satisfactory, and has added a desirable group of settlers to our community."

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Final Report of Commission to Consider Position of Province Under Federal Act

THE Commission appointed last year by the Government of New Brunswick to consider the question of Old Age Pensions with a view to the possibility that the province might enact legislation to give effect within its jurisdiction to the provisions of the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act, recently presented their second and final report. This report states that the operation of such a scheme would "place a very heavy responsibility on the Province."

The commission's interim report was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1930, page 336. The commission was also instructed to investigate the subject of Mothers' Allowances, and their report on this subject, just issued, is outlined in the next article in this issue, in which also the names of the Commissioners are given.

At the time of submitting its interim report, the Commission had received 9,628 questionnaires from persons claiming to be eligible to receive a pension. "Since that time," the report states, "this number has grown to almost 11,000, which means that more than two-thirds of the persons of seventy years of age and upwards, as estimated to be in the Province, have responded to the appeal of the Commission. The different statements contained in its Final Report are therefore based on the information gleaned from its questionnaires; but while so large a number has been reported, the Commission has no reason to change its estimate of the total number of persons of seventy years of age and upwards in the Province, which was stated as approximately 16,138. The Commission has been compelled, however, from its classification of the questionnaires, to revise its estimate of the probable number of eligibles, as it has been found upon a cross-checking for duplicates and ineligible who had sent in questionnaires that its present report must be based upon a total of 8,677 questionnaires that disclosed some qualification for pensions instead of the previous estimate of about 8,000."

Among the questionnaires received were 268 showing incomes greater than \$365 per year, which were therefore not taken into consideration in any of the Commission's classifications.

The Commission believes that the cost of organization and administration for the first year would probably be greater than for succeeding years. From a study of the report of the administration of Old Age Pensions Acts in other provinces the cost of organization in New Brunswick is estimated at about \$25,000,

this sum being made up of the following items: Printing and Stationery, \$2,000; office equipment, \$4,000; postage, \$1,000; inspectors (3 at \$1,800), \$5,400; expenses of same (traveling), \$5,000; clerks, stenographers, etc., \$5,000; superintendent, \$2,000; telegraph, telephone, etc., \$600. After the first year the operating cost would be reduced, and would probably amount to about \$13,700.

The report estimates the number of pensioners in each county, in the Province, the average income of each pensioner, the average pension payments to those who are eligible, and finally arrives at the following totals for the whole province.

Number of Pensioners.....	8,677
Total Cost	\$1,923,165 54
Less 5% on personal property....	26,180 00
Total Net Cost.....	1,896,985 54
Average Pension	218 62

(After this statement was completed the Commission received 150 additional questionnaires calling for Total Annual Pension of \$33,825. These additional questionnaires were from the Province in general, and were not received in time to include in the detailed tables.)

The Commissioners make the following statement of the probable cost of old age pensions in New Brunswick:—

"The estimated cost of operating an Old Age Pension Act in this Province upon a basis of 8,677 eligibles is \$1,896,985.64, being an average pension to each such eligible of \$218.62. One-half of this sum would be payable by the Federal Government, but would still make this Province liable for the sum of \$946,492.82. These figures may, however, be reduced by approximately \$125,860.54, as shown by the table herein which states the replacement value of real estate assigned to the Pension Board, leaving the net sum payable under the Local Pension Act of \$820,632.25. In its interim report your Commission, upon the information then at hand, estimated the total amount payable in pensions each year at \$1,956,000. The difference between the two estimates is \$60,014.36, and therefore unless under the administration of the Act it is found possible to reduce the above figures by a very considerable extent, the operation of the Old Age Pension Act will place a very heavy responsibility upon the Province."

In regard to existing parish and alms houses aid the Commissioners state that there are at present 205 persons outside of alms houses and municipal homes receiving parish aid at

an approximate daily cost of 45 cents per person, or \$3,334, per year, but the Commission is satisfied this is only a small portion of those receiving such aid, and a complete statement would show that out-door relief, so-called, would be very materially reduced by the adoption of a pension system. What is here stated in respect to out-door relief is equally applicable to institutional or municipal home maintenance, so far as the inmates thereof are of the age of seventy years and upwards, and would seem to justify a contribution by the municipalities to assist the Provincial Act as is suggested for one source of revenue by the interim report of your Commission.

Pensions are already being paid within the province from various other sources. On this subject the report states that "there are now in this Province 69 persons over the age of 70 years receiving pensions. These pensions are being paid for various services, such as Federal and Provincial Government services, school teachers, railway employees, and to those who have lost sons or daughters or other support in the Great War, and workmen's compensation."

Referring to the provision of the Federal Act with regard to persons who have lived for a portion of the first twenty years in some other province the commissioners find that "there are 66 persons qualified for pension who have lived some part of the last twenty years in other Provinces. This will have the effect of reducing the amount of pension that will have to be paid by New Brunswick. On the other hand there are 89 pensioners at present in other provinces, who are at present being paid by those provinces, and who have lived some part of the last twenty years in New Brunswick."

Persons who would otherwise be qualified for Old Age Pensions in the Province are reported to have personal property to the value of \$523,600. In arriving at the total cost due regard has been paid to this fact and credit taken at 5 per cent per annum. Another fact that would lower the amount of pensions is that "there are in the province 1,517 persons, qualified for some amount of pension, who are living with sons or daughters. This fact will tend to reduce the amount of pensions allowed and in some few cases may disqualify. There is no way that this Commission can get at this matter as it will be a question of administration and will depend on how strictly each claim is adjusted."

As an additional source of revenue to meet the cost of pensions the Commissioners suggest a provincial tax (somewhat on the lines of the Amusement Tax) on all magazines published outside of Canada, having a sales

price of 15 cents and over, and containing 20 per cent or over of fiction, and being sold by news stands and other shops. This, it is stated, would not affect the better class of magazines, but would tend to restrict the sale of the more objectionable class, and would produce some revenue. Magazines coming in by subscription would not be subject to this tax. The Commission suggests a sales tax of 10 cents per copy.

The Federal Act (Sections 2 and 3) makes provision for the assignment of the pensioner's real estate to the Pensions Board, and upon the death of the pensioner the said real estate may be sold and the Board reimburse itself from the proceeds, the amount of the pensions paid plus 5 per cent. On this subject the report states that "there are 1,951 owners of real estate amongst the prospective pensioners in this Province, and some of them will refuse to assign their real estate. However, for the purpose of this illustration the Commission has assumed that they all make assignments to the Board (those that refuse to do so will be disqualified, and will reduce the total number of pensioners by just that many, so that the results in the end will be approximately the same). In very many, in fact the most of the cases there is no value given in the questionnaires for real estate. They simply say 'a small house,' '40 acres of land' or some such words. In those cases where a value is given, it runs all the way from \$100 to \$2,000 or \$3,000.

The following statement is given showing the repayment values of real estate assigned to the Board:—

8,677 Pensioners, Average Age.	73.6 years
Expectation of life for the	
above Pensioners.	7.63 "
Total Pension Years.	66,205.51 "
Average Pension for the whole	
Province.	\$ 218 62
Total amount required to pay	
this Pension (66,205.51 years	
x \$216.62)	14,473,848 60
(One-half paid by the Federal	
Government.)	
Balance for the Province of	
New Brunswick to pay.	7,236,924 30
Number of persons owning some	
real estate.	1,951

"Assume that all of these persons are willing to assign to the Board in order to qualify under the Federal Act, and take an average value of \$500, there would be a repayment to the Board within the next 7.63 years of \$975,500.

"This amount from the total cost of \$7,236,924.30 leaves a balance of \$6,261,424.30, which divided by the "Expectation of Life" (7.63 years) gives an average annual cost to the Province of \$820,632.28."

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN NEW BRUNSWICK

THE Legislature of New Brunswick, at its session last year, enacted a Mothers' Allowance Act, to take effect on its proclamation at a future date (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1930, page 1152). The act provides for the granting of an allowance to a mother of two or more children under 16 years of age, who is a widow and fulfils other required conditions, and also in special circumstances to the mother of one child. This legislation was adopted as the result of a favourable report from the Commission, headed by Mr. Justice Grimmer, who were already investigating the question whether or not the Province should participate in the Federal Old Age Pensions Act, and to whom the further question as to proposed legislation on mothers' allowances was subsequently referred (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1930, page 361). The Commission reported favourably on the latter proposal, and legislation was enacted at the session then in progress. The full report of the commission on the subject of mothers' allowances has now been made public.

The Commission was instructed: (1) to report upon the rate or rates which will be reasonable for allowances to mothers upon whom children are dependent, along lines similar to those of the Acts in force in several provinces of the Dominion; (2) to determine the cost of such mothers' allowances; (3) to inquire into and report upon what alternative means of taxation could be imposed or other means taken to provide the increase in revenue which would be necessitated by the adoption of such scheme.

Another commission had studied the subject of mothers' allowances in 1924 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1924, page 481), and made estimates of the probable cost, together with recommendations as to methods of raising the revenue necessary for the purpose. The material gathered by the earlier commission is incorporated in the present report.

The Commission was as follows: The Hon. Mr. Justice W. C. H. Grimmer (chairman), Mrs. H. F. Macleod, Mrs. J. B. Chouinard, Mr. Oscar J. Dick, and Mr. George A. Stone, with Mr. R. A. Cross as secretary. In their inquiries the commissioners obtained information from Children's Aid societies, associated bureaus, etc.; also from the provinces of Canada where mothers' allowances were being administered (namely Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan); and from the Department of Labour of Can-

ada and the Canadian Council of Child Welfare. The report contains a full study on the whole subject of family allowances, prepared by Miss Charlotte Whitton, the secretary of the last-named organization.

Findings of the Commission

The Commissioners found that "in nearly every case the needy mothers and children were reported from the urban districts, it being found very difficult to obtain reliable information as to the needy mothers and children from the rural districts. This latter may be accounted for in that there are really not many needy cases in the rural districts, or that such as do exist are already being suitably cared for; or on the other hand that there is an existing pride in those mothers in need in the rural districts that prevents them from making their wants publicly known.

"Your Commission also found that the mothers needing assistance may be included in three main classes, viz., widows, wives, whose husbands are totally incapacitated, wives deserted by their husbands. Also that to some extent the children now being maintained in the various orphanages could be re-established in their homes under the mother's care when the mother's allowance become operative, which re-establishment however would require the strictest investigation and supervision.

"From information at hand it is also apparent that it is very important that in every case of allowances being granted it be strongly impressed upon the mother that in accepting the allowance she becomes in effect an employee of the Province, and that whenever the authority administering the Act becomes dissatisfied with her conduct the allowance may be withdrawn. Also that it must be recognized as a first principle that the administration of the allowances will be regulated by the most strict supervision, and that too much economy in the line of social service supervision will be more than offset by an increase in and abuse of allowances. The selection of social service supervisors will be a matter of most careful consideration in that tact, sympathy and firmness will be required as well as good business judgment."

Tables are given showing the number of mothers that would be subject for allowances in Saint John, Fredericton, Moncton and Chatham, the number of children and the probable cost of allowances at these centres. From these figures the probable number of

mothers in the urban districts of the province who would receive allowances is estimated at 193, with 692 children, involving payments amounting to \$88,880 per annum, the total cost for the entire province being estimated at \$165,254 (including children in orphanages if they should be re-established in their own homes).

Recommendations

The Commission's recommendations are as follows:—

"The Commission recommends that regulations be made whereby a mother owning real estate, such as a small house, who has received aid under the Act, shall make an assignment or conveyance thereof to the Board for its protection, so that in case of her remarrying it would not be possible for the property to pass into the control of the second husband, or sold; but on the contrary that the property should be held for the benefit of the children, who had been receiving aid so long as needed, or sold for reimbursement of the allowances paid.

"The basis of calculation hereby submitted is as follows:—for a mother and one child under sixteen (when, and if, qualified under the Act), \$25.00 per month—very few will qualify in this class; for a mother with two children, under sixteen, \$30.00 per month, and \$5.00 additional monthly for each child under sixteen, up to a maximum of \$60.00 per month.

"This Commission, viewing the social need standpoint, also recommend the passing of an Act for the aid, by sons and-or daughters, for

the maintenance of parents, due regard being had for the means and personal responsibility of such sons and-or daughters; Also:—in the case of mothers' allowances, that a boy or girl having passed the age of 16 and being capable may be made responsible, in some small part, for the family maintenance, whether living at home or away therefrom. This would contribute to the public good, inasmuch as it would establish a feeling of responsibility amongst these affected, and if such an Act were put into operation in a few cases at least the moral power behind it would make for automatic enforcement. This moral force is the essence of all good laws.

"The Commission also recommends that each County and-or incorporated city, town or village be charged with 50 per cent of the allowances paid in such County, incorporated city, town or village. Adjustment being made once every year for changes of residence; the full cost of administration being carried by the Province. This will assist in localizing supervision, and will not, in the final analysis make the cost *per capita* in any way a direct tax.

"Your Commission also recommends the appointment of a full time Supervisor, necessarily a woman, who will give her entire time to the work; for a so-called case reader or chief investigator, and for a sufficient field staff to investigate thoroughly over and above or in addition to any local report every application for allowance before the allowance is made. This from experience has been found absolutely necessary in the Provinces now operating the mothers' allowances."

EMPLOYEES' PENSION PLAN OF STANDARD OIL COMPANY

THE adoption of a new industrial insurance and pension plan for its 45,000 employees was recently announced by the Standard Oil Company, of New York. This plan which is retroactive to January 1, 1931, replaces the original self-administered plan of pensions and allowances adopted by the company in 1903. It is administered by the Metropolitan Life Assurance Company. In announcing the new policy, Mr. Herbert L. Pratt, chairman of the board of the company, stated, in part, as follows:—

"Since our original annuity plan was installed in 1903, the number of employees of the company has increased from 8,000 to 45,000, so that for the protection of this large increase in numbers it became necessary for the board of directors to review the problem. A study has shown that many industrial corporations, railroads, banking and other insti-

tutions, operating their own annuity plans within their own organizations, as we have been doing, have found it necessary to reduce materially the benefits to the employee, and in some cases to discontinue the plan altogether.

"In an endeavour to prevent the possibility of such an unfortunate experience for our employees we have decided to terminate the present plan and to adopt a new plan which has been set up on an independent co-operative basis, supported by contributions of employees and a very much greater contribution on the part of the company."

Under the provisions of the plan, men are to be retired at 65 and women at 55, with certain exceptions to fit particular instances of long service, on pensions that are roughly equal to 2 per cent of their average salary multiplied by the number of years the employee has

spent in the company's service. An employee retired after thirty-five years of service would thus receive at least 70 per cent of his average previous pay, the announcement points out.

The plan provides for death and disability benefits, independently of the pension allowance. The premiums used to purchase what are in effect annuities for all Standard Oil employees are paid for the most part by the company, with a system under which the employee contributes also in proportion to his salary.

While no announcement was made as to the total cost of the new plan to the company, it is understood that the company will bear approximately three-fourths of the cost of the plan and the employees one-fourth, and that the total paid in premiums by the company will exceed \$5,000,000 and may reach \$10,000,000 a year. The entire cost of the premiums necessary to care for the pension requirements up to the end of 1930 is assumed by the company.

The new plan will have the effect of putting the pension relations between the corporation and its employees on a definite contractual basis, and will make the retirement benefits irrevocable. Although the Standard Oil Company of New York reserves the right to discontinue the plan at any future date, one provision of the agreement with the Metropolitan

Life Assurance Company is that in case of discontinuance all annuities purchased for employees up to that time shall remain in force. Participation in the new plan on the part of the employees is made optional, with provision that the acceptance of the terms of the plan by a worker shall not affect his rights under the workmen's compensation laws.

Although the exact amount of death benefits was not made public, it will approximate a year's salary, according to the announcement. Another provision of the plan protects employees against loss as the result of accidental injuries or permanent disability.

An important feature of the agreement between the insurance company and the oil company governs the pension allowances of employees of long service. After twenty-five years of service the annuity of any employee becomes his absolute property, and even if he leaves the service of the company he is entitled to the benefits of the plan as soon as he reaches the retirement age.

Another provision is that in determining the amount of annuity due for services up to the adoption of the present plan the salary of the employee shall be regarded as that which he received during the last payroll period of 1930, instead of the average of his pay for the last five years, as under the old plan.

Age Limits in Industry in the United States

The results of studies of the position of middle aged workers in industry were published last year by the States of Maryland and California, and are reproduced in the *Monthly Labour Review*, February, 1931.

In the report for Maryland, the conclusion is reached that in addition to the conscious and deliberate establishment of an age bar to hiring, there is at work a definite and perhaps unrecognized tendency to choose the younger worker at a time when, as at the present, choice is all too easy, and that this is perhaps even more widely effective than the acknowledged placing of limits. This, the report holds, is demonstrated "by the fact that notwithstanding the conditions revealed by an analysis of the relative age distribution of the industrial workers for whom records were secured, no less than 64 of the 79 manufacturing establishments involved claimed to have no specified maximum age limit for employment."

An important cause of the discrimination against older workers, it is held, is the existence of the welfare plans, such as pensions, retirement plans, group insurance, compensation insurance, and employees' benefit funds.

Another, perhaps even more influential, is unemployment, not merely the temporary unemployment due to a passing business depression, but the more serious and enduring form, due to the displacement "of human labour by improved mechanical devices accompanied by an increasing labour market caused by growth of population, immigration, and the further industrialization of women, both married and single, and of Negroes, and which make it possible to choose more or less freely from among numbers of applicants."

In California, as in the Maryland study, it was found that employers frequently explained their adoption of maximum hiring-age limits as due to their maintenance of such plans as retirement pensions or group insurance. To test this, an analysis was made of the figures concerning the establishments which had and which had not set up welfare plans. The total number of establishments reporting was 2,808, of which 306 or approximately 11 per cent had established age limits. Of the total number reporting, 783 had group insurance or pension plans or both, or physical examinations, or combined physical examinations with one or both of the other plans, and in this group

148 establishments, or 18.9 per cent, had adopted age limits for hiring. On the other hand, among the 2,025 which had neither group insurance nor retirement plans nor physical examinations, only 158 or 7.8 per cent had hiring-age limits.

Establishments having a combination of the insurance and pension plans, or pension plans alone, or physical examinations of applicants for employment are the establishments in which maximum hiring-age limits are found more frequently than in establishments having group insurance only. Technological unemployment is given as one important reason for

the existence of age limits on hiring. Since the war the part in production played by machinery has increased materially, the output per worker has grown larger, and the number of workers required has decreased, while the demand upon the individual worker has in many cases become more severe. A considerable part of the difficulty, however, is ascribed to sheer prejudice against the older worker, which leads to a hasty assumption that he is less useful than a younger applicant, and takes no account of the qualities in which he may excel.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF CANADA

Proposals Submitted to the Dominion Government

ON February 5 a delegation representing the National Council of Women of Canada presented to the Prime Minister and members of the Dominion Government a number of requests for legislation, based on resolutions recently adopted by the Council. The delegation was received by the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister; the Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour; the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice; the Hon. A. Duranleau, Minister of Marine; and the Hon. G. T. Murphy, Minister of the Interior. The views of the National Council were presented by Mrs. J. A. Wilson, the president, who was supported by Miss M. Winifred Kydd, of Montreal, vice-president, and president of the Montreal Local Council of Women; Miss A. M. Going, president of the Kingston Local Council; Mrs. Jean Muldrew, Ottawa, convener of the League of Nations committee; Mrs. J. S. Digman, Toronto, convener of the Arts and Letters committee and Government representative at the Prague Conference; Dr. Edna M. Guest, Toronto, convener of the Public Health committee; Mrs. J. Wesley Bundy, Toronto, provincial president, Ontario; Mrs. J. A. Henderson, Montreal, provincial president, Quebec; Mrs. W. L. McFarland, Toronto, president of the Toronto local council; and Mrs. H. H. Rowatt, Ottawa, secretary of the National Council of Women. Among the suggestions submitted by the delegates were those following:—

Amendment of the Naturalization Act so that a British woman married to a foreigner may retain her British nationality; and that a married woman be permitted to take out naturalization papers as if she were a *femme sole*.

That enabling legislation be enacted making it compulsory that in criminal cases, in which

women and children are principals, a proportion of the jury shall be women.

That the Dominion Government appoint a special committee to study the question of calendar reform, both in its academic and practical aspects, such committee being empowered to take steps to inform the general public in respect to the proposed reforms, in order that a consensus of intelligent opinion may be obtained from all sections of the Dominion; and that the League of Nations be requested to convene an International Conference entrusted with proposing specific measures for the reform of the calendar.

That the Government of Canada sign the General Act of Arbitration and Conciliation as drawn up by the League of Nations in 1928.

Adoption of the principle of health examinations before marriage in a form easy to popularize and possible to enforce, which would be approved by the medical profession.

That the Dominion provide financial assistance to the provinces in establishing County Health units in all Provinces as requested recently by the Dominion Health Council. (The resolution on which this request was based was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1931, page 5).

That the Federal Housing and Town Planning Bureau be reorganized and made a central bureau to carry on more completely the work of education and guidance in these subjects, and that those Provinces whose Acts are not cohesive or have become inoperative may be energized, so that Canada may grow aright on both constructive lines and avoidance of costly mistakes with regard to the health and welfare of her people and may also take a respected place in the Housing and Town Planning Councils of the nations.

Amendment of the Long Service Pensions Act so that dependants would be placed on an equal status with dependants of the pensioners under the present War Pensions Act.

Provision by the Dominion of pensions or allowances for blind persons.

That the age limit for women under the Old Age Pensions Act be reduced from 70 to 65 years. (It was pointed out that women are physically unfit to earn a living wage at the age of seventy years, and that Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland have reduced the age limit to sixty-five years).

On the subject of unemployment the National Council declared itself as anxious to assist in every possible way in the emergency situation that has arisen out of unemployment, each Local Council being urged to assume the responsibility of taking immediate action in connection with the co-ordination of the local units concerned in securing employment and relief in the various municipalities.

It was further recommended that in all conferences for the consideration of economic

problems, women as well as men should be invited to participate in the deliberations, and wherever boards or commissions are appointed to carry out the necessary work of adjustment, women as well as men compose such boards or commissions.

(This resolution was submitted to all authorities concerned, including the Provincial Government, Dominion Government and any other interested groups).

Establishment of a Canadian broadcasting Company by the Dominion of Canada to own, operate and control all broadcasting stations in the Dominion, to erect high-powered stations that can serve the whole Canadian people, to eliminate direct advertising, and by the increase of a licence fee from one to three dollars to finance a greater number of Canadian programs.

The Prime Minister thanked the delegation for their suggestions, to which he undertook to give careful consideration, pointing out however that some of the subjects dealt with were matters falling within provincial rather than federal jurisdiction.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN QUEBEC IN 1930

THE third annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Commission of Quebec reviews the operations under the Act of 1928 for the year ended December 31, 1930. The provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, which came into effect on September 1, 1928, were detailed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1928, page 459.

The Act applies to the work of building, including the business of demolishing; to factories, manufactories, or workshops; stone, wood or coal yards; lumbering operations, including protection service and the floating of timber; any transportation business by land or by water or loading or unloading; any gas or electrical business; the business of building, repairing or maintaining public roads, railways, tramways, telephones, telegraphs, water works, drains, sewers, dams, wharves, docks, elevators, bridges or other similar work; mines or quarries; any industrial enterprise or yard in which explosives are manufactured, used or kept, or in which machinery is used, operated by mechanical power, but only if the accident is caused by such machine or the discharge of such explosives; any commercial establishment, but only if the accident which happens in such an establishment is caused by an elevator to the persons in charge of same, or if the accident happens in a work-

shop forming part of the establishment; and is caused to workmen of such workshop by machinery operated by mechanical power.

Agricultural industries and domestic service are excluded, as is also navigation by means of sails, even when the vessel is equipped with an auxiliary motor. An employer of less than seven workmen is not subject to the provisions of the Act, but may place himself under its provisions by giving notice in proper form to the Workmen's Compensation Commission. The Provincial Government and corporations are subject to the Act when carrying on any enterprise within its scope.

Insurance.—All employers in enterprises covered by the Act, with the exception of the Crown and municipal, school, ecclesiastical and governmental corporations, and of railways under the control of the Parliament of Canada, must insure in an approved fixed premium or mutual insurance company. The Commission may, however, at its discretion, exempt an employer and grant him a licence to be his own insurer.

Claims and Awards.—During 1930, the Commission received a total of 20,900 claims, as compared with 25,610 in 1929. It is pointed out, however, that it cannot be concluded that the number of accidents in 1930 was greatly reduced from 1929. It is believed that the

reduction was partly due to the fact that the provisions of the Act had become better known, and that a greater number of workmen were in a position to determine, without assistance, whether the Workmen's Compensation Act will apply to their particular claim or not.

The total number of accidents in 1930, which involved payment of compensation, was 19,850. Of this total, 6,412 occurred in the lumbering industry, and 4,814 in factories or workshops. Of the 19,850 compensable accidents in 1930, 168 were fatal, 2,927 entailed permanent incapacity, and 16,755 temporary incapacity.

In 1929 indemnity was granted in 21,377 cases as follows: fatal accidents, 152; permanent incapacity, 2,497; temporary incapacity, 18,728.

Of the compensation awards in 1930 for temporary incapacity, 10,823 were payable by insured employers through insurance companies; 5,865 were paid by self insurers; and 67 by employers who were neither insured or self-insurers at the time of the award. In the permanent incapacity group, 2,009 were payable by insured employers; 889 by self-insurers; and 29 by non-insured employers. Of the total of 168 fatal accident indemnities, 101 were payable by insured employers; 66 by self-insurers; and 1 by a non-insured employer.

Touching on the payment of indemnities the report states as follows: "The total amount of indemnities awarded during the year 1930 amounts to \$3,792,346.15. This item does not include the fees paid by employers or by their insurance companies to physicians, nurses and hospitals. Further, the amount does not include transportation expenses and funeral expenses, which are also at the charge of the employer or his insurance company. The Commission has no information concerning these different items. It will be noted however, that a sum of \$845,628.61 has been paid on account of indemnity for temporary total incapacity only. Taking this figure for comparison, we have reason to believe that the employers or their insurance companies have paid on account of fees for doctors, nurses, hospital transportation, and funeral expenses, an additional sum which may be roughly estimated at \$1,000,000. If this estimate is correct, it may be assumed that during the course of the year 1930, the employers subject to the law or their insurance companies have paid or will be called upon to pay in future, for accidents happening in the year 1930, a total sum of between four and a half million (4,500,000) and five millions (\$5,000,000)."

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS IN 1930 INVOLVING PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

	Temporary Incapacity	Permanent Incapacity	Death	Totals
Building or demolishing.....	2,246	547	20	2,813
Factories or workshops.....	3,864	907	43	4,814
Stone, wood or coal yards.....	158	31	2	191
Lumbering.....	5,688	687	37	6,412
Transportation (land and water).....	1,972	294	21	2,287
Gas and electrical undertakings.....	116	20	9	145
Construction (roads, railways and bridges).....	1,517	248	24	1,789
Mines and quarries.....	979	169	12	1,160
Other industries.....	5	1	.....	6
Commercial establishments.....	210	23	.....	233
	16,755	2,927	168	19,850

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1930

THE twelfth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick reviews the administration of the Act during the calendar year 1930.

According to the financial statement the total income for the year 1930 is estimated at \$680,462.50 from which is deducted the cumulative deficit from the year 1929 of \$61,740.60, showing a net estimated income of \$618,721.90. The estimated expenditure is shown as \$614,468.91, leaving an estimated surplus of \$4,252.99. It is pointed out that these figures, as in other years, do not pur-

port to be the actual amount of money to the debit or credit of classes, but show what has been collected from the provisional statements filed, and what the Board think, after going over the data in their possession, is a fair income to be expected from the amount to be collected owing to the expected increase of the actual payrolls over the provisional. The expenditure shows the same condition. To the amount paid out is added a sufficient sum which the Board estimates will cover the cost of claims in assembly and the claims which may be existing as of December 31, 1930, but

not reported to the Board, and also the estimated amount for claims reported, partly paid, but not completed. When the actual figures for 1930 are received and all collections made and all claims adjusted the figures may vary considerably. The cost of administration during 1930 was 8·07 per cent.

The report does not contain full statistics for 1930 as the period for reporting accidents was not concluded at the date of publication. However, final figures are given for the year 1929, and the tabular summaries indicate for that year the number of accidents, cause, locality, average age of workmen, average wage, etc. In 1929, there were 8,983 accidents,

of which 30 were fatal, while in the previous year there were 7,736 accidents with 34 fatalities. The average age of workmen involved in accidents in 1929 was 32·65, their average wage being \$20.37 per week.

From 1919 to 1929 the annual compensation cost of accidents was as follows: In 1919, \$376,007.45; 1920, \$548,302.83; 1921, \$469,675.69; 1922, \$496,676.40; 1923, \$564,890.09; 1924, \$620,756.34; 1925, \$570,883.19; 1926, \$485,772.14; 1927, \$543,087.88; 1928, \$641,132.93; 1929, \$628,547.58.

The accompanying table shows the number of industrial accidents according to degree of severity from 1919 to 1929, inclusive.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK 1919-1929

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Fatal Accidents.....	25	47	35	30	37	38	31	23	28	34	36
Permanent Total.....			1	1	2	1	1			1	
Permanent Partial.....	183	254	241	245	244	261	241	218	269	312	313
Temporary Total.....	1,832	2,967	3,032	3,225	4,047	3,823	3,612	3,658	3,913	4,475	4,700
Minor and Medical Aid only	656	796	1,037	1,310	1,835	1,978	2,075	2,150	2,751	2,999	4,232
Totals.....	2,696	4,064	4,346	4,811	6,169	6,109	5,971	6,065	6,966	7,736	9,281

REGULATIONS GOVERNING COAL MINES IN ALBERTA

Regulations under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1930, of Alberta, were published in the *Alberta Gazette*, January 15, 1931. The provisions of this Act were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1930, page 759. The regulations, which came into effect on February 1, 1931, replace the regulations hitherto in force. In the main, they follow closely the previous regulations, although several clauses have been added and others revised or amended. The new regulations deal with the following subjects:—

Ventilation.—As regards ventilation it is provided that where a mine is ventilated by a fan, and not more than ten men are employed underground, a gauge other than automatic recording pressure gauge may be used. Gauge readings shall be taken once at least every two hours and recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose and signed by the person taking the readings.

An amended regulation governing the points at which the quantity of air shall be measured provides that such measurement be taken in each district or split at a point as near as is reasonably practicable to where the air enters the first working room on the split and at such other points as may be directed by the District Inspector.

Explosives.—The following are the amended and additional regulations governing the use of explosives:—

Where shots are fired electrically, the person firing the shot shall not use a cable less than sixty feet in length for the purpose of firing, and such person shall take refuge in a manhole or other safe place, or otherwise be at least sixty feet away from the place where the shot is fired at the time of the firing of such shot.

No delay action fuses shall be used underground for firing shots in coal and their use may only be permitted for other work underground when recommended by the District Inspector and authority to use same granted by the Chief Inspector in writing.

For the purposes of Rule 6 (vi) of Section 87 of The Coal Mines Regulation Act, black powder can only be taken and used underground in a mine, when same is compressed and made in stick form.

Washhouses.—The new regulations respecting washhouses provide that:—

All plans of proposed washhouses, emergency hospitals and the equipment necessary for the furnishing of these buildings shall be submitted to and approved of by the Minister.

Washhouse plans shall show particulars as to the cubical capacity, means of heating,

ventilating, form of lockers or hangers and other essential details and the Minister may grant approval stating the maximum number of men for which the washhouse has been approved.

If the point where the workmen check in and check out of the mine is away from the main entrance of the mine, and no facilities are provided for the workmen washing within a reasonable distance of the point where they enter and return from the mine, the Minister may order a washhouse and a lamp house to be provided situated as near the place where the men enter and return as is reasonably practicable.

First Aid.—The new first aid features of the regulations are as follows:—

In all mines where more than ten men are ordinarily employed underground all overmen, examiners and driver bosses when on duty, shall carry first aid pocket kits to be supplied by the operator of the mine.

The operator shall furnish the necessary supplies in order to keep the kit replenished, and persons required by the regulation to carry such a kit, shall report to the manager when fresh supplies for same are required.

Provided, however, where first aid stations are established underground and where same in the opinion of the District Inspector adequately meet the requirements for supplying first aid he may on the application of the manager of the mine grant exemption in writing from the regulation requiring the carrying of first aid pocket kits.

Electrical Installations.—Specific precautions are prescribed governing the use of electricity in mines. In case of any difference of opinion arising as to the safety of any electrical installation (particularly in regard to risk of explosion of gas or coal dust) provision is made for the settlement of differences under the Act which requires that notices of installation be sent to the District Inspector of Mines. The revised regulations contain the following new clauses in this respect:—

Notice of the intention to instal any equipment, not already approved of, underground in any mine, notwithstanding that it may be in a ventilating district in which electrical equipment is already installed.

Notice of the intention to change the location of any electrical equipment underground shall be made whether same be portable machinery or not, in case such change of location would in any way alter the conditions under which the original application to instal was made and granted.

With reference to switch gear, the new regulations also provide as follows:—

All switches used for medium or high pressure in any mine shall be of the oil type or

of approved flame-proof construction, and all switches used in any mine for low pressure where oil switches are not required to be used shall be of the externally operated type.

Other Regulations.—If the District Inspector considers that the system of supporting the roof and sides adopted in any mine or part of a mine is unsatisfactory, he may require the manager to fix some less distance or otherwise modify the system, and the manager shall comply with the requisition unless he disputes the reasonableness thereof, in which case the dispute shall be settled in manner provided by the Act for settling disputes.

All tipples, cleaning plants or buildings above ground shall be kept clear of fine coal-dust, as far as is reasonably practicable, and all dust shall be cleaned off at least once daily.

If in the opinion of the District Inspector of Mines the coal-dust held in suspension in the atmosphere of any tippie, cleaning plant, screens or buildings, is of such quality and fineness as to be dangerous he may order all smoking stopped and impose such other conditions as he may deem necessary in the interest of safety.

All carbide shall be stored in a dry place and the covers of carbide containers or drums shall at all times be kept on except when carbide is being removed from them.

Every person opening a carbide container or drum shall use the greatest precaution and shall not have a lamp on his head, nor pipe, cigar or cigarette in his mouth, and shall keep all open lights at least four feet away from the container.

A notice showing the signals used shall be posted at the terminals and at all intermediate points or landing places on all rope haulage systems.

A similar notice showing the signals in use shall be posted on the pit bank, engine room, and shaft bottom where hoisting of men or material is being done through a shaft.

There are also regulations for the guidance of district boards of examiners in the conduct of examinations for certificates of competency as coal miners made pursuant to Section 5 of The Coal Mines Regulation Act.

The Toronto Typographical Union has adopted the "Denver plan," a system of organizing the firms patronized by the families of the printers, these firms undertaking to have their printing done in local union shops. The union points out to the firms the extent of the business they receive from those engaged in the printing trade, and hopes before long to enlist all buyers of printing in a co-operative effort to bring back to union shops in Toronto the business that is now sent out to non-union shops outside the city.

CANADIAN NATIONAL SAFETY LEAGUE

Report on the Work of the National and Provincial Leagues in 1930

THE annual meeting of the Canadian National Safety League was held in Hamilton on February 28, with a large attendance which included representatives of all the provincial affiliates and of industrial organizations and labour, together with representatives of the Dominion and provincial governments. Representing the Hon. Senator Robertson, Minister of Labour, who was unable to be present, Mr. H. H. Ward, Deputy Minister, addressed the gathering, referring to the Department's close interest in safety work.

Annual Report

The twelfth annual report, which was presented at the business session by Mr. J. F. H. Wyse, general manager reviewed the safety activities of the main organization and the affiliated provincial leagues during the year 1930. In the work of promoting accident prevention throughout the Dominion, the central body acts as a co-ordinating agency for the following provincial safety leagues: the Ontario Safety League, the Province of Quebec Safety League, the Maritimes Safety League, the British Columbia Safety League, the Manitoba Safety League, and the Saskatchewan Safety League, the last named having been organized in November, 1930.

Acknowledgment was made to the Dominion Government for financial assistance to the extent of \$10,000 each year, which was used for the purpose of distributing educational safety literature throughout the Dominion to industries, schools, public officials, boards of trade, fire rangers, summer resorts, steam railways, electric railways, etc. This work was assisted not only by the provincial affiliates, but also by the passenger and tourist agents of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Accident Prevention Committee of the Canadian Electric Railway Association, fire rangers, guides and summer hotels. Safety literature was distributed from the office of the Canadian National Safety League as follows: 12,000 industrial bulletins, 20,000 school bulletins, 3,100 reports and circulars, 23,000 safety calendars. In addition to these activities, the central body, through its general manager, Mr. J. F. H. Wyse, was represented at the convention of various affiliated organizations.

Ontario Safety League.—The seventeenth annual report of the Ontario Safety League, which is included in the report of the central body, details the work of the organization during 1930. Acknowledgment is made of the

co-operation of various organizations in promoting safety work. Featuring the general safety campaign was the promotion of accident prevention in schools. During 1930, the field secretary spoke to 172,000 children in 424 schools, located in 127 different cities, towns and villages throughout the Dominion. Other phases of this work included distribution of service bulletins, illustrated lectures, formation of school safety patrols, prize essays and drawing contests and letters to parents. The industrial program was most extensive and included the usual distribution of literature, while a continuous and intensive campaign was conducted in an effort to reduce accidents and fatalities from the highway hazards.

Accident statistics from the League records indicate that during 1930 the province had a total of 1,838 fatal and 12,689 non-fatal accidents as compared with 1,850 fatal and 12,485 non-fatal accidents in 1929. Deaths caused by automobile vehicles head the list with 524 fatalities as compared with 576 in 1929. Drownings again are second with 322 as compared with 321 in the previous year. Falls accounted for 174 fatalities, and railroads 142, as compared with 196 and 108, respectively, in 1929. The ratio of fatalities per 1,000 automobiles in 1930 was 0.4; for 1929, 0.6; for 1928, 0.7. The worst year was 1913 when the fatality rate was 6.0 per 1,000.

British Columbia Safety League.—The third report of the British Columbia Safety League was submitted "with a feeling of assurance that the year witnessed the definite establishment of a safety consciousness in the minds of the public of the province." The report refers to the influence of the safety campaign in schools upon the industrial life of the province as follows: "Notwithstanding that we have not a separate industrial accident prevention department we feel that the general safety educational program of this league has unmistakably reached those in industrial pursuits and proved of marked assistance to safety engineers throughout the province."

The campaign in British Columbia also concentrated on traffic conditions, and as a result, it is stated that there has been "a general tightening up of traffic law enforcement that has had a most telling effect." The report outlines a program of legislation in this respect which the League intends to pursue during 1931.

Province of Quebec Safety League.—The report of Mr. Arthur Gaboury, secretary-gen-

eral of the Quebec Safety League, discusses the progress of the organization and reviews the work of the League in its various activities, such as legislation, organization, education, and traffic. Under the heading of legislation, the recently enacted "Stop Law" governing traffic at railroad crossings is discussed, and it is stated that irrespective of arguments for and against the measure "there has been a perceptible decrease in the number of railroad crossing fatalities."

Manitoba Safety League.—The annual report of the Manitoba Safety League indicates that the intensive educational campaign in accident prevention has been productive of successful results. Special attention was given to first aid training during the year as well as to traffic hazards.

Reports of an encouraging nature were also received from the Maritimes Safety League, and the newly organized Saskatchewan Safety League.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Safety Trophy won by three Cement Plants

Reference was made in the last issue (page 199) to the success of two plants of the Canada Cement Company in winning the Portland Cement Association Trophy for having worked during the past year without time-loss accidents. The plants mentioned were those at Port Colborne, Ontario, and Exshaw, Alberta. In addition to these the trophy was also won by a third plant of the same company, situated near Winnipeg. The Winnipeg plant, under Superintendent Dowrie, had already won the trophy in 1926, and repeated their performance in 1930 under Superintendent V. C. Hamilton.

It is worthy of record that under the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, the three Ontario plants of the Canada Cement Company were rated at 1.5 per cent of payroll for 1930, this same rate being fixed as provisional rate for 1931. In 1921 the rate was 5 per cent, and has diminished continuously since that year owing to the persistent efforts in this class to prevent accidents.

Medals Presented to Workers at Joggins Mines, N.S.

During the month of December presentation was made to the Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Company, Joggins, N.S., of a shield for showing the greatest reduction in accident frequency during the three months ending September 30th, in a safety campaign conducted among the subsidiary companies of the Utilities Light and Power Corporation, of which the Maritime Company is now a part. Five employees of the company also received gold medals for heroic rescue work carried on at the Victoria Coal Mines, River Hebert, where in a recent explosion seven miners lost their lives. The recipients were Messrs. R. W. Balmanno, J. D. Betts, Graham Betts, George Thompson and Joseph Forrest. The shield and medals were awarded by the president, Harley Clark, of the Utilities Light and Power Corporation, Chicago, who was repre-

sented at the presentation by Mr. Wilson, general safety director, and Mr. Hoffman, safety instructor of the Corporation.

Nova Scotia Mine Safety Team in International Contest

The Nova Scotia *Industrial Safety News*, published by the N.S. Accident Prevention Association, contains in its issue for February an account of the efficient mine rescue corps maintained by the Acadia Coal Company. It is stated that through the co-operation of the Dominion Government, the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia, and the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, a team was sent to Louisville, Kentucky, to compete in the International Mine Rescue and First Aid Contest which was held in September, 1930. Despite the fact that the team sent had no special training and that they were competing under rules which were foreign to them, the showing made by the team was remarkable, and was most favourably commented on by the officials in charge of the contest. Their work in the gallery while wearing the oxygen breathing apparatus was conceded by the experts in attendance to have been exemplary. In the First Aid contest, working as they were under strange conditions, they made the high percentage of 96.32 out of a possible 100 marks.

Accidents in Planing Mills in Ontario

Some facts in connection with accidents and compensation in the planing mill group under Workmen's Compensation in Ontario were stated by Mr. J. B. McKenzie, chairman of the Compensation Committee of the organization at the annual convention of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, held at Windsor, in January, Mr. M. N. Cummings of Westboro presiding.

"During 1929," he said, "the sum of \$221,632.51 was collected from the 654 employers in Class 4, which was an average of \$338.88 from each employer; \$227,502.34 was spent by the Compensation Board, so that

there was a deficit of \$5,869.83 for 1929. Of this sum, \$137,604.50, or 61½ per cent of the total expenditure, was paid for compensation other than pensions or medical aid; \$33,587.58 was paid for pensions, which was 15 per cent of the total expenditure; \$42,586.58 or 18½ per cent was paid for medical aid, \$8,038.75 or 3¼ per cent was paid for administering expenses, and \$5,526.51 or 2¼ per cent was paid to Class 4 Industrial Accident Prevention Association.

"For 1930 the Industrial Accident Prevention Association has received reports on 72 accidents, each costing more than \$100, which totalled \$82,009.29. The most expensive accident of these 72 was \$7,971. In our own division of Class 4, the planing mill group, there were 38 cases, each costing over \$100 which totalled \$41,044.44, averaging \$1,080.12 a case. The most expensive case cost \$5,033 which was caused by the death of a man when a lumber pile fell on him. The next most expensive case cost \$4,360 when a man was killed when thrown from the door of a freight car of lumber, partly unloaded, while the car was being shunted. I am struck by the astonishing fact that in this group of planing mill employers only twenty per cent of the accidents were mechanical, while eight per cent of the accidents were non-mechanical. From Monthly Memorandum No. 107 it is evident that during 1930 there has been a considerable reduction in the total amount of accidents for all industries over 1929. There were only 69,267 accidents costing \$7,423,018.82 in 1930, in comparison with 87,103 accidents costing \$8,012,157.78 in 1929. This is a reduction of 17,836 cases and a saving of \$589,139. If the reduction in our class had been proportional with the other industries, our rates should not be increased for this year."

Safe Handling of Materials

The Province of Quebec Safety League recently published Leaflet No. 4, dealing with the subject of "Safe Handling of Materials at the Plant." Many accidents, it is stated, happen to workers while handling materials by hand or by hand trucks: "Statistics show that, at least in medium plants, more accidents happen to men handling materials than to men operating machinery. If we could reduce the risks involved in handling materials, we should probably eliminate a considerable number of industrial accidents."

The leaflet makes the following suggestions on safe methods to be followed by industrial truck drivers in loading and unloading:—

1. Load your truck with care so that the load will ride well, with minimum pressure

against the sides of the truck. A load should be built on the principle of an arch, with all sides counter-balancing each other towards the centre. Before starting, see that the load is tied or fastened in such a way that it will remain in the same position. Do not take the chance of having your load skid when you have to jam the brakes on suddenly.

2. Learn to lift properly and to conserve your strength. Place your feet apart with object to be lifted as nearly as possible in line with your feet. Squat close to your load, always bending knees but never leaning over. Lift steadily. Let the weight rest, as you lift, on the muscles of the thighs, not on weaker muscles of the back.

3. A little time spent in clearing the way, around your truck, before loading or unloading will save time and make your job safer.

4. If your truck is in a narrow driveway or a closed shed, *be sure to stop your motor* while loading or unloading; otherwise monoxide gas will get you.

5. Always make sure that skids and runways are in good condition and perfectly supported. If you use your tail gate as a gang-plank to a loading platform, make sure that chains are strong enough and properly hooked.

6. Always warn those who are helping you of the particular hazards of your job. It may be all very simple to you, but helpers may not be as familiar as you are with those little problems. A word of explanation may avoid many useless words . . . of a different nature and what's more important, may prevent an accident.

7. When you handle materials on property not controlled by your employer, be constantly alert for accident hazards that may arise from your familiarity with the new surroundings. Never try to show off. Obey the rules established on such properties and don't be afraid to ask questions about it, if necessary.

8. Don't belittle your job. Loading or unloading a truck requires brains as well as strength. Before you tackle the job, think over the difficulties for a few minutes. Estimate for example in advance the amount of space required for placing materials and decide how these should be piled.

The government of Ontario is promoting legislation at the present session for the purpose of removing the special accident risks now incurred by employers who engage blind workers. Under the proposed measure the government would assume half the liability for accident compensation with respect to the blind.

OCCUPATIONS OF INDIANS IN CANADA

THE annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs gives the following information as to the occupations followed by the Indians in the various provinces of Canada.

Ontario.—The Indians in the western and central parts of Ontario engage largely in farming. The reserves generally are well suited to this purpose and the activity of the department's field agents has resulted in a steady improvement both in the methods of operation and the results achieved. The success achieved by the returned soldiers of this province has been especially creditable and they are rapidly developing prosperous communities. During the summer months Indians find a profitable source of income as guides and canoe-men. Many are employed at various industries and trades, while railway and navigation companies employ a large number. As a rule they are excellent bushmen and many find employment in the various lumber camps. There is still an excellent market for snowshoes, canoes and moccasins, and these are usually manufactured by the other members of the community. The women also have many sources of income; some are employed as domestics; others support themselves by making baskets and fancy work. In certain districts berry-picking is an important item and furnishes considerable income.

Quebec.—In the agricultural districts of Quebec the Indians are developing a keener interest in farming operations and are making decided progress. In the Gaspé peninsula the Indians find employment in the lumber camps and mills, but on the north shore of the gulf, fishing, hunting and trapping are still the principal sources of income. In the northern part of the province lumbering is the chief pursuit. One of the principal industries of the Indians in Quebec is making baskets, and many of the Indians spend the summer months at the resorts in order to dispose of the baskets, lacrosse sticks, racquets, moccasins, etc., to the tourists. Some of them, particularly in the Saguenay district, act as guides and canoe men.

New Brunswick.—In the Northeast division of New Brunswick, the Indians are mostly engaged in fishing, hunting and trapping. Some farming is carried on, and the Indians have rather tended to increase their interest in this regard. The lumbering industry employs quite a large number and the Indians all through the eastern provinces have become very proficient in the lumber camps, on the river drives and in the mills. In the northern division there is less farming carried on, and the Indians during the summer months find employ-

ment generally as day labourers. In the Southern division they support themselves chiefly by the manufacture and sale of Indian wares.

Nova Scotia.—In Nova Scotia, the Indians follow various occupations, but, as a rule, do not confine themselves to any particular one. Many of them cultivate the land with indifferent success, but as there are exceptions in almost every case, so it is with our Indians; a few of them are succeeding very well as farmers. The majority of those living near industrial centres usually work as day labourers. Hunting, trapping and acting guides for sportmen are favourite occupations, more especially with Indians of middle age. Basket-making and the manufacture of fancy moccasins, etc., are confined mostly to women. A profitable employment among Indians in a few sections of Nova Scotia is the manufacture of hockey sticks.

Prince Edward Island.—But few of the Indians of Prince Edward Island are farmers. The principal industries are basket-making and fishing.

Manitoba.—The reserves in Manitoba suitable for extensive agriculture are mainly within the Birtle, Griswold and Portage la Prairie agencies, and generally speaking, progress has been satisfactory in recent years. In the northern agencies Indians are expert guides and canoe-men, and many find employment in this way or with the transport or fur companies. In the southern and more settled districts many of the younger people seek employment as day labourers, and owing to the high wages have been fairly prosperous. The Indian women make needle-work, baskets, etc., for which there is a ready market.

Saskatchewan.—The principal occupation of the Indians of Saskatchewan is mixed farming and stock-raising. The close supervision which the department has had over these Indians has greatly improved their methods of farming. Most of the Indians are well provided with machinery of good quality. As a rule they have good stock and suitable houses. In the outlying districts, however, hunting and trapping are still the main sources of income and will so remain until civilization encroaches upon the hunting grounds.

Alberta.—The principal occupations of the Indians of Alberta are farming and stock-raising. Almost all the reserves in the settled districts of the province have large herds of horses and cattle. In the northern parts of the province hunting and trapping are still almost the sole sources of income; there is practically no farming carried on and the

construction of steamers on the Peace and Athabasca rivers, and of the railways to Peace River Crossing and Fort McMurray, have greatly lessened the wages of the Indians with the trading companies and transports.

British Columbia.—The occupations of the Indians of British Columbia vary with their habitat. The Indians situated along the coast earn their livelihood principally by fishing. In many instances they own their own motor launches, nets and gear, while others are supplied by the various canneries. Many of the women are also employed in the canneries or in the hop fields, and earn a steady income. In the inland parts of the province some farming operations are carried on and particularly in the irrigated districts, grain, fruits of all kinds, and vegetables have been raised with success. These Indians have been making marked progress in this regard and are now well equipped with modern machinery. The Kootenay, Kamloops, Okanagan and New Westminster Indians own large herds of horses and cattle. While the Indians in the northern

and remote parts of the province still depend upon hunting and trapping for their livelihood, the agents report a marked improvement in their manner of living.

Northwest Territories.—In the Northwest Territories the Indians depend entirely upon hunting and trapping for a livelihood. A few have been induced to raise small plots of potatoes. They own no horses or cattle, transportation being almost entirely by canoe along the great waterways, or by dogs in winter. They catch and preserve large quantities of whitefish for their own use and for consumption by their dog-trains in winter.

Yukon.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the chief occupations of the Yukon Indians, and they have been fairly successful during the past year. The women also derive some revenue from the sale of moccasins and curios of various kinds, while the men are expert at making tobaggons and snowshoes. Practically no farming is carried on owing to climatic conditions, but some of the Indians cultivate patches of potatoes and other vegetables.

Pottery Industry in Saskatchewan

A recent publication of the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries of Saskatchewan ("Some Brief Notes on Saskatchewan's Industrial Development and Natural Resources," July, 1930) gives the following account of the clay products industry in the province.

"In the boom days before the war the province boasted nearly a dozen brick plants which were all successfully operating. In the years following, when building construction fell off, all but three or four of these plants ceased operation entirely, and those that continued to operate were unable to show a profit on their operations. It was at this point in the development of the clay industry that the Government decided to find out what could be done to aid the industry generally. Realizing that the province possessed exceptional clays and opportunity for developing a clay industry, a ceramic expert was brought to the province, and in co-operation with the University of Saskatchewan a clay laboratory for research work in the clay industry was established at the University of Saskatchewan. Largely due to the efforts of this ceramic expert and research work carried on the clay industry has already regained much of its previous prosperity, and has been able to branch out into new lines which have really added new industries to the province. Refractory materials are now being manufactured which are not manufactured elsewhere in

Canada and had to be imported. The beginning of a pottery industry is also growing up in the province. It is safe to say that without assistance of the Government these new industries would not have been brought into successful development in such a short time."

During February the Male Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia received a petition signed by 87 per cent of the bread wagon drivers at Victoria for the establishment of minimum rates of pay and payment for overtime work.

Reports from New Zealand at the beginning of February indicated that unemployment registrations exceeded 16,000 at that date. In pursuance of the policy of the Government that sustenance grants should not be paid without the performance of work, the Unemployment Board was preparing a rationing scheme under which a single unemployed man will have two days' work a week and a married man three days or more, according to the number of his dependants. Work will be provided and supervised by local authorities, the Unemployment Board paying the cost of wages. The Government is also preparing plans under which farmers will be assisted to undertake development work employing labour. It is hoped that these measures will make the payment of sustenance grants without work unnecessary.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Agenda of the 1931 Conference

The two items following had been inscribed some months ago on the agenda of the Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference, which opens in Geneva on May 28 next, namely:—

(1) age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations (first discussion);

(2) hours of work in coal mines (first or second discussion, according to the decision of the Conference itself).

At the meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office which was held from January 28-31 it was decided to add to the foregoing the question of the revision on two specified points of the 1919 Conference concerning the employment of women during the night. In accordance with the established rules of procedure, governments had been consulted on this last mentioned subject and in the light of their replies the Governing Body defined exactly the two respects in which the Conference should be invited to consider the amendment of the Convention, viz., the exclusion from the Convention of women employed in a supervisory capacity and the precise hours of the night during which women's work should be prohibited.

Agenda of the 1932 Conference

It was decided at the October meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office that the question of the abolition of fee-charging employment agencies should be inscribed on the agenda of the 1932 Session of the International Labour Conference. At the meeting of the Governing Body which was held from January 28-31, it was decided to place on the 1932 agenda the question also of old age, invalidity, and widows' and orphans' insurance for workers in all occupations, including agriculture, with the exception only of seamen.

Fifty-First Session of the Governing Body

The 51st Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva from January 28 to 31. Among the Government representatives in attendance was Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer in Geneva, who attended as substitute for Senator G. D. Robertson, the Canadian Minister of Labour.

The Governing Body discussed at length the report of a Committee on Unemployment and adopted a resolution which appears elsewhere in the present issue of the LABOUR

GAZETTE.. The whole subject of unemployment was discussed at considerable length and was inscribed on the agenda of the April session of the Governing Body for further attention.

The Governing Body decided to set up a technical committee on glassworks to study the organization of weekly rest in glass factories and in particular the four-shift system.

Draft regulations were presented to the Governing Body which had been proposed by the Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene for the measures to be taken against anthrax in the hides and skins industry. The International Labour Office was instructed to communicate this document to the different governments for their opinion and for a statement of the measures they would be prepared to take to give effect thereto.

A report was adopted of a committee of the Governing Body on cost of living and wages statistics, which made certain recommendations for the improvement of the methods used by the International Labour Office in this connection.

Committee on Automatic Couplings

The Committee on Automatic Couplings which had been set up by the International Labour Office last year held its second meeting in Geneva on February 2-3. After examining a report on the results of the enquiry undertaken by the International Railway Union into the question of automatic couplings (the union having appointed a special committee consisting of representatives of the railway administrations of Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Poland and Russia), the Committee unanimously adopted a resolution expressing the opinion that the adoption of a uniform and satisfactory system of automatic coupling would contribute to the prevention of accidents in countries where screw coupling is still in use, and that it seemed to be technically possible to devise such a coupling. The Committee accordingly recommended that railway administrations should construct new vehicles with a view to their adaptation to automatic coupling as soon as the investigations of the International Railway Union were sufficiently advanced.

The Committee also decided to set up a sub-committee to follow the question, and asked the International Railway Union to agree that representatives of the Committee and of the Conference on Technical Standards should be kept informed of the progress of

the investigations and the proposals made and should be present at the tests.

The sub-committee is to submit a report to the International Labour Office before January 31, 1932. This report will be distributed to all members of the Committee, and the date of the next meeting of the Committee will then be fixed by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

The Committee postponed consideration of the financial problems to a later meeting.

Australia and the Conventions

The Problem of Jurisdiction.—By letter dated December 5, 1930, the Prime Minister's Department of the Commonwealth of Australia forwarded to the International Labour Office a statement concerning the respective jurisdictions of the Commonwealth and the States in relation to the subject matter of the Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference from 1919 to 1928, as follows:—

“So far as Australia is concerned the Conventions fall into two categories, namely: (a) wholly within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth, or (b) within the jurisdiction of both the Commonwealth and the States.

The following Conventions fall wholly within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth: (1) Seamen's articles of agreement; (2) Repatriation of seamen; (3) Inspection of emigrants on board ship.

As regards the Conventions falling within the jurisdiction of both the Commonwealth and the States, a distinction is drawn between (1) Conventions which mainly concern the Commonwealth but concern the States to some extent, and (2) Conventions which mainly concern the States but concern the Commonwealth to some extent.

The following Conventions mainly concern the Commonwealth, but concern the States as regards intra-State shipping (shipping within the limits of the individual States): (4) Facilities for finding employment for seamen; (5) Minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea; (6) Unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship; (7) Minimum age for admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers; (8) Compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea.

The following Conventions mainly concern the States, but concern the Commonwealth as regards Commonwealth territories: (9) Hours of work; (10) Unemployment; (11) Employment of women before and after childbirth; (12) Employment of women during the night; (13) Minimum age for the admission

of children to industrial employment; (14) Night work of young persons; (15) Age for admission of children to employment in agriculture; (16) Rights of association and combination of agricultural workers; (17) Workmen's compensation in agriculture; (18) White lead in paint; (19) Weekly rest in industrial undertakings; (20) Workmen's compensation for accidents; (21) Workmen's compensation for occupational diseases; (22) Equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents; (23) Night work in bakeries; (24) Sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants; (25) Sickness insurance for agricultural workers; (26) Creation of minimum wage fixing machinery.

Activities during 1930

During 1930 the International Labour Organization extended the scope of its protective action to two new categories of workers in different parts of the world, numbering tens of millions of persons of both sexes employed in commerce and offices on the one hand, and as colonial workers on the other. The Draft Convention concerning hours of work of salaried employees adopted at the Fourteenth Session of the International Labour Conference in 1930 was carried by a sufficient majority to justify the hope that the State Members will ratify rapidly and thereby secure for workers in commerce and offices the benefit of the eight-hour day in places where it has not already been granted. The Draft Convention on forced or compulsory labour of natives in colonies did not win the absolutely unanimous support of the colonial powers. The difference of view was, however, rather on points of practical application than on the principle of the condemnation of forced labour and by now some even of the countries that did not vote for the Convention have sought inspiration in its clauses for the regulation of compulsory labour in their colonies.

Cost of Living and Real Wages

It is announced by the International Labour Office that the results of the enquiry which has been made by the Office at the request of the Ford Motor Company into the cost of living and real wages in certain industrial centres in Europe, as compared with Detroit, will be available very shortly.

Establishment of Labour Office in Egypt

A decree has been issued by the Egyptian Government providing for the establishment of a labour office to be entrusted with the supervision of the enforcement of existing labour laws and regulations, the systematic

study of labour conditions and problems and the drafting of future labour legislation. The creation of this office represents the first tangible outcome of the work of a committee which was appointed by the Government three years ago to prepare a new and comprehensive labour code covering the whole range of conditions of employment—regulation of wages, hours, safety, workmen's compensation, conciliation and arbitration, freedom of association, protection of women and children, and the rest. Although Egypt is not yet a member of the League of Nations or of the International Labour Organization, the Egyptian authorities took advantage of the knowledge and experience of the technical services of the International Labour Office on many of these questions, and the resources of the Office were readily placed at their disposal.

International Conference on Silicosis

The International Labour Office has just published a report of the proceedings and discussions of the International Conference on Silicosis which was held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in the month of August last. Reference was made to the proceedings of this Conference in the September and October, 1930, issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

It is announced that Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., of Toronto, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, has been appointed as an expert on the subject of workmen's compensation on the committee of the International Labour Office (League of Nations), Geneva, on Social Insurance.

THE SOVIET "FIVE YEAR PLAN"

THE *Economist* (London) in its issue of February 7, contains an article entitled "Progress of the U.S.S.R.," showing the results in a number of industries of the working of the "Five Year Plan" during its first and second years, and of the developments that are projected for 1931, the third year of the Plan.

"Since its inception," the *Economist* states, "the Piatiletka (the Five Year Plan) has seen two major changes. The first occurred in the autumn of 1929, when it was decided, in view of the unexpectedly high level of achievement, to revise all estimates in an upward direction. The second took place last September, when it was resolved that henceforth the economic year should be identified with the calendar year, instead of being reckoned from the beginning of October to the end of the following September.

"The official output figures of Soviet industry for the year to September 30th last show that, while the original estimates of the Piatiletka have in most cases been exceeded by a wide margin, the revised estimates have been realized only in isolated instances. The gross output of all State industry, valued in roubles at 1926-7 prices, is stated to have exceeded that of the plan's first year by 25 per cent, while for the two years combined, output amounted to 30,500 million roubles, compared with 29,300 million roubles provided for in the original estimates. In general, the heavy industries, upon which the greatest efforts were concentrated in 1930, record the most outstanding successes.

"The production of consumers' goods was less satisfactory, partly as a result of comparative neglect and partly owing to a lack of raw materials.

"In agriculture, progress was fairly general. The total area under cultivation in 1930 amounted to 127.7 million hectares, compared with 118 million hectares in 1929, while the grain harvest totalled 86.5 million tons, against 71.7 million tons in 1929, an increase of 20.6 per cent.

"A part of the admitted hardships which the Russian people are enduring is attributable to the fact that the country is living for the future. Immense sums have been applied to capital investments and new construction during the last two years. Whereas during the three years which preceded the inauguration of the Piatiletka new construction formed only 18 per cent of the total amount of capital works, in the Five-Year Plan it amounts to 54 per cent, or, if house-building is included, to 61 per cent of the whole.

"In the field of foreign trade, the second year of the plan brought considerable expansion. Exports from U.S.S.R. in 1929-30 totalled 1,002 million roubles, against 878 millions in 1928-9, a large proportion being represented by wheat, oil, and timbers.

"As regards the condition of the workers, the Soviet Government claims that equally concrete achievements stand to its credit. The average wage paid to workers engaged in State industry has increased, in roubles, by 12.1 per cent in two years. No satisfactory figures have been given, however, to show what is the real buying power of these wages.

"According to the estimates for 1931, it seems that the greatest attention is to be devoted to the coal and metallurgical industries, and to oil."

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JANUARY, 1930

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on February 1 was 7,431, their employees numbering 904,315 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for January was 1,866, having an aggregate

membership of 210,402 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 67 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

(1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of February, 1931, as Reported by Employers

Employment at the beginning of February showed a further decrease, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,431 firms whose payrolls aggregated 904,315 persons, compared with 913,080 on January 1. The Index, based on the 1926 average as 100, declined from 101.7 in the preceding month to 100.7 on February 1, while in the same date in 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 111.6, 110.5, 102.0, 96.6, 91.8, 87.1, 91.7, 90.6, 79.9 and 91.2 respectively. These figures show that although the number employed by the reporting firms on the date under review was less than at the beginning of February in the preceding three years, it was nevertheless greater than in any earlier year since 1921.

Important recovery was shown in manufacturing, especially of textile and iron and steel products, while improvement was also reported in railway construction and in shipping and stevedoring. On the other hand, important declines were noted in highway and building construction, in trade, mining and logging. In many cases, these contractions were of a seasonal character.

Employment by Economic Areas

Reductions were recorded in all provinces except Ontario, where the tendency was upward.

Maritime Provinces.—Construction reported especially heavy losses in the Maritime Provinces, but decreases were also indicated in logging, mining, communications and trade. On the other hand, improvement was shown

in manufacturing, particularly in textile and iron and steel factories. Statistics were received from 542 firms, employing 74,991 workers, compared with 81,062 at the beginning of January. Smaller losses had been indicated on the same date in 1930, and the index then was slightly higher.

Quebec.—Increases in manufacturing (notably of textile and iron and steel products), in transportation and railway construction were offset by reductions in logging, mining, building and highway construction and trade. The working forces of the 1,700 co-operating employers aggregated 259,188 persons, as against 260,137 in their last report. A small advance had been indicated on February 1, 1930, when the index was higher.

Ontario.—Considerable gains were made in manufacturing notably in the iron and steel, textile and lumber divisions. Construction also reported heightened activity, while there were seasonal reductions in trade and transportation, and logging and communication also released some employees. According to data received from 3,434 firms, their staffs rose from 367,530 at the beginning of January, to 372,910 on the date under review. This advance involved a larger number of workers than that indicated on February 1, 1930, but the index was then, however, much higher than on the date under review.

Prairie Provinces.—Employment in the Prairie Provinces has shown a contraction at the beginning of February in most years of the record, but the falling-off reported by the

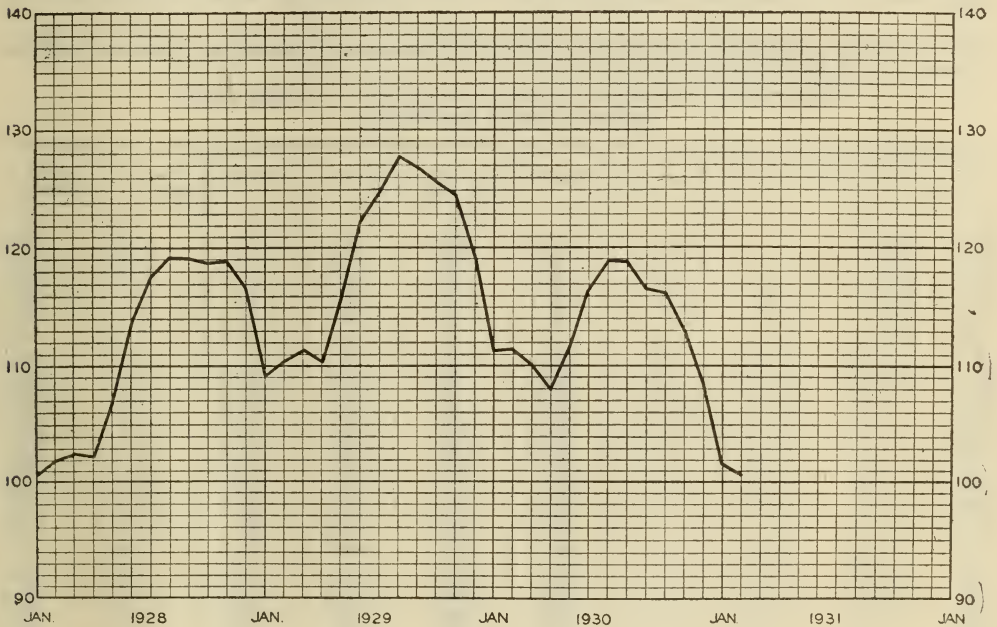
firms making returns on February 1, 1931, involved a larger proportion of the aggregate payroll than has been the case in the last few years. The index was lower than on the same date in 1930. Statements were tabulated from 1,102 employers, whose staffs declined by 6,666 persons to 121,873 on February 1. Logging was more active, and railway construction also showed improvement, but manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, highway construction and trade reported considerable curtailment.

Quebec City, Toronto and Winnipeg reported reductions.

Montreal.—Manufactures showed substantial recovery, especially in the iron and steel and textile groups, and transportation was also busier, but heavy seasonal losses were indicated in trade and building construction. On the whole, however, there was a small increase in Montreal, according to the data received from 955 firms employing 136,204 workers, as compared with 135,648 in the preceding month.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



British Columbia.—There was a moderate contraction in employment at the beginning of February; this took place mainly in the highway construction and service groups, while manufacturing and building and railway construction were rather busier. The working forces of the 744 reporting firms aggregated 75,353, a decrease of 459 persons as compared with their January 1 staffs. A slight improvement had been indicated on February 1, 1930, and the index was then a few points higher.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

Employment by Cities

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, while

This gain was less than that recorded on February 1, 1930, when the index was higher.

Quebec.—Returns tabulated from 121 employers in Quebec City showed that they had reduced their staffs by 635 persons to 12,402 at the beginning of February. Manufacturers reported curtailment in personnel, and trade and construction were seasonally slacker. The index was higher than on the corresponding date of last year, when employment had shown a greater reduction.

Toronto.—Heavy seasonal losses took place in trade and construction, and transportation were also slacker, but there were important gains in manufacturing, especially of textile products. The result was a decrease of 494 in the number employed by the 1,067 co-oper-

ating firms, who had 118,491 employees. Although a larger decrease had been indicated on February 1 of a year ago, the index was then higher than on the date under review.

Ottawa.—Manufacturing was rather busier, and improvement was also noted in highway construction, while trade and building were seasonally quiet; 152 employers in Ottawa had 13,154 workers, or 79 more than on January 1. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of February, 1930, despite the fact that general losses had then been indicated.

Hamilton.—Employment in Hamilton showed an increase, mainly in city construction work, although manufacturing was also slightly busier. Statistics were tabulated from

227 firms employing 32,890 persons, compared with 32,121 in the preceding month. The index was many points lower than on February 1 of a year ago, although curtailment had then been reported.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.—Considerable recovery, chiefly in automobile plants, was indicated in the Border Cities, where 927 workers were taken on by the 138 co-operating employers, whose staffs aggregated 12,014. Employment was not so active as on the same date of 1930, when larger gains had been noted.

Winnipeg.—The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in trade and communications, while manufactures were

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I, INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1921.....	91.2	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4
Feb. 1, 1922.....	79.9	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8
Feb. 1, 1923.....	90.6	101.4	83.6	95.9	90.9	78.4
Feb. 1, 1924.....	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Feb. 1, 1925.....	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Feb. 1, 1926.....	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Feb. 1, 1927.....	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1.....	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
April 1.....	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1.....	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1.....	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1.....	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1.....	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1.....	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1.....	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1.....	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1.....	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1.....	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
April 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Feb. 1, 1931.....	100.0	8.3	28.7	41.2	13.5	8.3

busier. Returns were compiled from 360 firms with 29,554 employees, compared with 30,047 in the preceding month. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of February of last year, although greater curtailment had then been noted.

Vancouver.—The manufacturing, transportation and construction industries reported recovery, but trade and services were slacker. The 303 reporting firms employed 30,899 persons as against 30,643 on January 1. The index was slightly higher than on the same date in 1930, when greater improvement had been reported.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table II.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCIAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR, 1926=100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1922.....	74.6		90.4				86.1	76.8
Feb. 1, 1923.....	87.3		95.9	101.9	85.8		91.1	74.3
Feb. 1, 1924.....	88.2		93.6	95.5	88.7		86.7	78.9
Feb. 1, 1925.....	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4		86.2	84.3
Feb. 1, 1926.....	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.7	91.9	94.7
Feb. 1, 1927.....	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	93.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Jan. 1, 1928.....	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1.....	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1.....	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
April 1.....	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1.....	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1.....	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1.....	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1.....	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1.....	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1.....	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1.....	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1.....	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
April 1.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1.....	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1.....	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
April 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Relative Weight of employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1931....	15.1	1.4	13.1	1.5	3.6	1.3	3.3	3.4

Manufacturing

The revival in manufacturing was not so marked as on February 1, 1930, when the index was higher than on the date under review. Statements were tabulated from 4,526 manufacturers employing 467,106 operatives, compared with 456,173 in the preceding month. The most noteworthy recovery took place in the iron and steel and textiles industries, but the lumber, leather and non-ferrous metal divisions also registered important gains, while there were losses in animal food, pulp and paper, rubber, building material, electric current, and non-metallic mineral factories.

Animal Products—Edible.—There was a further decline in employment in this group at the beginning of February; the reduction in-

volved fewer workers than that noted on the corresponding date last year, but the index was then a few points higher. Statements were tabulated from 192 firms employing 16,315 workers, as compared with 16,595 in the preceding month. Meat-preserving plants reported the greatest losses.

Leather and Products.—Employment in boot and shoe factories showed a large increase, but the situation was not so favourable as on the corresponding date of a year ago when similar gains were noted. A com-

bined working force of 13,957 persons reported by the 185 co-operating manufacturers, who had 13,166 employees at the beginning of January. Most of the advance took place in Quebec and Ontario.

Lumber and Products.—Considerable improvement was indicated in sawmills and in furniture, container, vehicle and other lumber-using factories; 1,717 workers were taken on by the 755 firms making returns, who had 36,536 on their staffs. This increase was rather larger than that registered at the begin-

TABLE III—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100)

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

	All industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
1921									
Feb. 1.....	91.2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8
1922									
Feb. 1.....	79.9	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.6	49.0	76.6	89.6
1923									
Feb. 1.....	90.6	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0
1924									
Feb. 1.....	91.7	91.9	175.1	108.8	89.3	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5
1925									
Feb. 1.....	87.1	85.8	156.7	97.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5
1926									
Feb. 1.....	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
1927									
Feb. 1.....	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
1928									
Jan. 1.....	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.8	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1.....	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
April 1.....	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1.....	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.6	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1.....	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1.....	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1.....	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1.....	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1.....	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1.....	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
1929									
Jan. 1.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
April 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.5	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.0	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.3	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
1930									
Jan. 1.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	83.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
April 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	162.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.0	134.8
1931									
Jan. 1.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Relative weight of employ- ment by industries as at Feb. 1, 1931.....									
	100.0	51.7	3.0	5.5	3.1	12.0	12.8	2.3	9.6

ning of February, 1930, when employment was, however, in greater volume. The gains in Ontario were most extensive.

Musical Instruments.—There was a further curtailment in employment in musical instrument works, 37 of which reduced their pay-rolls from 1,666 persons on January 1 to 1,492 on February 1. Practically all the decrease

was in Quebec. Larger contractions were noted on February 1, 1930, but the index number then was much higher.

Plant Products, Edible.—There was very little general change in the vegetable food group, according to the 389 reporting establishments, which employed 27,287 workers. Canners showed further seasonal declines, and

TABLE IV—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	Feb. 1 1931	Jan. 1 1931	Feb. 1 1930	Feb. 1 1929	Feb. 1 1928	Feb. 1 1927	Feb. 1 1926
<i>Manufacturing</i>	51.7	96.1	93.7	110.2	112.8	102.3	98.2	93.0
Animal products—edible.....	1.8	94.2	95.5	101.5	105.1	97.3	92.8	87.1
Fur and products.....	0.2	86.5	88.2	73.8	80.0	89.4	89.3	91.7
Leather and products.....	1.5	77.7	73.8	93.0	92.3	106.4	104.9	96.8
Lumber and products.....	4.0	70.6	66.8	86.3	87.6	86.1	81.9	81.1
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.9	52.8	50.7	70.5	71.0	73.5	70.8	72.7
Furniture.....	1.0	104.8	98.3	118.0	121.9	113.3	102.8	96.7
Other lumber products.....	1.1	96.8	90.1	109.0	111.6	105.2	101.3	95.8
Musical instruments.....	0.2	51.0	56.9	72.0	102.5	97.8	99.6	85.4
Plant products—edible.....	3.0	95.9	95.5	101.6	97.2	92.1	92.4	92.7
Pulp and paper products.....	6.5	97.4	98.7	109.6	109.6	107.7	101.1	95.2
Pulp and paper.....	2.8	85.0	87.0	102.4	104.7	107.8	99.1	90.6
Paper products.....	0.8	96.6	98.0	109.5	110.4	105.3	101.2	95.9
Printing and publishing.....	2.9	114.4	114.6	119.1	116.3	108.9	104.0	101.4
Rubber products.....	1.5	104.3	106.3	128.9	138.9	118.6	108.5	104.3
Textile products.....	8.9	99.7	93.6	103.5	107.5	105.7	101.8	98.6
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.2	102.2	99.0	98.1	109.1	111.1	103.6	100.1
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.8	104.9	99.9	110.0	110.7	99.6	101.2	94.6
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	98.3	88.3	106.0	102.3	101.1	100.4	99.2
Other textile products.....	1.0	87.6	82.5	102.1	109.4	111.7	102.1	100.1
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.6	117.2	116.7	130.1	127.3	118.3	105.1	92.0
Tobacco.....	0.9	104.3	101.6	123.1	120.3	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	0.7	137.2	139.9	141.3	138.3	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.1	120.8	108.9	198.3	151.0	138.9	102.9	103.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	0.9	114.2	113.8	120.8	112.8	108.5	100.7	96.2
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.0	91.6	95.2	110.0	109.6	96.3	89.8	75.7
Electric current.....	1.6	121.1	124.7	126.4	115.6	107.2	96.6	94.1
Electrical apparatus.....	1.7	143.2	143.5	161.1	130.3	108.4	108.0	93.8
Iron and steel products.....	13.4	93.0	88.7	115.5	126.5	101.7	99.8	93.6
Crude, rolled and forged products.	1.4	102.5	93.2	129.5	134.7	108.6	99.6	92.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)...	1.3	105.0	105.2	129.0	127.1	114.1	104.4	95.5
Agricultural implements.....	0.4	43.9	47.6	92.1	121.1	99.4	169.9	90.0
Land vehicles.....	6.2	94.1	88.2	109.7	126.9	96.4	96.5	94.3
Automobiles and parts.....	1.4	87.9	69.7	125.1	177.7	96.4	99.1	87.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing...	0.4	97.8	94.4	135.6	105.2	99.0	114.5	97.4
Heating appliances.....	0.4	79.0	70.6	104.9	118.5	91.7	92.2	92.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)...	0.9	132.4	126.2	174.3	167.6	126.9	99.6	89.5
Foundry and machine shops products.	0.5	89.9	87.7	111.4	132.0	96.6	100.9	96.2
Other iron and steel products.....	1.9	89.1	87.5	108.4	111.6	104.1	100.9	92.2
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2.0	115.7	112.7	133.9	128.0	113.9	104.4	91.0
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.3	121.5	124.9	145.1	126.1	102.8	96.6	96.2
Miscellaneous.....	0.5	104.3	103.2	105.8	108.9	95.8	103.3	95.5
<i>Logging</i>	3.0	102.2	107.6	209.8	178.3	169.5	149.1	145.5
<i>Mining</i>	5.5	111.6	114.4	123.0	117.8	113.2	104.0	98.4
Coal.....	3.0	104.1	106.9	114.4	113.7	113.6	107.9	101.7
Metallic ores.....	1.8	136.0	136.3	148.9	128.3	120.7	102.8	4.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).	0.7	98.7	105.4	111.9	115.4	99.9	91.6	90.9
<i>Communications</i>	3.1	106.6	110.6	120.7	110.9	100.9	99.1	95.1
Telegraphs.....	0.6	102.8	108.3	116.8	108.1	98.1	95.5	88.0
Telephones.....	2.5	107.5	111.1	121.8	111.7	101.7	100.3	97.0
<i>Transportation</i>	12.0	94.0	95.9	98.2	101.6	98.8	95.4	93.4
Street railways and cartage.....	2.6	118.6	117.7	122.8	114.4	105.6	97.8	95.9
Steam railways.....	8.0	91.5	95.2	97.0	102.6	101.7	98.3	96.1
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.4	75.4	73.3	70.7	78.6	73.5	77.1	76.1
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i>	12.8	104.5	110.7	88.0	79.3	75.6	67.6	61.0
Building.....	4.0	91.0	96.0	114.9	93.0	84.6	82.9	69.5
Highway.....	5.3	149.8	172.4	55.9	43.0	54.0	30.3	30.5
Railway.....	3.5	80.9	75.1	75.5	79.9	74.9	68.9	65.4
<i>Services</i>	2.3	122.2	123.2	125.2	117.3	105.8	95.9	90.1
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.3	121.4	122.2	125.9	113.2	99.6	92.0	88.1
Professional.....	0.2	128.7	121.6	120.4	118.5	113.8	96.6	96.5
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.8	121.5	125.5	125.6	123.4	112.0	101.4	90.7
<i>Trade</i>	9.6	123.1	132.9	124.6	119.7	110.0	102.2	97.4
Retail.....	6.9	128.7	142.3	129.7	124.5	112.5	103.7	96.9
Wholesale.....	2.7	110.8	112.2	113.0	109.4	105.3	99.2	98.6
<i>All Industries</i>	100.0	100.7	101.7	111.6	110.5	102.0	96.6	91.8

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

flour and cereal, sugar and syrup factories also released employees, but improvement was noted in some other branches, notably in bread and biscuit factories. Activity on February 1 last year was greater, general gains having then been recorded.

Pulp and Paper.—Contractions were indicated in pulp and paper mills, while printing and publishing and paper-using factories were also quieter. The index was lower than on February 1, 1930, when losses had also been indicated. Data were received from 543 employers of 58,405 workers, as against 59,104 at the beginning of January. Most of the reduction took place in Quebec.

Rubber Products.—A further decrease was shown in rubber factories, 42 of which released 255 employees from their payrolls, bringing them to 13,302 at the beginning of February. Employment was not so brisk as on the same date in 1930, when the tendency was upward.

Textile Products.—The advance in employment in the co-operating factories was larger than on February 1, 1930, but activity then was rather greater than on the date under review. Silk, woollen, headwear, garment and personal furnishing and hosiery and knitting establishments registered important increases in personnel. The working force of the 717 co-operating firms aggregated 80,725 persons, as compared with 75,993 in their last report. Ontario and Quebec showed particularly noteworthy improvement.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—A small gain was recorded in this group, in which employment was in less volume than on February 1 a year ago. Returns were tabulated from 147 manufacturers with 14,907 employees, or 39 more than in the preceding month.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Statements were compiled from 126 firms in this group, whose staffs aggregated 7,709, as compared with 7,670 at the beginning of January. Employment was not so active as in the winter of 1930.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—There was a further seasonal decrease in this group on the date under review, according to 154 manufacturers, whose labour forces included 9,407 workers, or 400 less than in the preceding month. Employment was slacker than on February 1, 1930, although larger losses were then indicated.

Electric Current.—Continued curtailment was reported in electric current plants at the beginning of February, when the 93 co-operating manufactures reported 14,727 employees, compared with 15,155 at the beginning of January. Activity was less than on February 1 last year.

Electrical Appliances.—Employment in electrical appliance works showed a slight recession, and the situation was not so good as on the same date a year ago. Data were received from 69 establishments, employing 15,573 operatives, as against 15,591 on January 1, 1931.

Iron and Steel Products.—There were large increases in employment in iron and steel factories, the recovery being most noteworthy in vehicles and rolling mills, while agricultural implement factories were slacker. The improvement in Ontario and Quebec was most pronounced, but the trend was generally upward. Statistics were tabulated from 736 firms, whose staffs stood at 120,736, compared with 114,943 on January 1. The index was lower than on the corresponding date last year, when greater advances had been indicated.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Lead, tin, zinc and copper and precious metal works recorded heightened activity, but smelting and refining was slacker. The general gain was less than as on February 1, 1930, when the index was several points higher. The working forces of the 120 co-operating manufacturers included 17,824 employees, or 412 more than at the beginning of January. The increase took place largely in Ontario and Quebec.

Mineral Products.—Eighty-five establishments in the mineral products group reported 11,801 workers, as compared with 12,161 in the preceding month. Activity was generally less than in the winter of 1930.

Logging

Contractions were recorded in logging operations at the beginning of February; the decrease compared unfavourably with the gain noted on the same date in 1930, when the index was many points higher. Statements were received from 223 operators employing 27,488 workers, as against 29,030 on January 1. The trend of employment was downward in all except the Prairie Provinces.

Mining

Coal and other non-metallic minerals afforded decreased employment, and metallic ore mines were also rather slacker. On the whole, there was a decline of 1,286 persons in the forces of the operators furnishing returns, who numbered 223. Their staffs aggregated 49,952 employees, of whom 27,582 were engaged in the mining of coal, 15,928 in metallic ores and 6,442 in non-metallic minerals, other than coal. Activity had increased on February 1, 1930, when the index was several points higher than on the date under review.

Communications

The working force of the companies and branches reporting stood at 27,555 persons, compared with 28,663 in the preceding month, most of the reduction taking place on telephones. The number employed was not so great as on the same date in 1930, although the losses then recorded had been larger.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—There was an upward trend in employment in this division on February 1, but the index was lower than in the winter of 1930. The 154 co-operating employers had 24,038 persons on their payrolls, or 147 more than in the preceding month. Quebec registered increases, but there were reductions in the other provinces.

Steam Railway.—Seasonal contractions involving a larger number of workers than on February 1 a year ago, were noted in steam railway operation, in which employment was at a lower level than in the last few years of the record. Returns were compiled from 106 companies and branches in this group, whose staffs aggregated 71,949 persons, as compared with 74,834 on January 1. There were large decreases in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Employment in water transportation showed an increase, contrasting with the declines usually recorded at the beginning of February; 78 employers added 490 workers to their payrolls, bringing them to 12,508 on the date under review. There were gains in the Eastern Provinces and British Columbia.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Employment in building construction decreased on February 1, as is customary during the winter. The index was lower than at the beginning of February of 1930. Statistics were received from 702 contractors, with 35,847 persons in their employ, as against 37,804 on January 1. The greatest contractions were in Quebec, while improvement was noted in Ontario and British Columbia.

Highway.—The number of persons employed by 256 firms in the highway construction and

maintenance group was 48,321 or 6,905 less than in the preceding month. The seasonal losses in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces were especially pronounced, while increases were shown in Ontario. Employment in this group was in greater volume than on February 1 in any previous year on record, due to the public unemployment relief works undertaken throughout the Dominion.

Railway.—Considerable improvement was noted in railway construction and maintenance, contrasting with the decline reported on the same date of 1930, when the index was lower. Statements were tabulated from 47 employers in this group, with 31,803 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 29,554 in the last report. Increases in personnel were registered in all provinces, those in Quebec being greatest.

Services

Employment in services was not so active as in the preceding month; 250 establishments reported 21,228 employees, or 95 less than on January 1. The index was a few points lower than on February 1 of last year, when improvement was noted in this group.

Trade

Following the usual activity at the Christmas and holiday season, there was a considerable falling-off in the number employed in trade on February 1. The losses were on a slightly larger scale than those noted on the same date in 1930, and the index of employment stood at 123.1, compared with 124.6 on February 1 last year. The 798 trading establishments furnishing data reduced their payrolls from 93,321 employees on January 1, to 86,520 at the beginning of February. There were general decreases, mainly in retail stores, but wholesalers were also slacker.

Index number of employment by tables. economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on February 1, 1931.

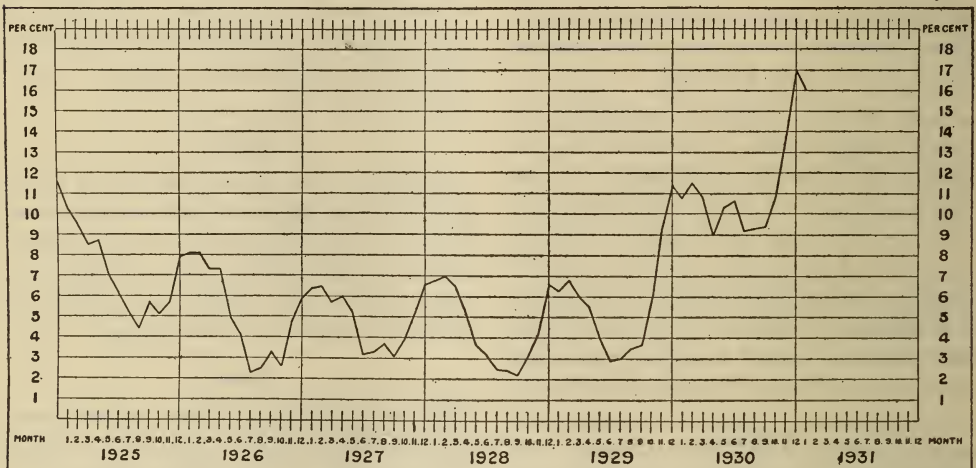
(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of January, 1931

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

in December, the tendency, however, being toward greater activity. In all other provinces a lower level of employment was maintained, but the recessions indicated were slight. Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan unions all reported marked reductions in available work from January, 1930, and in Alberta and British Columbia moderate curtailment of activity was evident. Nova Scotia unions, on the other hand, reported nominal improvement in conditions.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



Some slight reaction from the steady decline in activity which has been indicated by local trade unions during the past few months was shown at the close of January, the 1,866 labour organizations from which reports were tabulated with 210,402 members, indicating 16.0 per cent of idleness contrasted with 17.0 per cent in December. Unemployment was, however, substantially greater than in January, 1930, when 10.8 per cent of the members reported were without work. The determining factor in the better conditions which prevailed during January from the preceding month was the improvement manifest in the province of Quebec, due largely to marked employment gains in the garment trades of Montreal, where operations were resumed in a number of factories. In addition, iron and steel workers and building tradesmen in the same province contributed, though in much lesser degree, to the total employment expansion. The Nova Scotia situation was much the same as

Island. During January, Montreal unions registered important gains in the employment volume afforded from the previous month due particularly to the commencement of operations in the majority of garment factories. A large number of workers in these factories, however, were reported as employed part time only, and activity in Montreal still remained at a rather low level. In Vancouver, also, unemployment eased off slightly during January. Regina unions reported a large increase in idle members from December, and in Saint John also employment showed noteworthy curtailment. Minor declines in activity were reflected by Toronto, Edmonton, Winnipeg, and Halifax unions. Edmonton unions alone indicated a more favourable situation than in January a year ago, the improvement, however, being but nominal while of the contractions in the remaining cities, those recorded by Toronto and Saint John were quite pronounced.

From the chart which accompanies this article it will be seen that the curve of unemployment at the end of January followed a course contrary to that of the last few months and extended in a downward direction. The divergence from December, however, was very slight. The curve rested considerably above the level indicated at the end of January, 1930, showing that unemployment was in greater prevalence during the month under review.

A substantially improved situation as compared with the previous month, was shown by unions in the manufacturing industries during January, the 499 unions from which reports were tabulated with 57,341 members indicating 12.0 per cent of idleness compared with 17.7 per cent in December. Better conditions in the garment trades of Quebec accounted to a large extent for this favourable situation, and contributory gains, though involving fewer workers, were indicated by iron and steel, wood, hat and cap, leather, jewellery and unclassified workers, papermakers, printing tradesmen and metal polishers. On the other hand, heavy declines in activity were recorded by cigar makers and reductions on a smaller scale by textile, fur and glass workers compared with the situation in the manufacturing industries in January, 1930, when 8.8 per cent of the members reported were idle, the majority of trades indicated a lower level of activity during the month under review, the reductions in the garment trades covering the greatest number of workers. Considerable improvement was shown by unclassified workers from January a year ago and among fur, textile and hat and cap workers, the employment trend was upward.

Returns tabulated from 53 unions of coal miners at the end of January with a total membership of 19,587 persons indicated 1,087, or a percentage of 5.5 idle, contrasted with 5.4 per cent of unemployment in December and with 4.2 per cent at the close of January, 1930. Inactivity in the Alberta mines was responsible for the slight increase in idleness shown over December while in Nova Scotia a fractional employment gain was recorded and in British Columbia adequate work was provided for all members reported. Alberta unions were also a large factor in the less favourable situation shown in comparison with January, 1930, though in Nova Scotia also activity was very slightly reduced. In British Columbia, as in the previous comparison, all members were reported busy.

Quietness still prevailed in the building and construction trades, the unemployment volume at the end of January being slightly in excess of that indicated in December. Returns for the month reviewed were received from a total of 256 unions of building tradesmen with a

combined membership of 30,994 persons, 14,331 of whom or a percentage of 46.2 were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 44.5 per cent in December. Extensive employment losses were reported from January, 1930, when 30.6 per cent of the members reported were without work. A large drop from December in the volume of work afforded was shown by steam shovel and dredgemen and bridge and structural iron workers, who together formed but a small share of the total membership for the group. Also among painters, decorators and paper hangers and tile layers, lathers and roofers, noteworthy curtailment of activity was evident, and employment for granite and stone cutters, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and carpenters and joiners declined. On the other hand, hod carriers and building labour-

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

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.3
Average 1925	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	4.5	5.7	7.0
Average 1926	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Jan., 1919	1.3	0.8	3.9	4.6	3.6	5.7	2.0	5.1	3.9
Jan., 1920	2.7	4.0	3.4	2.7	4.5	4.9	4.0	11.8	4.0
Jan., 1921	5.9	8.1	13.3	14.2	8.8	10.1	9.7	21.6	13.1
Jan., 1922	18.4	8.6	14.7	11.1	19.8	13.3	9.5	22.7	13.9
Jan., 1923	3.4	5.0	6.0	6.7	12.8	5.7	8.5	16.6	7.8
Jan., 1924	9.5	3.0	9.0	7.5	7.3	5.3	5.3	6.4	7.5
Jan., 1925	9.2	5.4	14.1	9.2	12.8	4.5	8.1	7.0	10.2
Jan., 1926	17.8	2.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	5.6	4.2	6.9	8.1
Jan., 1927	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Jan., 1928	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	9.1	6.8
Jan., 1929	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Feb., 1929	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.8
Mar., 1929	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
April, 1929	6.0	1.3	9.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	4.3	6.0	5.5
May, 1929	3.9	5.6	8.8	2.6	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.3	4.0
June, 1929	3.3	1.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	2.6	2.9
July, 1929	2.0	8.4	4.8	2.2	3.1	1.8	2.7	2.7	3.0
Aug., 1929	2.2	8.4	4.6	2.5	2.5	1.8	5.7	3.9	3.5
Sept., 1929	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.1	4.7	2.5	6.1	4.5	3.7
Oct., 1929	2.3	2.3	7.8	4.4	9.3	4.0	7.2	6.9	6.0
Nov., 1929	5.1	3.0	13.6	6.3	10.5	8.8	10.8	9.8	9.3
Dec., 1929	5.2	2.4	14.5	9.7	12.8	13.0	13.9	11.5	11.4
Jan., 1930	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb., 1930	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar., 1930	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
April, 1930	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May, 1930	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June, 1930	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.9	14.3	8.4	10.6
July, 1930	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.8	9.2
Aug., 1930	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Sept., 1930	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct., 1930	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Nov., 1930	4.4	5.1	10.2	13.9	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Dec., 1930	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.8	16.8	17.0
Jan., 1931	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0

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

Months	All occupations																														
	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garmen workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous
1910	50.5	24.2	1.5	3.3	7.7	2.2	2.2	1.3	10.9	5.6	11.5	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.8	0	5.9	16.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	2.4	2.1	3.7	3.2	3.9
1920	24.2	15.5	5.2	2.9	7.7	1.1	1.1	3.4	4.4	7.7	2.1	1.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	0	2.3	16.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	2.4	2.1	3.7	3.2	3.9
1921	24.2	15.5	5.2	2.9	7.7	1.1	1.1	3.4	4.4	7.7	2.1	1.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	0	2.3	16.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	2.4	2.1	3.7	3.2	3.9
1922	24.2	15.5	5.2	2.9	7.7	1.1	1.1	3.4	4.4	7.7	2.1	1.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	0	2.3	16.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	2.4	2.1	3.7	3.2	3.9
1923	24.2	15.5	5.2	2.9	7.7	1.1	1.1	3.4	4.4	7.7	2.1	1.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	0	2.3	16.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	2.4	2.1	3.7	3.2	3.9
1924	24.2	15.5	5.2	2.9	7.7	1.1	1.1	3.4	4.4	7.7	2.1	1.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	0	2.3	16.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	2.4	2.1	3.7	3.2	3.9
1925	24.2	15.5	5.2	2.9	7.7	1.1	1.1	3.4	4.4	7.7	2.1	1.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	0	2.3	16.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	2.4	2.1	3.7	3.2	3.9
1926	24.2	15.5	5.2	2.9	7.7	1.1	1.1	3.4	4.4	7.7	2.1	1.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	0	2.3	16.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	2.4	2.1	3.7	3.2	3.9
1927	24.2	15.5	5.2	2.9	7.7	1.1	1.1	3.4	4.4	7.7	2.1	1.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	0	2.3	16.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	2.4	2.1	3.7	3.2	3.9
1928	24.2	15.5	5.2	2.9	7.7	1.1	1.1	3.4	4.4	7.7	2.1	1.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	0	2.3	16.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	2.4	2.1	3.7	3.2	3.9
1929	24.2	15.5	5.2	2.9	7.7	1.1	1.1	3.4	4.4	7.7	2.1	1.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	0	2.3	16.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	2.4	2.1	3.7	3.2	3.9
1930	24.2	15.5	5.2	2.9	7.7	1.1	1.1	3.4	4.4	7.7	2.1	1.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	0	2.3	16.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	2.4	2.1	3.7	3.2	3.9
1931	24.2	15.5	5.2	2.9	7.7	1.1	1.1	3.4	4.4	7.7	2.1	1.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	0	2.3	16.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	2.4	2.1	3.7	3.2	3.9

ers, plumbers and steamfitters and electrical workers reported a somewhat greater volume of activity than in December. A small advance in employment was indicated by electrical workers from January a year ago but in all other trades the situation was adverse, especially noteworthy contractions being reported by bricklayers, masons and plasterers and carpenters and joiners.

Only a slight variation from the previous month in the unemployment volume was recorded during January in the transportation industries, the percentage of unemployment rising from 10.6 in December to 11.0 at the close of the month reviewed. The January percentage was based on the returns tabulated from 794 unions of transportation workers covering 72,864 members. Steam railway employees, whose returns included over 82 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, indicated a fractional unemployment gain from December, as did street and electric railway employees; and among teamsters and chauffeurs activity was also at a lower level. Some lessening of the unemployment volume, however, was reported by navigation workers. Steam railway employees accounted to a large extent for the unfavourable situation shown in the transportation industries from January, 1930, when 7.3 per cent of the members reported in the group as a whole, were without work and among street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs some employment cessation was noted. Navigation workers were afforded about the same volume of activity as in January a year ago.

Each month a separate compilation is made of unemployment affecting longshore workers owing to the casual nature of their employment. During January 15 associations of these workers made returns with a membership covering 7,141 persons, 24.0 per cent of whom were reported idle on the last day of the month contrasted with 16.0 per cent in December and with 10.8 per cent in January, 1930.

Retail clerks at the end of January with 5 unions reporting 1,238 members, indicated 3.4 per cent of the members out of work compared with .2 per cent in December and with a fully engaged situation in January a year ago.

The 72 unions of civic employees from which returns were received in January, with 7,660 members, indicated an unemployment percentage of 2.1 in contrast with 1.0 per cent in December. Conditions showed nominal improvement, however, from January, 1930, when 2.5 per cent of the members reported were without work.

Unions in the miscellaneous group of trades suffered a moderate drop from the preceding month in the volume of employment afforded during January, as shown by the reports received from 134 unions, embracing a membership of 7,619 persons. Of these, 1,393 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 18.3 compared with 15.1 per cent in December. Hotel and restaurant employees indicated a decided slump in activity from December, and were the main feature in the unfavourable situation reported in the group as a whole, though among unclassified workers and barbers unemployment eased off slightly. Stationary engineers and firemen maintained the same unemployment volume as in December, while among theatre and stage employees the trend was toward greater activity, though the improvement registered was fractional only. All trades shared in the retrogressive employment movement shown in the miscellaneous group, as a whole from January, 1930, when 8.9 per cent of the members reported were idle, conditions for hotel and restaurant employees, stationary engineers and firemen and unclassified workers being particularly depressed.

Little change from the previous month in the situation for fishermen was indicated at the close of January, the 4 unions which made returns in January with 1,362 members showing 11.0 per cent of idleness contrasted with 11.5 per cent at the end of December. Noteworthy improvement in conditions, however, was noted from January, 1930, when 18.4 per cent of unemployment was recorded.

Greater activity prevailed for lumber workers and loggers during January than in December, though unemployment still remained at a rather high level. Returns for January were tabulated from 4 unions of these workers with 1,184 members, 30.6 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with 41.2 per cent in December. A large falling off in available work, however, was recorded from January, 1930, when the percentage of idleness stood at 12.2.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1930 inclusive and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for January of each year from 1919 to 1928 inclusive and for each month from January, 1929, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for January, 1931

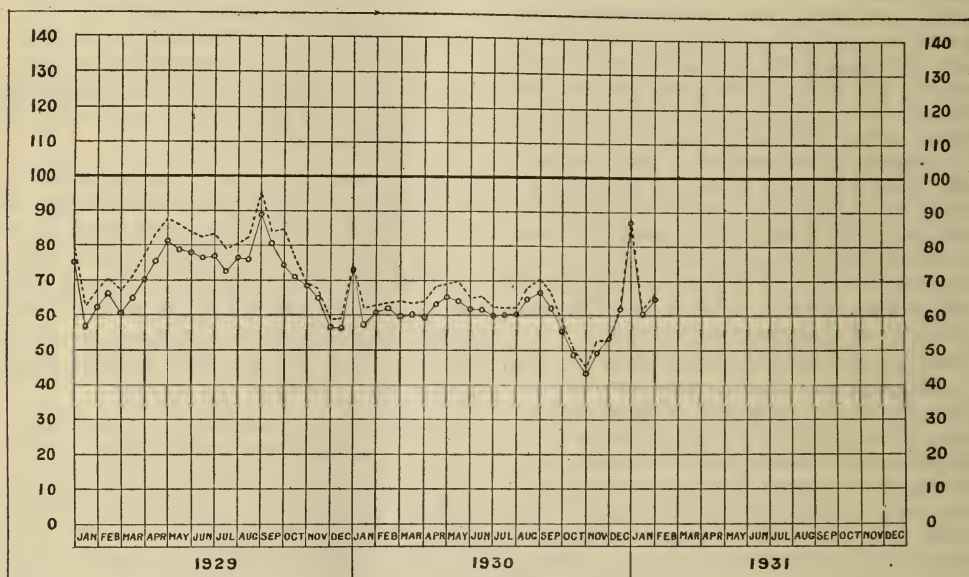
During the month of January, 1931, the volume of business, as shown by the average daily placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, was 1 per cent less than that transacted during the previous month, but more than double that of January a year ago. A substantial gain over December was shown in construction and maintenance and one of lesser magnitude in manufacturing, but these were more than offset by declines in all other groups. A noticeable increase over January last year was due to exceptionally heavy placements in construction and maintenance, in which division work sponsored by the Federal-Provincial re-

an upward trend during the latter half of the period under review. In both instances the ratios of vacancies and placements to applications were higher than those shown at the close of January last year. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 61.7 and 66.2 during the first and the second half of January, 1931, in comparison with ratios of 62.0 and 63.0 during the same periods of 1930. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 60.4 and 64.7 as compared with 57.4 and 61.1 during the corresponding month a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices throughout

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

Applications ——— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o



lief plan for the alleviation of unemployment was carried on. A slight gain was also shown in mining, but all remaining groups registered declines, the largest being in logging.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1929, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined sharply during the first half of the month, but showed

Canada during January, 1931, was 2,123 as compared with 2,142 during the preceding month and with 1,053 in January, 1930.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 3,310 in comparison with 2,853 in December and with 1,685 during January last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during January, 1931, was 2,076, of which 536 were in regular employment and 1,540 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 2,106 during the preced-

ing month. Placements in January a year ago averaged 998 daily, consisting of 591 placements in regular and 407 in casual employment.

During the month of January, 1931, the offices of the Service referred 55,627 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 53,972 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 13,932, of which 10,846 were of men and 3,086 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 40,040. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 47,853 for men and 7,332 for women, a total of 55,185, while applications for work numbered 86,044, of which 74,383 were from men and 11,661 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1921, to date:—

Year	PLACEMENTS		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931 (1 month).....	13,932	40,040	53,972

NOVA SCOTIA

There was a decline of 16 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia during January, when compared with the preceding month, and of nearly 15 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 17 per cent less than in December and nearly 15 per cent below January, 1930. Construction and maintenance was the only group to show any appreciable gain in placements over January of last year, and this was more than offset by declines in services. Fewer placements were also made in manufacturing, logging, and trade. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: construction and maintenance 96; trade, 34; and services, 356, of which 293 were of household workers. During the month 29 men and 63 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received in employment offices in New Brunswick during January, was 14 per cent

higher than during the preceding month and nearly 46 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements, also, were nearly 15 per cent above December and over 50 per cent in excess of January, 1930. Construction and maintenance and services were the only groups in which more placements were made during the month under review than in January of last year and accounted for the increase under this comparison. The gain in the former was attributable to work undertaken in relief of unemployment. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 21; construction and maintenance, 324; and services, 566, of which 401 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 99 men and 54 women during the month.

QUEBEC

During January, employment offices in the Province of Quebec received orders for nearly 23 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 15 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of 21 per cent in placements in comparison with December, but a decline of nearly 21 per cent when compared with January, 1930. Logging showed the most substantial loss in placements from January of last year, followed by manufacturing and construction and maintenance. The only gain of note was in services. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 33; logging, 201; construction and maintenance, 165; trade, 30; and services, 623, of which 492 were of household workers. There were 379 men and 464 women placed in regular employment during the month.

ONTARIO

Orders received at Ontario offices during January called for just under 1 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 173 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a nominal gain in placements when compared with December, but a gain of nearly 209 per cent in comparison with January, 1930. A large number of placements was again made on relief work and accounted for the substantial increase in placements over January of last year. There were, however, more placements in the services' division, but these gains were partly offset by declines in other groups, of which those in logging and manufacturing were the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 719; logging, 496; farming, 196; transportation, 134; construction and maintenance, 26,922; trade, 450; and services, 3,738, of which

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1931

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Place-ments same period 1930
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	581	33	633	608	92	454	895	151
Halifax.....	325	14	376	300	40	260	483	42
New Glasgow.....	87	18	98	139	42	35	166	76
Sydney.....	169	1	159	168	10	159	246	33
New Brunswick	962	12	1,131	938	153	795	839	124
Chatham.....	112	3	119	109	90	19	279	31
Moncton.....	483	0	560	472	31	441	160	52
St. John.....	367	0	452	367	32	335	400	41
Quebec	1,318	229	3,528	1,763	843	228	1,462	1,281
Amos.....	2	0	18	1	2	0	17	4
Hull.....	183	0	369	190	107	83	106	281
Montreal.....	441	98	1,669	418	269	49	824	447
Quebec.....	393	31	949	746	204	92	368	240
Rouyn.....	12	0	21	12	12	0	7	118
Sherbrooke.....	155	78	256	148	135	3	56	117
Three Rivers.....	132	22	246	248	114	1	84	74
Ontario	33,518	538	44,446	33,364	7,974	24,729	29,402	6,294
Belleville.....	239	0	261	237	31	206	118	48
Brantford.....	2,916	4	3,173	2,911	47	2,864	2,176	71
Chatham.....	318	5	366	317	22	295	422	66
Cobalt.....	54	0	88	57	51	6	64	199
Fort William.....	148	0	240	148	96	52	237	333
Guelph.....	966	22	1,099	979	43	905	296	43
Hamilton.....	587	3	1,415	586	194	392	5,827	224
Kingston.....	2,484	13	2,568	2,473	57	2,416	1,255	51
Kitchener.....	946	6	1,344	951	45	894	840	78
London.....	2,045	9	2,330	2,072	78	1,965	1,732	237
Niagara Falls.....	100	4	139	94	57	36	378	96
North Bay.....	104	0	135	116	73	43	532	96
Oshawa.....	816	0	950	802	29	773	146	69
Ottawa.....	2,838	77	3,223	2,882	308	2,413	3,613	349
Pembroke.....	269	0	376	263	141	122	40	289
Peterborough.....	610	7	594	621	58	548	382	127
Port Arthur.....	1,123	0	1,108	1,101	1,080	21	97	619
St. Catharines.....	1,278	104	1,549	1,162	37	1,125	1,139	40
St. Thomas.....	337	6	358	331	157	174	243	63
Sarnia.....	220	0	286	220	92	128	397	33
Sault Ste. Marie.....	174	3	488	179	129	36	213	59
Stratford.....	498	0	589	500	142	358	329	.....
Sudbury.....	122	0	372	137	85	52	107	107
Timmins.....	158	0	235	145	117	28	155	245
Toronto.....	13,727	263	20,602	13,658	4,670	8,590	8,745	2,106
Windsor.....	432	11	698	422	135	287	1,545	210
Manitoba	7,537	18	9,019	7,564	980	6,503	2,579	2,212
Brandon.....	1,286	1	1,455	1,272	38	1,234	1,02	102
Dauphin.....	29	0	70	27	18	9	85	16
Winnipeg.....	6,222	17	7,494	6,265	824	5,260	2,302	2,094
Saskatchewan	3,201	39	4,083	3,184	1,069	2,110	5,106	885
Estevan.....	66	0	200	69	21	48	116	8
Melfort.....	13	0	13	13	0	0	0	0
Moose Jaw.....	681	17	957	683	80	600	1,039	94
North Battleford.....	63	1	78	51	26	25	59	29
Prince Albert.....	449	14	369	250	218	32	135	110
Regina.....	392	5	809	396	142	142	1,791	311
Saskatoon.....	1,263	0	1,299	1,478	318	1,160	1,779	250
Swift Current.....	48	2	84	42	33	9	98	33
Weyburn.....	35	0	80	38	33	13	50	25
Yorkton.....	191	0	176	164	83	81	39	25
Alberta	4,716	6	8,040	4,710	2,162	2,548	6,630	3,378
Calgary.....	1,619	1	3,064	1,625	1,532	73	3,758	1,280
Drumheller.....	98	0	501	97	68	29	341	45
Edmonton.....	1,973	4	3,354	1,963	463	1,500	1,944	1,833
Lethbridge.....	426	1	532	427	32	395	361	112
Medicine Hat.....	600	0	589	598	47	551	226	58
British Columbia	3,352	21	15,164	3,486	659	2,673	11,948	1,025
Cranbrook.....	34	4	162	39	28	2	80	96
Kamloops.....	54	2	210	56	26	11	71	17
Kelowna.....	574	0	646	571	3	568	437	12
Nelson.....	66	1	102	77	68	9	7	83
New Westminster.....	54	0	144	54	9	45	213	23
Penticton.....	51	4	106	48	14	29	251	7
Prince George.....	237	0	237	237	7	230	0	172
Prince Rupert.....	82	0	120	82	68	14	310	41
Revelstoke.....	138	0	152	138	1	137	10	6
Vancouver.....	644	10	11,556	767	349	297	9,294	501
Victoria.....	1,418	0	1,729	1,417	86	1,331	1,275	167
All Offices	55,185	896	88,044	53,627	13,932	40,040	58,561	15,350
Men.....	47,853	329	74,383	47,678	10,846	36,722	52,724	11,904
Women.....	7,332	567	11,661	7,949	3,086	3,318	6,137	3,446

2,098 were of household workers. During the month 6,682 men and 1,292 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during January, were nearly 18 per cent better than in the preceding month and over 162 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of over 16 per cent in placements in comparison with December and of nearly 106 per cent when compared with January, 1930. Construction and maintenance was the only group in which more placements were made during the month under review than during the corresponding month of last year. This gain, which was due to placements on unemployment relief work, was offset in part by declines in all other divisions, of which those in logging, services and farming were the most substantial. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were made during the month were: logging, 172; farming, 188; construction and maintenance, 6,060; trade, 90; and services, 944, of which 779 were of household workers. During the month 601 men and 379 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

There was a decline of nearly 23 per cent, both in the number of positions offered and of placements effected when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 61 per cent in vacancies and of nearly 70 per cent in placements when compared with the corresponding month of last year. The gain in placements over January, 1930, was due to increases in the construction and maintenance and logging divisions. These gains, however, were offset, in part, by declines in all other groups, of which those in services, farming and manufacturing were the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 30; logging, 532; farming, 133; construction and maintenance, 1,751; trade, 55; and services, 656, of which 459 were of household workers. During the month 751 men and 318 women were placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received in employment offices in Alberta during January, were nearly 16 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and nearly 7 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 16 per cent less than in December and

over 6 per cent fewer than in January, 1930. Although placements in the construction and maintenance, mining and logging divisions were higher than during January, 1930, these gains were more than offset by declines in all other groups. The largest reduction was in the services' division. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 67; logging, 457; farming, 142; mining, 226; construction and maintenance, 3,185; and services, 576, of which 500 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,923 of men and 239 of women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

During January, positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia were 8 per cent less than in the preceding month but over 47 per cent in excess of the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of over 8 per cent in placements when compared with December, but a gain of nearly 54 per cent in comparison with January a year ago. Placements on relief work were responsible for the increase over January, 1930, as construction and maintenance, under which this work falls, was the only group to show a substantial gain in placements under this comparison. There was, however, a small increase in bush placements. Of the decline in all other groups those in services, manufacturing and trade were the largest. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 79; logging, 332; farming, 56; transportation, 33; construction and maintenance, 1,987; trade, 45; and services, 792, of which 475 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 382 men and 277 women.

Movement of Labour

During the month of January, 1931, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 13,932 placements in regular employment, 3,682 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 781 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 718 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 63 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of \$4.00, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Transfers at the reduced rate from Quebec centres in January numbered 80, of which 73 were to provincial points, the balance repre-

senting an interprovincial movement. The Quebec office effected all transfers within the province, despatching 73 bushmen to employment within its own zone. The 7 persons going outside the province were also bushmen, bound for Pembroke on certificates issued at Hull.

Benefiting by the reduced transportation rate in Ontario 256 persons were found employment, 250 of whom went to positions within the province and 6 to situations outside. The latter were miners despatched from Timmins to the Quebec zone. Provincially, Port Arthur despatched 110 bush workers and Fort William 70 bush workers to centres within their respective zones. From Sudbury 14 machine drillers were sent to Timmins, one lumber camp clerk to Sault Ste. Marie and 20 bushmen and 12 teamsters to employment within the Sudbury zone. The Timmins zone, in addition, received 5 miners and 2 dam construction workers from Cobalt, one pump operator from Ottawa and one fur trader from Toronto. To the Cobalt zone were destined 5 teamsters and 6 lumber loaders travelling from North Bay and 2 dairy workers transferred from Kitchener. The remaining provincial transfer was of a plumber's helper bound for North Bay and journeying from Niagara Falls.

The Manitoba transfers at the reduced rate during January were 105 in number, all of which were effected by the Winnipeg office. Of these, 58 were provincial and 47 interprovincial. Included in the provincial movement were 4 farm domestics and 2 hotel employees going to Brandon, one store clerk and one farm hand to Dauphin and 28 farm hands, 18 bushmen and 3 mine workers to employment in the Winnipeg zone. Of the persons going outside the province the Port Arthur zone received 21 bush workers, one hotel employee, one domestic and one cook. To the agricultural districts of Saskatchewan 16 farm hands and 4 farm household workers travelled from Winnipeg. In addition 3 hotel employees were despatched to Regina.

Certificates for reduced transportation were issued by Saskatchewan offices during January to 226 persons, 224 of whom travelled to centres within the province and the remainder to employment outside. Provincially 199 bush workers were despatched to employment chiefly in the Prince Albert zone, the Saskatoon and

Prince Albert offices being largely responsible for this labour movement. In addition, 13 farm hands and one farm household worker were sent to various rural points throughout the province, a number of offices assisting in the transfer of these workers. The Estevan office despatched one labourer each to Saskatoon and Prince Albert zones, while from Regina one hotel cook and one teacher went to Saskatoon, one labourer to Moose Jaw, and 2 teachers and 2 laundry workers to Prince Albert. From Saskatoon one hotel waitress went to a point within its own zone, which zone also received one book-keeper journeying from Weyburn. The 2 transfers outside the province were of a farm hand and a farm domestic despatched from Regina to Brandon.

Of the 62 workers who were granted reduced rate certificates in Alberta during January 61 travelled to employment within the province. Of these 60 received their certificates at Edmonton for various points within the same zone and included 46 bush workers, 6 farm hands, 3 miners, 2 hotel maids, 2 sawmill workers and one fireman. The Edmonton zone also received one farm housekeeper from Calgary. The one person going outside the province was a town housekeeper who travelled from Calgary to Swift Current.

British Columbia offices granted 52 certificates for reduced transportation during January, all provincial. Of these, 26 were issued at Vancouver to 4 mine workers and one sawyer going to Penticton, one hotel waitress to Nelson, one seamstress to Kamloops, and to 7 bush workers, one railway construction labourer, one bridge construction foreman, one steel worker, 3 cooks, one blacksmith, 2 construction engineers, one timekeeper, one construction superintendent and one carpenter travelling to employment at various points within the Vancouver zone. Securing certificates at Nelson 13 railway construction workers went to Kamloops and 7 bushmen and one farm hand within the Nelson zone, while from Prince George 5 bushmen were transferred to points within its own zone.

Of the 781 workers who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during January 543 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 203 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 24 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 11 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During January, 1931

There was a seasonal decline in the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during January as compared with the preceding month, but the aggregate was slightly higher than in January, 1930. It was also greater than in January of most years since this record was instituted in 1920, being exceeded only by 1929 and 1928. The co-operating municipalities reported permits for building estimated to cost \$7,510,745 as compared with \$15,440,281 in December, 1930, and \$7,217,397 in January, 1930. There was, therefore a reduction of 51 per cent in the former, but an increase of 4.1 per cent in the latter, more significant comparison.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements, showing that they had granted over 400 permits for dwellings valued at about \$1,800,000 and more than 1,000 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately \$4,500,000. In December, authority was granted for the erection of some 500 dwellings and 1,200 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately \$2,600,000 and \$12,000,000, respectively.

New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported increases in the value of the building authorized during January as compared with

December, the gain in the first named being most noteworthy. Of the declines recorded in the remaining provinces that of \$5,778,568, or 79.8 per cent, in Quebec was most pronounced.

As compared with January, 1930, there were increases in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The most marked gain in this comparison was in British Columbia, where the value of the building authorized increased by \$1,092,074, or 109.9 per cent. Reductions were recorded in Nova Scotia and the three Prairie Provinces, that of \$816,835, or 76.1 per cent in Saskatchewan being greatest.

In Montreal and Vancouver, there were decreases in the value of the building permits granted as compared with the preceding month, but increases over the corresponding month of last year. Toronto showed a decline in both comparisons, while in Winnipeg the January total was higher than in December, but lower than in January, 1930. The following cities reported increases in both comparisons—New Glasgow, Saint John, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Fort William, Guelph, Kitchener, London, Oshawa, York and East York Townships, Wel-

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES.

Cities	Jan., 1931	Dec., 1930	Jan., 1930	Cities	Jan., 1931	Dec., 1930	Jan., 1930
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Prince Ed. Island--				Sarnia.....	9,525	17,200	75,385
Charlottetown.....		Nil	Nil	Sault Ste. Marie....	1,158	2,075	1,845
Nova Scotia.....	49,840	227,202	148,540	*Toronto.....	1,243,036	2,538,096	1,730,887
*Halifax.....	44,840	217,762	147,540	York and East			
New Glasgow.....	5,000	140	Nil	Townships.....	494,558	300,582	133,100
*Sydney.....	Nil	9,300	Nil	Welland.....	14,990	5,300	170
New Brunswick.....	80,875	5,435	22,210	*Windsor.....	7,350	49,250	217,840
Fredericton.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	East Windsor.....	500	4,250	1,700
*Moncton.....	Nil	200	Nil	Riverside.....	Nil	600	4,200
*Saint John.....	80,875	5,235	22,210	Sandwich.....	1,200	1,200	61,100
Quebec.....	1,466,442	7,245,010	1,059,933	Walkerville.....	482,000	21,000	90,000
*Montreal--*Maison-				Woodstock.....	15,782	1,681	3,028
neuve.....	1,028,570	6,675,354	891,875	Manitoba.....	111,425	661,950	732,700
*Quebec.....	317,247	501,836	54,158	*Brandon.....	Nil	1,800	Nil
Shawinigan Falls....	Nil	Nil	800	St. Boniface.....	75	609,000	2,500
Shawinigan Falls....	93,900	54,000	72,800	*Winnipeg.....	111,350	51,150	730,200
*Sherbrooke.....	26,725	8,820	300	Saskatchewan.....	256,658	225,995	1,073,493
*Three Rivers.....	Nil	5,000	40,000	* Moose Jaw.....	4,000	300	Nil
*Westmount.....	Nil	5,000	40,000	* Regina.....	34,083	192,220	54,143
Ontario.....	3,289,884	4,197,903	2,954,686	*Saskatoon.....	218,575	33,475	1,019,350
Belleville.....	200	133,200	Nil	* Saskatoon.....	169,433	155,781	231,721
*Brantford.....	71,137	427,115	13,904	Alberta.....	93,428	62,904	191,636
Chatham.....	2,300	153,284	38,517	* Calgary.....	26,100	27,765	20,600
*Fort William.....	14,000	11,200	2,000	Edmonton.....	47,555	14,712	17,985
Galt.....	7,350	9,075	3,035	Lethbridge.....	2,350	50,400	1,500
*Guelph.....	36,525	7,162	6,860	Medicine Hat.....	2,086,188	2,721,005	994,114
*Hamilton.....	158,200	190,300	320,650	British Columbia.....	2,086,188	11,800	1,640
*Kingston.....	14,800	9,900	15,825	Kamloops.....	6,505	15,960	17,500
*Kitchener.....	72,550	14,723	18,605	Nanaimo.....	6,505	15,960	17,500
*London.....	522,650	30,060	44,150	New Westminster....	198,800	16,525	16,125
Nagara Falls.....	5,305	39,330	15,180	Prince Rupert.....	2,840	2,700	4,600
Oshawa.....	49,050	20,475	4,250	*Vancouver.....	1,797,550	2,593,150	866,744
*Ottawa.....	49,400	128,570	44,500	North Vancouver....	11,765	16,933	3,800
Owens Sound.....	Nil	20,200	Nil	*Victoria.....	68,218	63,937	83,705
*Peterborough.....	7,525	10,370	19,325				
*Port Arthur.....	925	12,622	450	Total--61 Cities....	7,510,745	15,440,281	7,217,397
*Stratford.....	11,530	5,663	42,325				
*St. Catharines.....	4,458	24,125	43,965	*Total--35 Cities....	6,350,287	13,988,454	6,735,562
*St. Thomas.....	880	8,565	300				

land, Walkerville, Woodstock, Moose Jaw, Lethbridge and New Westminster.

Record for January in the Years 1920-1931.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during January of each year since 1920. Index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in January of the same years are also given (1926-100).

As previously stated, the 1931 figure for January was only twice exceeded in the 12 years' record, i.e., by the aggregates for 1929 and 1928.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities in January, 1931, and December and January, 1930. The 35 cities for which statistics are available since 1910 are indicated by asterisks.

Year	Value of permits issued in January	Indexes of value of permits issued in January (1920=100)	Indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in January (1926 average 100)
	\$		
1931.....	7,510,745	187.0	84.1
1930.....	7,217,397	179.7	97.3
1929.....	8,416,880	209.5	98.0
1928.....	7,716,587	192.1	95.2
1927.....	5,676,537	141.3	96.3
1926.....	4,719,534	117.5	102.3
1925.....	5,447,270	135.6	101.9
1924.....	4,460,579	111.0	112.4
1923.....	4,139,493	103.1	109.8
1922.....	3,326,537	82.8	109.3
1921.....	2,595,564	64.6	143.0
1920.....	4,017,024	100.0	134.5

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary, showing the employment situation during January, 1931, is reproduced below. The following report on unemployment conditions in the United States is based on the statistics published by the United States Department of Labour, showing the recent trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labor, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 24 representative cities. Summary figures for February, 1931, and previous months are reproduced below.

Great Britain

There was some fluctuation in the course of employment during January, but at the end of the month the numbers unemployed showed a net decrease as compared with the end of December, 1930, although they remained higher than immediately before Christmas.

Increases in the numbers unemployed occurred in a large number of industries, of which the principal included building and public works contracting with the manufacture of bricks, tiles and cement; the glass industries; engineering; shipbuilding and ship

repairing; the manufacture of metal goods; the woollen, worsted, jute, hosiery, lace and carpet industries; textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing; the clothing industries, except hat and cap manufacture; the woodworking and furnishing trades; and the transport and distributive trades.

There was an improvement, however, in the manufacture of pottery, steel, and tinplates; and in the motor vehicle, artificial silk yarn, linen, hat and cap, boot and shoe, and paper and paper board industries.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,400,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at January 26, 1931 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 21.5, as compared with 20.2 at December 22, 1930, and with 12.4 at January 27, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed at January 26, 1931, was 16.5, as compared with 14.9 at December 22, 1930; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5.0, as compared with 5.3. For males alone the percentage at January 26, 1931, was 22.1, and for females 19.9; at December 22, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 20.7 and 18.8.

At January 26, 1931, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,875,330 wholly unemployed, 607,443 temporarily stopped, and 109,877 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,592,650. This was 50,477 less than a month before, but 1,101,131 more than

a year before. The total included 1,850,797 men, 74,176 boys, 600,179 women and 67,498 girls.

The 1,875,330 wholly unemployed included approximately 1,313,000 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 455,500 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 106,830 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,697,928, included 254,645 men, 7,056 boys, 54,939 women, and 4,616 girls who had been on the register for less than one month.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at January 26, 1931, was 2,671,213.

United States

Employment in the United States decreased 4.2 per cent in January, 1931, as compared with December, 1930, and pay-roll totals decreased 8.2 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries included in the above statement are manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, quarrying and non-metallic mining, crude petroleum producing, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail), hotels, canning and preserving, and laundries, dyeing and cleaning.

A separate summary is made of the latest data available relating to all employees, exclusive of executives and officials, on Class I railroads. This tabulation is made from Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the months of October and November, 1930, and therefore cannot be included in the general statement for the month of January. The number of employees of Class I railroads as at November 15, totalled 1,378,242, representing a decrease of 4.2 per cent since October 15, 1930. The amount of pay-roll in the entire month of November was \$186,155,582, representing a decrease over the previous month of 9.7 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing industries decreased 2.7 per cent in January, 1931, as compared with December, 1930, and pay-roll totals decreased 7.6 per cent. These changes are based upon returns made by 12,913 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in January had 2,697,244 employees whose combined earnings in one week were \$60,665,960.

The latter part of December and first part of January habitually show marked and rapid

fluctuations both in employment and pay-roll totals due to the holiday season and the custom of taking inventories and making repairs at that time. These conditions usually notably affect pay-rolls in the large iron and steel and automobile plants.

The bureau's weighted index of employment for January, 1931, is 73.1, as compared with 75.1 for December, 1930, 76.5 for November, and 90.2 for January, 1930; the index of pay-roll totals for January, 1931, is 62.3, as compared with 67.4 for December, 1930, 68.3 for November, 1930, and 87.6 for January, 1930. The monthly average for 1926 equals 100.

The leather group of industries shows an increase of 3.9 per cent in employment and an increase of 4.1 per cent in pay-roll totals in January, but each of the remaining 11 groups reported fewer employees and decreased pay-roll totals as compared with December.

There were increases in employment in 11 industries in January and increases in pay-roll totals in 8 of the same industries. These increases were largely seasonal and were in the following industries: Agricultural implements, chewing and smoking tobacco, boots and shoes, millinery and lace goods, men's clothing, automobile tires and inner tubes, cane-sugar refining, and slaughtering and meat packing; carpets, leather, and steam-railroad car shops reported increased employment with decreased pay-roll totals.

The outstanding decreases in employment in January ranged from 7.9 per cent in saw-mills to 18.4 per cent in brick plants and occurred in the following additional industries: Confectionery, rubber boots and shoes, cement, hosiery, and knit goods, carriages and wagons, cigars and cigarettes, and stoves.

Eight of the nine industries which are surveyed but not included in the bureau's indexes reported decreased employment in January as compared with December and all of them reported decreased pay-roll totals. The outstanding decreases were 35.7 per cent in beet sugar and 26.5 per cent in radio and were seasonal; jewelry had 9.7 per cent fewer employees, rayon 7.2 per cent fewer employees, while the decreases in paint and varnish, rubber goods, beverages, and cash registers, etc., were small. Aircraft reported an increase of 0.6 per cent in employment.

Decreased employment in January was shown in each of the nine geographic divisions. The smallest decrease was 1 per cent in the East South Central division and the greatest decrease was 8.2 per cent in the Mountain division, the beet-sugar industry's closing season being responsible for the latter.

Unemployment percentage.—Unemployment statistics which are being compiled each month by the American Federation of Labor, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-four representative cities of the United States, as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent; January, 1929, 15 per cent; February, 1929, 15 per cent; March, 1929, 14 per cent; April, 1929, 12 per cent; May, 1929, 11 per cent; June, 1929, 9 per cent; July, 1929, 9 per cent; August, 1929, 9 per cent; September, 1929, 10 per cent; October, 1929, 11 per cent; November, 1929, 12 per cent; December, 1929, 16 per cent; January, 1930, 20 per cent; February, 1930, 22 per cent; March, 1930, 21 per cent; April, 1930, 21 per cent; May, 1930, 20 per cent; June, 1930, 20 per cent; July, 1930, 22 per cent; August, 1930, 22 per cent; September, 1930, 21 per cent; October, 1930, 21 per cent; November, 1930, 22 per cent; December, 1930, 16.6 per cent; January, 1931, 19.8 per cent; February, 1931, 19.1 per cent.

The *Monthly Survey of Business* (published by the American Federation of Labor) from which the above percentages have been taken, in its issue of March 1, 1931, comments, in part, as follows on the unemployment situation:

"Last year unemployment rose steadily from September through February. This year our reports from 803,000 union members show that apparently the rise has already been checked—a month earlier than last year. This is cheering news indeed. Our weighted figure for the per cent of union members unemployed declined from 19.8 in January to 19.1 in February. On the basis of union reports and government figures we estimate that, not counting farm labourers or office workers, the number out of work in January was 5,870,000 (revised figure) and in February 5,777,000 (preliminary figure). . . .

"Though union reports this month give further evidence that the bottom of depression may have been reached, they show unemployment still at peak levels. The improvement is so small as to be negligible for the millions out of work. There is no question that unemployment will last on at nearly its present high level for several months and will be a serious problem for the rest of the year."

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which included among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council which was adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

The Fair Wages Order in Council requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry-docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada" must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the

district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current

or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees, fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military or naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other article and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair

and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada,

unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts Awarded Recently

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above-mentioned:—

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of four launches for service on the West Coast. Name of contractors, Walkems Shipyard, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, February 11, 1931. Amount of contract, \$14,995. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of an elevated steel water tank and observatory at the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Establishment, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, The Horton Steel Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, February 5, 1931. Amount of contract, \$15,980. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract for the foundations for the above as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Masons.....	\$1 00	8
Carpenters.....	0 80	8
Ordinary labourers.....	0 40	8
Concrete workers.....	0 40	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	per day 6 50	8

Construction of concrete floors in Hangar No. 2, Royal Canadian Air Force Training Establishment, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, The Raynor Construction Co., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, February 20, 1931. Amount of contract, \$4,900. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 80	8
Ordinary labourers.....	0 40	8
Concrete workers.....	0 40	8
Concrete floor finishers.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	per day 6 50	8

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a public building at Drumheller, Alta. Name of contractors, Buchan Construction Co., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, February 2, 1931. Amount of contract, \$50,998 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers.....	\$0 50	8
Concrete mixers.....	0 50	8
Concrete floaters.....	0 50	8
Concrete finishers.....	1 00	8
Stone masons.....	1 45	8
Stone cutters.....	1 10	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 45	8
Structural steel workers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	1 00	8
Sheet metal workers.....	1 12½	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 75	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 85	8
Terrazzo layers.....	1 25	8
Terrazzo layers helpers.....	0 60	8
Marble setters.....	1 45	8
Tile setters.....	1 45	8
Metal lathers.....	1 12½	8
Plasterers.....	1 40	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 77½	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 20	8
Plumbers and steamfitters helpers.....	0 75	8
Electricians.....	1 10	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 50	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 75	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 95	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8
Steam hoist engineer (2 drum).....	1 00	8
Steam hoist engineer (1 drum).....	0 75	8
Gasoline hoist engineer.....	0 75	8

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Mont Louis, Gaspé Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Mr. John J. LeBlanc and Capt.

Jos. A. Allard, both of Carleton, P.Q. Date of contract, February 18, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$27,049.60. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Amount of contract, \$1,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 50	8
Timbermen.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 50	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 40	8

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than		Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per day	per week
Labourers.....	\$0 35	8	8	48
Driver, horse and cart.....	4 50	8	8	48
Driver, team and wagon.....	6 50	8	8	48
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8	8	48
Mastic floor layers.....	1 00	8	8	48
Mastic floor joint cutters.....	0 80	8	8	48
Mastic floor kettleman.....	0 60	8	8	48

Reconstruction of wharf at St. Simeon, Charlevoix, Que. Name of contractors, Francois Belley and George Villeneuve, Pointe au Pic, P.Q. Date of contract, January 30, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,364. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Construction of an addition and alterations to the public building at New Glasgow, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Jas. N. Kenney, Truro, N.S. Date of contract, January 19, 1931. Amount of contract, \$53,340 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 55	8
Timbermen.....	0 40	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 55	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	5 00	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	6 50	8

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than		Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per day	per week
Concrete workers.....	\$0 35	8	8	48
Concrete mixers.....	0 40	8	8	48
Concrete floaters.....	0 45	8	8	48
Concrete finishers.....	0 60	8	8	48
Stone masons.....	0 60	8	8	48
Stone cutters.....	0 70	8	8	48
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8	8	48
Structural steel workers.....	0 65	8	8	48
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8	8	48
Helpers.....	0 45	8	8	48
Felt and gravel roofers.....	0 55	8	8	48
Terrazzo layers.....	1 00	8	8	48
Carpenters.....	0 60	8	8	48
Painters.....	0 60	8	8	48
Glaziers.....	0 60	8	8	48
Helpers.....	0 40	8	8	48
Marble and tile setters.....	1 00	8	8	48
Metal lathers.....	0 60	8	8	48
Plasterers.....	1 00	8	8	48
Helpers.....	0 40	8	8	48
Plumbers.....	0 70	8	8	48
Helpers.....	0 40	8	8	48
Steamfitters.....	0 70	8	8	48
Helpers.....	0 40	8	8	48
Electricians.....	0 70	8	8	48
Helpers.....	0 40	8	8	48
Labourers.....	0 35	8	8	48
Driver, horse and cart.....	4 50	8	8	48
Driver, team and wagon.....	6 50	8	8	48
Motor Truck driver (1 ton).....	22 00	8	8	48
Motor truck driver (2 ton).....	28 00	8	8	48

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Father Point, Rimouski, P.Q. Name of contractor, Ulric Latouche, St. Louis de Courville, P.Q. Date of contract, January 21, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately, \$55,320. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	0 50	8
Carpenter aids (Timbermen).....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 50	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 40	8
Drivers, horse and cart.....	5 00	8
Drivers, team and wagon.....	6 50	8

Making linoleum floors in the Confederation Building at Ottawa, Ont., name of contractors, Dustbane Products Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February, 18, 1931. Amount of contract, \$1,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Construction of a new mastic floor in the Armoury at Sussex, N.B. Name of contractors, Vulcan Asphalt & Supply Co., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, February 2, 1931.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Varnishers.....	\$0 70	8	44
Waxers.....	0 70	8	44
Labourers.....	0 45	8	44

Construction of a public building at Middleton, N.S. Name of contractor, Gates Contracting Co., Ltd., Kentville, N.S. Date of contract, January 30, 1931. Amount of contract, \$31,166 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Concrete workers.....	\$0 35	8	48
Concrete mixers.....	0 40	8	48
Concrete floaters.....	0 45	8	48
Concrete finishers.....	0 60	8	48
Stone masons.....	0 55	8	48
Stone cutters.....	0 70	8	48
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8	48
Structural steel workers.....	0 75	8	48
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8	48
Helpers.....	0 35	8	48
Felt and gravel roofers.....	0 55	8	48
Terrazzo layers.....	1 00	8	48
Carpenters.....	0 55	8	48
Painters.....	0 55	8	48
Glaziers.....	0 55	8	48
Helpers.....	0 45	0	48
Marble and tile setters.....	1 00	8	48
Metal lathers.....	0 55	8	48
Plasterers.....	1 00	8	48
Helpers.....	0 40	8	48
Plumbers.....	0 55	8	48
Helpers.....	0 40	8	48
Steamfitters.....	0 55	8	48
Helpers.....	0 40	8	48
Electricians.....	0 55	8	48
Helpers.....	0 40	8	48
Labourers.....	0 35	8	48
	per day		
Driver, horse and cart.....	4 50	8	48
Driver, team and wagon.....	6 50	8	48
Driver, oxen and wagon.....	5 00	8	48
	per week		
Motor truck driver (1 ton).....	22 00	8	48
Motor truck driver (2 ton).....	28 00	8	48

Docking, repairs, renewals, scraping and painting Dredge P.W.D. "No. 117" at Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, Toronto Dry Dock Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, February 16, 1931. Amount of contract, \$33,180. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings)

Installation of new interior fittings in the public building at Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, January 27, 1931. Amount of contract, \$2,255. The "B"

labour conditions were inserted in this contract.

Installations of interior fittings in the public building at Oak Lake, Man. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, February 11, 1931. Amount of contract, \$819. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Installations of interior fittings in the public building at Gore Bay, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture, Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, February 11, 1931. Amount of contract, \$930. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Installation of interior fittings in the public building at La Tuque, P.Q. Name of contractor, Albert Langelier, St. Victor, P.Q. Date of contract, February 11, 1931. Amount of contract, \$1,500. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS
Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of Freight Shed No. 2 at Mission, near Fort William, Ont. Name of contractors, P. W. Graham & Sons, Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. Date of contract, December 30, 1930. Amount of contract, \$96,915. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	0 75	8
Carpenters helpers.....	0 50	8
Bricklayers.....	1 25	8
Bricklayers helpers.....	0 60	8
Roofers.....	0 75	8
Roofers, helpers.....	0 45	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers helpers.....	0 60	8
Painters.....	0 65	8
Sprinkler fitters.....	1 00	8
Sprinkler fitters helpers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers.....	1 00	8
Plumbers helpers.....	0 50	8
Electricians.....	0 85	8
	per day	
Teamster, team and wagon.....	7 50	8
	per hour	
Common labour.....	0 45	8
Skilled labour.....	0 50	8

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following are statements of payments made in February, 1931, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

<i>Making Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Brass Crown Seals, Cancellers, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	\$ 490 40
<i>Making and Repairing Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	279 03
Capital Rubber Stamp Works, Ottawa, Ont.	18 15
<i>Making up and Supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms.—</i>	
Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.	493 34
Jay Wolfe, Inc., Montreal, P.Q.	472 50
Woods Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	34 80

<i>Mail Bag Fittings.—</i>	
Ontario Equipment Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	3,030 00
Interprovincial Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.	267 71
Baker Bros., Ottawa, Ont.	1,010 00
<i>Scales.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	117 00
<i>Stamping Ink and Pads.—</i>	
J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont.	726 30
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	91 01
<i>Letter Boxes.—</i>	
Collins Wire Goods Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	315 00

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULE OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 604.

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1929, to October 31, 1932, and for such time thereafter (not exceeding thirty days) as may be required for the completion of a new agreement.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1927, page 556, with the following exceptions:

Wages per hour for journeymen: from November 1, 1929, to October 31, 1930, \$1.00 for day work and \$1.06 $\frac{2}{3}$ for night work; from November 1, 1930, to October 31, 1931, \$1.05 for day work and \$1.11 $\frac{1}{3}$ for night work; from November 1, 1931 to October 31, 1932, \$1.07 for day work and \$1.13 $\frac{1}{3}$ for night work.

The hours remain the same as before, 8 per day for five days a week and 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week for day work, and 7 per night, six nights per week, a 42-hour week for night work. Journeymen on split shift to work same number of hours and receive same wages as for night work.

**Transportation and Public Utilities:
Water Transportation**

VANCOUVER B.C.—SHIPPING FEDERATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, LIMITED AND THE VANCOUVER AND DISTRICT WATERFRONT WORKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Agreement signed following the award of the board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. a copy of which award appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August 1, 1930, page 889.

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1930, to November 1, 1933, and thereafter from year to year until either party gives notice 60 days before November 1 of any year.

The agreement applies specifically to the Port of Vancouver and to the discharging and loading of deep-sea vessels only.

Subject to certain conditions, members of the association will be allotted at least 60 per cent of all work allotted by the Federation.

The Rules, Working Conditions and Wage Schedule which are summarized below form part of the agreement, but may be amended at any time by mutual agreement, or by the Joint Standard Practice Committee consisting of three employers and three employees. If this committee cannot reach a unanimous decision, the matter will be referred to a board of arbitration consisting of one representative of each party and a third chosen by them, the majority decision of this committee to be final and binding and any amendment to the Rules, Working Conditions and Wage Schedule decided by them will then form part of the agreement. In case of a change in wages desired by either party, 60 days notice will be given and a joint conference held to discuss it. If unable to agree, the matter will be referred to the Joint Standard Practice Committee or if necessary to an arbitration board as above. Any change in wages requested on account of changes in the cost of living will be based on the cost of living figures published in the LABOUR GAZETTE with the cost of living at Vancouver in 1924 and the wage rate at that time (80 cents per hour) as the base.

The employment and regulation of labour including the despatch and distribution of work and earnings will be controlled and supervised by the Shipping Federation through its Labour Manager.

Any disputes will be settled in the same way as amendments to "Rules, Working Conditions and Wage Schedule" are made, which method is described above. It is agreed that neither party will apply for a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, until and unless every other reasonable means of arriving at a settlement has been used.

In case of a strike by employees not members of the Association, members of the Association will not strike in sympathy.

If more men are required than the number registered, the association will be notified and they will open the membership to more men who after securing a certificate of physical fitness will be employed for a probationary period of sixty days and if satisfactory will be registered as regular longshoremen.

Rules, Working Conditions and Wage Schedule

Employer reserves right to select his own employees, to place them, to decide size of gangs on any job. No interference with the foreman by any member of the association will be made.

Hours: All time between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (except Sundays and holidays) will be considered straight time, and all other time including Sundays and holidays as overtime. Ten hours will be maximum number in one day when other suitable men are available except when finishing up certain work. Twelve hours will be the maximum at points where transportation is provided.

Wages: unless otherwise provided all labour at straight time to be paid 87 cents per hour for ship work and 83 cents for dock work; for overtime \$1.30 for ship work and \$1.25 for dock work; double winch driver 97 cents for straight time and \$1.40 overtime. If the regular meal hour is advanced or deferred one hour all labour (unless otherwise provided for) on straight time will be paid \$1.30 per hour for ship work and \$1.25 for dock work, on overtime \$1.95 for ship work and \$1.87½ for dock work; double winch driver \$1.40 for straight time and \$2.05 for overtime. Men will not work more than six hours without a meal hour except when finishing a ship when meal hour rate will be paid from beginning of meal hour until released or when discharging mail, baggage, silk or express cargo when men will be paid the meal hour rate only during meal hour or for any time in excess of six hours from time work started.

Higher rates of wages are paid for work with special commodities. For work with the following: caustic soda (when in sacks) cement, fertilizer (animal and fish), green hides, lime (when in single sacks), nitrates, salt (fine, in bulk), all of these commodities when in lots of 25 tons or over, also bulk cargo of ballast, cement, cement-clinker, coal, coke, concentrates, grain, ore and sulphur and commodities in sacks weighing 125 pounds or more, (this last group applies only to ship men when loading vessel and to dock loaders and pilers when used), the following wages per hour to be paid: hatch tender, single winch driver, hold men, sling men 97 cents straight time, \$1.40 overtime and noon meal hour, \$2.05 for any other meal hour; double winch driver 10 cents per hour over these rates; dock truckers 83 cents straight time, \$1.25 overtime and noon meal hour, \$1.87½ for any other meal hour; loaders and pilers 10 cents per hour over rates for dock truckers. For work on creosoted products: hold men, single winch driver and sling men 97 cents straight time, \$1.40 overtime and noon meal

hour, \$2.05 any other meal hour; hatch tender, double winch driver and side runner 10 cents per hour over these rates; dock truckers 83 cents straight time, \$1.25 overtime and noon meal hour, \$1.87½ any other meal hour; loaders and pilers 10 cents per hour over rate paid dock truckers. For work on lumber, logs and piles (except when submerged or awash): single winch driver, hold men, sling men 87 cents straight time, \$1.30 overtime and noon meal hour, \$1.95 any other meal hour; hatch tender, double winch driver and side runner 10 cents per hour over these rates; dock truckers, loaders and pilers 83 cents straight time, \$1.25 overtime and noon meal hour, \$1.87½ any other meal hour. For work on lumber, logs and piles (including creosoted) from the water when submerged or awash: single winch driver and hold men 97 cents straight time, \$1.40 overtime and noon meal hour, \$2.05 any other meal hour; hatch tender, double winch driver, side runner, sling men, boom men 10 cents per hour over these rates. For men working in refrigerators or below deck in connection with refrigerators when the chambers contain commodities frozen for reasons of preservation wages to be 97 cents per hour straight time and \$1.40 overtime. For work on high explosives all labour will be paid \$1.30 per hour for ship work straight time, \$1.25 for dock work straight time; \$1.95 for ship work overtime and \$1.87½ for dock work overtime; double winch driver \$1.40 straight time, \$2.05 overtime. For work on damaged cargo where the cargo of a vessel is badly damaged through fire, collision, springing a leak or stranding, all labour will be paid for handling the badly damaged part of cargo: \$1.30 for ship work straight time, \$1.25 for dock work straight time, \$1.95 for ship work overtime and \$1.87½ for dock work overtime; double winch driver \$1.40 straight time and \$2.05 overtime. If cargo damaged through any other reason, the matter of additional compensation may be taken up with the Company through the Labour Manager, but rates paid will in no case exceed those for damaged cargo mentioned above. When a vessel strands outside the harbour limits and the cargo has to be discharged or shifted, all labour will be paid \$1.62 per hour while working and 81 cents per hour while travelling or standing by. For such salvage work free transportation will be paid and free meals furnished on board if men are not permitted to go ashore.

A minimum of two hours pay for any work done in any one day, three hours pay if partly in morning and partly in afternoon; when men start, resume or continue work between 1 a.m. (1.30 a.m. for some work) and 5 a.m. they will be paid for four hours; if they resume work after 7 p.m. at least two hours pay.

Stand-by Time: When men are ordered for work and no work is provided in an hour and men are released they will be paid as follows: when released between 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. full straight time with minimum of an hour; when released between 5 p.m. and 1 a.m. full overtime with a minimum of two hours; when released after 1 a.m. full overtime with a minimum of three hours; when released between 7 a.m. and 8 a.m. one hour overtime and one hour straight time except for Sundays and holidays when two hours overtime will be allowed.

Waiting Time: When men are ordered to work and are waiting for work and are eventually put to work they will be paid as follows:

when waiting they will be paid from the definite starting time until work commences 43½ cents per hour for ship work (straight time) and 41½ cents for dock work (straight time); for overtime work they will be paid 65 cents for ship work and 62½ cents for dock work. If waiting only because of a shortage in the number of men, they will only be paid for the time after a sufficient number of men are on hand.

Suspended Time: During straight time hours only when men have started work and the work is stopped and men are retained on the job, they will be paid at half straight time rate for such work and such suspended time will be included in the maximum working period of 10 hours per day which is allowed. If however suspended time is on account of shifting ship, weather conditions or switching cars, pay may be stopped for one hour between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Not more than one hour of suspended time without pay shall occur in any one day.

Provision is made for despatching of men, notice to be given before required, etc. When a gang which has been working is ordered back the next day and some of the men report but are not required, if no previous notice has been given such men will be paid two hours straight time. When in special cases it is found necessary to start new work between 1 a.m. and 5 a.m., pay will start from 1 a.m. at waiting time or full time rate as the case may be.

Registered wheat trimmers will be despatched in rotation off the board.

When registered and on the premises, men are not allowed to choose their own job, and if they fail to report to work when ordered will be suspended unless sufficient reason is given.

Unless specifically provided no allowance will be made for travelling time or transportation to or from any place or places within the limits of Vancouver Harbour.

For work at North Vancouver, ferry or bridge tickets will be supplied and same wages and conditions as at Vancouver will apply except when working at night they will be released at 11.30 p.m. or if finishing a ship they will continue to work until midnight at overtime rate. If released between midnight and 1 a.m. full time will be allowed with a minimum of 3 hours for any work performed after midnight; when work ceases between 1 a.m. and 5 a.m. transportation will be provided to the Federation Hall.

For work at Barnet, Capilano, Dollarton, Port Moody or to ships in stream or points other than those which can be reached by ordinary transportation services, transportation will be provided both ways. If working later than midnight they will be paid at full overtime rate until 5 a.m. When transportation is provided both ways daily, men will furnish their own meals. For work at such outside points travelling time will be allowed each way at full time rate for all time in excess of 30 minutes. Barnet, Capilano and ships in stream are not included and for Dollarton and Port Moody the maximum excess time is 15 minutes.

For work at outposts, such as Alberni, Chemainus, Crofton, Genoa Bay, Nanoose, Port Mellon, Powell River, Woodfibre and other places similarly situated transportation will be paid both ways and half the cost of board and lodging at these places, the men's share not to exceed \$1.00 per day. Travelling time will be allowed to these places at half straight time

rate, that is 43½ cents per hour for shipmen and 41½ cents per hour for dock men. Stand-by, waiting and suspended time at these ports will be paid between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (meal hours excluded) at half the straight time rate, that is 43½ cents for shipmen and 41½ cents per hour for dock men. If suspended for one hour or more between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. men will be paid full overtime rate for first hour and half straight time rate until released.

Any question as to the interpretation of this schedule which cannot be satisfactorily adjusted between the man and their employers at the time, may be referred by the men to their Association Committee or the Shipping Federation Labour Manager who will deal with the case in the customary manner, and in the meantime no stoppage of work will occur.

Service: Recreational

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN LOCAL THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, LOCAL No. 257 (MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS).

Verbal agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1929, to August 31, 1931.

Only union members to be employed.

Overtime: \$1.50 per hour, trade screenings \$1 per reel, extra performance \$7.50 per man.

Two weeks' notice of resignation or discharge to be given; when an operator is discharged for any reason, the union will be allowed to furnish another operator in his place.

Any dispute will be settled by a committee of arbitration consisting of one representative of each party and a third chosen by them, and no strike to occur until a decision has been reached.

The wages and hours reported to be in effect are as follows: \$60 per week of 30 hours (a 5-hour shift per day), \$62 per week of 48 hours (an 8-hour day), \$35 and up per week of 28 hours.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN LOCAL THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, LOCAL No. 173 (MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS).

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1929, to September 1, 1931. Unless 30 days' notice is given previous to cancellation date, same will be in force for the ensuing year.

Only union members to be employed.

Two weeks' notice of resignation or discharge will be given.

Wages: from \$35 to \$65 per week for silent pictures and from \$30 to \$75 per week for sound pictures, the wages varying according to capacity of theatre, nature of program, length of shift, etc.

The Attorney-General of Saskatchewan having intimated that janitors are not among the classes covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1929, the Regina Trades and Labour Council recently decided to bring the matter before the Provincial Government with a view to having the Act amended in this respect.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1931

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices in February continued toward lower levels, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being lower than in January.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty-nine cities was again lower at \$9.44 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$9.86 for January; \$11.83 for February, 1930; \$11.15 for February, 1929; \$11.03 for February, 1928; \$11.23 for February, 1927; \$11.50 for February, 1926; \$10.93 for February, 1925; \$10.75 for February, 1924; \$10.53 for February, 1923; \$10.61 for February, 1922; \$14.08 for February, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.54 for February, 1918; and \$7.75 for February, 1914. This budget has declined each month since January, 1930. Of the twenty-nine items included in the calculation twenty-four were lower than in the previous month, the most important decline being in eggs, while less important decreases occurred in the prices of beef, bacon, lard, milk, cheese, bread, flour, rolled oats, beans, evaporated apples and prunes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$19.78 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$20.21 for January; \$22.12 for February, 1930; \$21.41 for February, 1929; \$21.25 for February, 1928; \$21.46 for February, 1927; \$21.87 for February, 1926; \$21.19 for February, 1925; \$21.18 for February, 1924; \$21.17 for February, 1923; \$21.07 for February, 1922; \$24.85 for February, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$19.80 for February, 1918; and \$14.54 for February, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 76.0 for February, as compared with 76.7 for January; 94.0 for February, 1930; 95.0 for February, 1929; 96.8 for February, 1928; 97.6 for February, 1927; and 102.2 for February, 1926. One hundred and seventeen quotations declined, forty-two advanced and three hundred and forty-three were unchanged. Wholesale prices as represented by this index have declined steadily since August, 1929, with the exception of December, 1929, when a slight advance was recorded.

In the grouping according to chief component materials one of the eight main groups

was higher, while seven were lower. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group was higher, mainly because of increased prices for wheat, flax, oats, rye, barley, flour, malt, oatmeal and rolled oats, which more than offset declines in the prices of canned fruits, corn, gluten meal, potatoes and hay. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, due to lower quotations for raw furs, hides, leather and live stock; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of declines in the prices of raw jute, hessian, raw silk and raw wool, which more than offset higher prices for raw cotton and woollen cloth; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to reduced quotations for timber and lumber; the Iron and its Products group, because of lower quotations for galvanized steel sheets, wire, scrap iron and scrap steel; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower prices for antimony, copper, copper sheets, copper wire, lead and zinc; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, because of lower prices for gasoline and kerosene; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of reduced quotations for litharge and lamp black.

In the grouping according to purpose, both consumers' goods and producers' goods were lower, the former because of lower quotations for canned fruits, potatoes, eggs, fresh and cured meats, lard, woollen yarn and carpets, and the latter because of declines in the prices of gasoline and kerosene, copper, lead, silver, zinc, raw silk, raw rubber, hides, leather and live stock, which more than offset higher prices for raw cotton, grains and tin.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods were lower, due to declines in the prices of live stock, hides, eggs, non-ferrous metals, raw rubber and raw silk, which more than offset advances in the prices of grains, raw cotton and tin. Lower prices for gluten meal, copper sheets, copper sulphate, galvanized iron, lard, leather, canned salmon and gasoline caused a decline in fully and chiefly manufactured goods. Canadian farm products, articles of marine origin, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were lower.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of February, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact

quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be

available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of (Continued on page 360)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Table with columns: Commodities, Quantity, and years 1900-1931. Rows include Beef, Veal, Mutton, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Eggs, Milk, Butter, Cheese, Bread, Flour, Rice, Beans, Apples, Prunes, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Potatoes, Vinegar, All Foods, Starch, Coal, Fuel and light, Rent, and Totals.

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Table with columns: Province and years 1900-1931. Rows include Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

†December only. §Kind most sold. *For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mes short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	31.2	26.1	24.4	18.5	14.9	21.6	27.2	25.2	26.3	37.1	41.4	55.3
Nova Scotia (average)	33.5	27.7	26.0	20.5	16.2	19.1	26.8	28.8	25.6	36.4	41.2	53.8
1—Sydney.....	31	24.8	24.2	19.8	17	20	26.5	29	26.9	35.4	39.1	52.8
2—New Glasgow.....	33.3	30	26.8	22.3	16.2	17.5	25	28.3	25.5	36.8	40.4	52.7
3—Amherst.....	32.8	27.5	23.5	20	15.3	22	—	27.5	24.2	37.5	41.2	52.5
4—Halifax.....	38.7	30	31.3	22.8	18.9	20	27.5	28.1	23.7	34.1	38.9	55.5
5—Windsor.....	30	23.7	22	20	15	20	30	30	27.5	—	45	52.5
6—Truro.....	35.5	30	28	18	15	15	25	30	26	38.4	42.6	56.5
7—P. E. I.—Charlottetown.	32.5	30	30	22	18	—	—	27.5	24.7	33	36.7	48.3
New Brunswick (average) ..	34.6	27.5	25.4	19.3	16.0	17.7	23.6	27.3	25.4	36.9	41.4	57.1
8—Moncton.....	32.3	27.7	23.2	18.5	15.7	—	—	29.3	24.7	38	41.7	57.1
9—St. John.....	36.2	26.2	25.7	17.5	16	18.5	23.3	27.5	25.1	35.2	39.4	57.4
10—Fredericton.....	38.8	30	30	21.5	16.8	16.8	22.5	29.2	26.7	37.5	43.3	58.7
11—Bathurst.....	31.2	26.2	22.5	19.5	15.4	—	—	23	25	36.7	41	55
Quebec (average)	27.8	24.9	24.5	17.1	12.5	18.5	26.4	23.3	24.6	35.7	38.2	55.6
12—Quebec.....	29.4	27	24.6	18.2	11.2	19.8	27.8	24	24.5	33.1	37.9	54.2
13—Three Rivers.....	24.7	24.3	23.2	16.9	10.3	18.3	22.9	23.1	25.4	40.5	41.7	55
14—Sherbrooke.....	32	27.5	29	23.7	18.5	20	28	28	24.9	32.6	35.7	60
15—Sorel.....	29	25	23	14.5	10	15	28	21	25	42.7	43.3	56.2
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	22.9	22.1	22.1	14.6	11.6	19.4	23.2	20.3	—	35.8	37.7	53.6
17—St. John's.....	30	27.6	25.4	18	16.1	21.6	26	25.7	22	35.7	37	57
18—Theftord Mines.....	21.5	20.5	20	16.5	11	22	24.5	19	23.9	31.5	34.5	52.5
19—Montreal.....	31.9	26.9	29.7	16.3	12.9	15.1	28.6	24.3	25.4	35.1	38.6	57.3
20—Hull.....	28.5	22.9	23.1	15.6	11.2	15.7	28.3	24.5	25.3	34.3	37.4	54.9
Ontario (average)	31.6	26.4	24.7	19.1	15.1	23.6	27.4	24.7	26.6	35.0	39.0	53.9
21—Ottawa.....	30.9	25.9	24	17.3	12.7	20.2	27.3	23.3	24.5	34.7	38.5	56.2
22—Brockville.....	32.5	27.5	25	17.5	14	17.7	30	23.7	25	38.7	39.8	54.8
23—Kingston.....	30.5	24.9	23.2	18.3	12.7	17.8	24.3	22.2	23.2	33.3	37	50.3
24—Belleville.....	27	21.5	24.5	17	14.4	22.7	27.7	24.2	24.6	37.7	41.1	55.6
25—Peterborough.....	33.6	27.9	25.8	18.7	15.9	24.9	30	28.2	27.7	36.3	40.4	53.9
26—Oshawa.....	30.6	25.4	22	17.5	15.8	24.7	31.5	25	27.2	38.5	41.9	53.4
27—Orillia.....	28.9	24.6	24.2	19.6	15	25	24.7	26.7	26.2	34.3	38.4	51.7
28—Toronto.....	34.3	27.2	26.8	21.3	18.1	22.6	29.7	23.5	26.2	35.9	41.8	56
29—Niagara Falls.....	32.2	27.8	27	20.7	14.9	26.4	—	25.2	27.3	34.3	37.1	53.4
30—St. Catharines.....	28.8	25	26.2	18.8	13.7	23.5	24.3	23.4	23.3	32.5	37.3	52.2
31—Hamilton.....	33.6	28	26.8	21.3	17.7	23.4	25	23.4	28	33	37.1	52.4
32—Brantford.....	33.3	28.9	24.9	19.7	15.1	24.4	27.5	24.4	25	35.5	38	54.7
33—Galt.....	31.2	26.2	22.7	18.5	17	23.7	28.3	23.5	28	33.1	37.2	53.6
34—Guelph.....	30.8	26.3	25.2	19.7	16.7	24.8	26	21.3	26	32.9	36.9	51.1
35—Kitchener.....	31.6	26.4	21.9	19.5	16	23.7	30	24	28.5	32.1	35.8	53
36—Woodstock.....	30	24.2	25	19	14.7	21.7	25	22.3	25	33	36.2	50.5
37—Stratford.....	30	27	23.5	19.6	17.6	24.3	27.5	25.5	28	34.9	38.5	52.9
38—London.....	31.6	26.6	24	18.5	15.1	22.9	26.3	25.3	23.7	33.6	38.3	53.2
39—St. Thomas.....	30.6	25.8	23.7	18	14.7	25.3	26.7	23.2	27.5	33.2	37.1	53.3
40—Chatham.....	29.5	24.9	22.5	18.6	13.4	23.6	26.4	22.9	26.5	32.6	37.5	51.2
41—Windsor.....	30.6	23.7	23.9	18.5	14.1	23.3	28.5	24	24.3	32.7	36.4	53.3
42—Sarnia.....	32.5	29	25	20	15	25	25	25	26.5	30.6	35.7	51.5
43—Owen Sound.....	31.7	24.3	21.7	18	14.3	24	24	23.7	25	38.3	43.3	52.6
44—North Bay.....	37	31.7	26.7	18.6	14.1	25	28.2	24.7	25	34.1	38.1	56.9
45—Sudbury.....	37.8	31.6	29.6	21.3	15.6	25.5	30	28.6	28.5	35.5	40.8	55.7
46—Cobalt.....	31.4	26	26.2	20	16.1	25	26.5	27.6	28.3	36.4	40.8	55.3
47—Timmins.....	30	25.2	26	20	13.9	23.7	30	25.5	27.5	34.5	38.6	56.4
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	32.8	27.6	23.7	18.7	13.7	25.4	27.5	25.3	31.1	37.7	40.5	55
49—Fort Arthur.....	30	24.2	22.6	18.4	14.3	21.7	—	27.2	29.9	40.5	44.7	59.7
50—Fort William.....	33.6	28	26.6	21.8	17.5	25	28.3	29	29.5	39.3	43.7	58.5
Manitoba (average)	28.9	22.7	22.0	16.0	13.3	17.5	24.4	23.1	21.8	36.2	41.2	54.1
51—Winnipeg.....	30.6	23.9	24.3	16.4	15.1	19	26.7	22.7	23.6	34.2	38.9	52
52—Brandon.....	27.1	21.4	19.6	15.5	11.5	15.9	22	23.4	20	38.1	43.5	56.1
Saskatchewan (average)	29.3	23.9	22.2	15.7	11.9	19.0	25.0	22.6	25.0	39.3	44.7	59.7
53—Regina.....	27.6	21.9	19.3	14.4	12	16.5	25.7	22.1	—	40.7	43.6	66.7
54—Prince Albert.....	30	25	25	15	10	20	25	25	23.5	40	46.9	55
55—Saskatoon.....	28.2	23.8	22.8	16.4	12	18.5	25	23.1	21.6	37.8	43.4	56.4
56—Moose Jaw.....	31.4	25	21.6	16.8	13.5	20.8	24.2	20.3	30	38.5	40.8	60.8
Alberta (average)	27.3	22.7	20.4	15.5	13.8	19.0	25.9	22.9	25.8	38.4	44.4	53.7
57—Medicine Hat.....	—	25	20	17	13.2	19	27.5	25	26.6	40.8	47.1	57.5
58—Drumheller.....	25	20	20	—	15	20	30	—	30	37.5	—	60
59—Edmonton.....	28.5	23.5	23.4	15.1	15.6	19.6	24.5	21.1	24.8	36.6	41.2	46.3
60—Calgary.....	29.2	23.2	19.4	14.8	13.9	19.6	21.2	23.8	22.7	38.6	45.5	53
61—Lethbridge.....	26.6	21.7	19.2	15.2	11.5	16.9	26.5	21.5	25	38.4	43.8	51.9
British Columbia (average) ..	33.6	28.1	25.5	19.1	17.3	24.9	32.7	28.4	29.8	45.7	51.6	60.4
62—Fernie.....	30	25	22	18	15.5	25	30	27.5	29.1	46.1	52.1	58.3
63—Nelson.....	35	30	30	22.5	20	—	—	—	28.5	45.8	50.7	58.6
64—Trail.....	31.4	25.6	24.4	19.1	16.5	24.4	33	29.4	30	48.1	56.2	58.3
65—New Westminster.....	32.4	27.6	21.9	17.9	17.1	22.8	30	25	31	42.2	48.8	60
66—Vancouver.....	32.7	26	24.5	16.8	17.5	24	33.3	25.4	26.9	43.5	48.1	62
67—Victoria.....	33.9	27.4	24.6	18.4	17.1	25.9	33	26.3	26	46.1	50.4	61.6
68—Nanaimo.....	35.8	30.3	27.5	21.4	20	27.3	35.8	29.1	33.5	45.8	50.8	63.5
69—Prince Rupert.....	37.5	32.5	29	19	15	25	34	36	33.3	48.3	55.3	61.2

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1931

	Fish								Eggs			Butter		
	Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold) per lb. tin.	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
19-0	29-9	19-8	13-1	58-6	21-1	19-9	34-3	20-1	35-1	27-4	12-0	33-5	37-7	
13-2	37-0	—	—	54-0	18-1	17-1	25-4	20-7	44-4	33-8	11-7	36-9	41-2	
10	35	—	—	60	17-6	16	23-9	20-7	49-3	35-3	13-15	38	39-8	
15	35	—	—	60	17-9	20	28	19-4	42-8	30-3	12-13	36	40-7	
16	35	—	—	50	18-4	17	25-9	20-5	43-6	35	10	36-9	41-5	
12-5	40	—	—	50	17-4	16-5	23	21-8	44-4	34-5	a 12-5	36	40-4	
12	40	—	15	—	19	15	27-8	21	41-5	30	10	37-5	41-7	
12-15	—	—	—	50	18-1	18	23-9	20-8	45	37-4	10-12	37-2	43-1	
15	40	—	—	60	19	—	30-8	20	34	27-3	10	32-5	36-5	
16-0	36-7	—	10-0	55-0	19-0	17-7	35-2	20-6	40-1	31-4	12-4	34-6	38-9	
12	35	—	10	60	18	17-6	34-6	20-5	39-8	33	12	39	40-3	
18	35	—	10	60	19-2	16-7	28-2	19-8	36-3	32-1	a 13-5	35	41-3	
20	40	—	—	50	19-2	18-3	22-9	22	44-2	25-6	a	34-5	37-6	
14	—	—	—	50	19-6	18	—	20	—	25	12	30	36-5	
16-7	29-6	23-2	9-4	56-0	20-5	20-0	29-0	20-4	38-9	29-4	11-1	32-1	34-9	
12	28	25	—	50	22	21-4	27-4	20	38-3	29-4	14	31-5	34-6	
15	30-35	25	10	60	—	17-5	26-4	22	41-5	33-1	12	32	34-3	
13-15	28-32	20-22	—	—	—	—	—	19-6	39-7	29-5	10	31	35-4	
18-20	23-25	10	10	60	—	—	—	—	36-2	32-5	10	—	35	
—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	18-6	34-1	26-5	9	—	34	
25	—	25	10	60	21-2	18-5	—	18-7	41-7	25-7	10	33	34-3	
12-5-18	—	—	8	50	—	—	—	23	37-6	31-4	10	29-8	34-1	
—	35	—	8	—	20-4	21-6	30	20-4	41-6	29-6	12-13	34-9	36-9	
18-3	28	—	10	—	18-1	21	30-6	21-4	39-3	27	12	32-2	35-9	
15	29-5	21-3	11-7	65-7	20-5	19-3	36-3	19-5	34-0	27-2	12-0	33-6	36-8	
18	30	25	—	—	21-7	19-4	36-6	18-6	41-6	28-8	12	34-6	36-6	
18	32	20	9	—	20-8	19	29-6	20	31-7	28-5	10	35	36-4	
15	30	25	10-20	—	20-3	18-8	34-1	17-8	34-2	27-8	10-11	30-5	35-7	
20	—	18	12	—	20	21	33-4	20-1	29-2	25	a 9-5	34-6	36-7	
20	28	20	—	50	18-8	20	33-6	22-7	31-8	21-8	10	33-4	35-7	
17	32	18-24	10	75	25	18-3	33	20-1	34-4	25-6	b 11	—	35	
18	25	18	10	—	25	16-5	34-9	19-5	31-1	25-2	a 11-4	32-7	37-1	
13-18	30	14-20	—	—	—	18-4	41-8	19	38-3	27-3	12	32-7	37-2	
20	33	—	—	—	20	17	40-2	19-2	36-2	33-7	b 13	—	37	
18	30	25	—	—	18-7	18-6	40-4	18-5	34-3	28-2	a 12-5	33-7	36-3	
20	30	15	—	60	18-7	19-2	42-4	19-1	36	27	12	33	38-1	
20	32	18-25	15	—	19-5	17-8	35-3	18-5	31-8	25	b 12	34-2	36-5	
15	35	20-23	12	—	20-7	21-8	36-2	17-6	32-2	26-8	a 11-8	33	36-3	
18	—	25	—	—	20	22	38-2	18-6	37-3	28-1	12	33-7	36-1	
—	—	—	—	—	19	19-3	27-4	17-7	31-4	28-3	11	32-4	35-4	
20	25	25	12-5	—	19-5	20	34-1	18-2	26-2	22-2	11	—	36	
22-25	38-41	22-24	15	70	20-5	19-2	37-2	18	32-1	27-5	a 11-8	33	35-1	
—	25	25	—	—	19-6	18-7	38-7	18-8	33-3	26	10	32	35-1	
18	28	20	—	50-60	19-7	21-4	46-1	20-6	28-6	25-6	12	35-4	36-5	
16	31-32	16-23	12	—	21-2	21-5	35-8	18	28-3	24-3	b 12	32-6	36-7	
20	30	20	—	—	—	20	42-7	17-5	32-9	28-4	12	—	39-4	
—	—	23-28	—	—	18-5	19-5	39-5	20	28	26-8	12	35-5	37-5	
—	—	—	—	—	18-3	16-4	34-8	18	30-8	27	a 11-8	31-7	35	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	20	36	26-5	11-12-5	—	36	
—	25-30	28	10	75	22-7	19-5	32-9	22-8	41-3	29-2	14	—	38	
—	25	—	—	75	21-8	20	32-7	21-8	41-4	30	b 16	—	38-5	
—	25	20	—	—	21-3	20	25-1	21-8	39-5	29-4	a 16-7	37	37-8	
—	25	20	—	—	20	20-6	43-4	20-7	41-4	30-8	12	35	38-7	
—	18	8-3	—	—	22-1	16-2	36-6	20-7	34-3	28-3	a 12-5	33-3	39-5	
—	25	18	—	—	20	19-5	32-7	20-6	34-5	26-7	a 12-5	34-7	39	
20-30	31-0	18-0	—	—	22-8	18-8	—	19-0	32-4	23-5	12-0	30-5	36-1	
—	32	18	12	—	21	17-5	36-2	17-6	35-1	23-1	b 12	32	37-2	
—	30	18	—	—	24-5	20	—	20-3	29-6	21-9	12	28-9	35	
27-0	28-3	16-0	16-3	—	24-7	21-8	32-8	19-7	27-4	20-0	12-8	27-9	37-0	
25	30	15	—	—	25	21-3	36-9	18-8	30	19-2	13	27-1	36-2	
30	30	—	12-5	—	25	20	—	20-6	26-6	23-7	12	30	39-5	
28	28	10-20	20	—	24	21-6	25-3	19-7	28-3	22-3	13	26-3	35-3	
25	25	18	—	—	—	24-1	36-3	19-6	24-7	14-6	13	28	37-1	
24-0	26-6	12-4	18-3	—	24-2	23-9	34-2	20-6	29-3	20-8	11-6	30-8	38-6	
25	30-35	10	—	—	23-5	26-6	29-5	22-5	32-1	22-8	12	30-6	40-3	
25	30	18	—	—	25	25	36-6	22	21-6	16-5	a 13	32-5	41	
20	20-25	10-12-5	12	—	21-8	23-3	30-1	18-8	31-7	21-6	a 11-1	28-4	36	
—	24	10	23	—	24-7	22-7	37	19-1	33-4	23-2	11	32-5	37-3	
26	24	12	20	—	26	21-8	37-6	20-7	27-5	19-8	11	30	38-5	
22-0	25-4	18-7	17-1	—	23-2	22-0	36-8	22-0	34-6	28-0	13-4	36-5	40-9	
25	30	—	18	—	23-1	24-2	35	23-3	35	30	a 12-5	30	37-4	
25	30	18	20	—	26-3	25	37-5	24-6	40-5	33-3	a 14-3	34-1	41-4	
30	30	18	20	—	24	23-8	35	23-7	39-4	33-3	a 14-3	40	44-6	
20-23	25	—	15	—	23-6	21-2	34-4	18-5	29-4	22-9	11-1	38-2	39-6	
18	25	—	—	—	20-3	18-4	35-7	18-8	30-6	25	11-1	34-5	39-4	
20	25	—	—	—	22-4	19-8	36-2	19-1	29-3	23-1	a 14-3	37-8	41-7	
—	—	—	—	—	22-5	20	41	24-5	32-2	26-6	a 12-5	38-3	40	
—	20	—	15	—	23-3	23-3	39-3	23-3	40-9	30	a 16-7	39-2	43-3	

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold) per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold) in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold) per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2½'s, per can	Corn, 2½'s, per can
								cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	28.8	6.5a	17.7	3.5	5.1	9.6	11.8	14.1	12.6	14.6
Nova Scotia (average)	27.4	7.0	17.2	4.0	5.3	9.3	13.4	14.4	12.5	14.5
1—Sydney.....	27.5	7.3	16.9	3.7	5.5	9.3	13.7	14.8	13.1	14.6
2—New Glasgow.....	27.6	6.7-7.3	16.9	3.9	5.1	9.1	11.6	13.6	12.9	14
3—Amherst.....	25.6	7.3	16.7	4.4	5.2	8.7	13.3	13.8	13	14.2
4—Halifax.....	26.9	6.7-7.3	16.9	3.5	5.5	8.9	13.5	14.9	11.3	15.3
5—Windsor.....	26.7	6.7-7.3	18.7	4.1	5.5	10.9	14	15	12.7	15
6—Truro.....	28.4	6.7	17	4.1	5.5	9.8	14.2	15.5	11.7	13.8
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	25.5	7.3	18	3.6	5	9.3	13.5	15.5	13.3	15.7
New Brunswick (average)	30.2	7.5	17.9	3.8	5.2	9.7	13.7	14.3	11.8	13.9
8—Moncton.....	30.4	8	17.4	4	5.7	10.7	13.8	15.1	13.5	14.1
9—St. John.....	29.3	7.3	19.4	3.8	5.6	9.6	13.1	14.9	12.3	14.4
10—Fredericton.....	27.2	7.3	16.8	3.8	5.1	8.9	14.4	14	11.2	14.1
11—Bathurst.....	30	7.3	18	3.3	5.3	10	13.5	13	10	13
Quebec (average)	26.3	5.2	17.1	3.7	5.3	8.8	11.9	12.5	12.6	13.9
12—Quebec.....	27.3	6	16.4	3.9	5.4	9.4	12.3	12	12.7	14.6
13—Three Rivers.....	30.3	4.7	18.4	4.1	5	8.9	12.5	14.6	16.5	15.4
14—Sherbrooke.....	26.9	5.3	16.3	3.4	5.6	12.7	13	11.9	15.3	15.3
15—Sorel.....	25	5	17.9	3.2	5	9.6	10.5	12.7	11.3	13.1
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	28.3	4.3	17.5	3.2	5	8.7	11.9	12.8	12.1	13.2
17—St. John's.....	26.7	4.7-6	17.5	3.2	5.5	8.7	11.7	12	14.5	13.8
18—Theftford Mines.....	25.7	4.3-5.7	17.3	3.8	5.5	8.6	13	12.2	12.6	14.9
19—Montreal.....	26.8	6-6.7	17.8	3.8	4.9	9.8	11.3	12.2	12.5	13
20—Hull.....	25.3	4-6	16.1	3.8	5	8.6	11.6	10.9	9.9	11.7
Ontario (average)	28.9	6.2	17.2	3.3	4.9	10.1	12.2	13.8	14.4	13.7
21—Ottawa.....	30.7	5.3-7.3	17.3	4	5.3	9.9	10.4	10.5	10.7	13.5
22—Brockville.....	27.7	6	14.4	3.3	4.8	10.3	12	12.9	10.8	12.2
23—Kingston.....	25.5	6	15.6	3.5	5	10	12.3	12.2	10.1	13
24—Belleville.....	27.6	6	16.8	3.5	4.9	10.8	12.1	13.1	9.3	12.7
25—Peterborough.....	27.8	6	15.7	3.1	4.4	11	12.1	12.1	10.8	14.8
26—Oshawa.....	29	6-6.7	16	2.9	5.4	10.2	11	12.9	10.4	12.2
27—Orillia.....	29.4	6.7-7.3	17.2	3.1	4.4	10.5	12	14.8	11.2	14.5
28—Toronto.....	34.2	5.3	18.2	3.3	5.3	10.1	12.1	13.4	10.8	14
29—Niagara Falls.....	31.2	6.7	18.3	3.3	5	8.3	13.2	13.9	11.8	14
30—St. Catharines.....	27.2	5.3	17.9	3.1	4.5	10.3	12.3	13.3	10.8	13.3
31—Hamilton.....	34.1	5.3-6.7	17.9	3.3	5.3	10.2	11.6	13.8	11.6	13.9
32—Brantford.....	31.3	5.3-6.7	17.2	2.7	4.4	10.6	12.7	12.3	9.9	12.1
33—Galt.....	31.7	6	17.8	3	4.7	10.6	13.7	13.7	11.7	13.8
34—Guelph.....	31.1	6	17.8	3.2	4.7	10.7	12.1	13.3	11.7	13.7
35—Kitchener.....	28.6	6	17.5	2.9	4.7	9.7	12.2	12.5	10.8	12.6
36—Woodstock.....	25.3	5.3-6	16.1	2.9	4.6	9.7	11.1	13.6	10.3	13.6
37—Stratford.....	26	6	17.8	2.9	4.5	10.3	11.3	13.6	10.3	13.4
38—London.....	28.7	6-6.7	18.5	3.1	4.7	9.5	11.3	12.9	10.8	12.4
39—St. Thomas.....	28.6	5.3-6.7	18.2	2.8	4.5	11.2	13.4	13.9	12.6	14.1
40—Chatham.....	25.2	5.3	17	2.9	4.6	10.1	12.7	13.1	11.4	13.7
41—Windsor.....	28.7	6.7-7.3	18.5	3.3	4.5	10.1	12.6	12.4	12.1	14.3
42—Sarnia.....	25.3	5.3	17.8	2.9	5	9.6	12.5	13.3	13.3	13.6
43—Owen Sound.....	28.7	5.3-6	19	3	4.2	10.1	13.7	15.8	14.6	15.6
44—North Bay.....	30.8	6.7	17.7	3.9	5.5	10	12	13.4	11.4	13.6
45—Sudbury.....	29.7	6.7-7.3	16.2	4	6.8	8.7	.....	14.9	12.2	14.7
46—Cobalt.....	30.6	6.7	16	3.9	6.2	10.3	14.6	13.8	11.1	15.6
47—Timmins.....	28.2	6.7	14.7	3.9	6.2	9.2	11.5	15.1	13.7	14.5
48—Sault Ste Marie.....	28.3	6.7	18	4.3	5.9	11.1	13.2	13.4	12.8	13.7
49—Port Arthur.....	26.7	6.7	18.7	3.3	5.1	10.1	10.9	13.2	10.4	13.5
50—Fort William.....	28.2	6.7	17	3.6	5.2	9.7	11.1	13.7	14.7	14.7
Manitoba (average)	28.9	5.9	19.3	3.3	6.2	10.9	12.1	15.9	13.6	16.1
51—Winnipeg.....	30.2	5.6-6	19.5	3.2	4.9	10.2	12.1	15.9	13.8	15.0
52—Brandon.....	27.6	5.6-6.2	19	3.3	5.4	11.6	12.1	15.6	15.1	16.2
Saskatchewan (average)	29.5	6.2	18.3	3.3	6.0	10.3	12.0	15.6	15.1	16.2
53—Regina.....	31.4	5.6-7	.....	3.3	5.5	11.2	12.1	15.4	14.6	15.4
54—Prince Albert.....	28	5.7	.....	3.3	4.6	8.9	12	15.3	14.1	16.3
55—Saskatoon.....	29.8	6.7	15	3.2	4.8	10.7	12.6	16.2	16.3	17.4
56—Moose Jaw.....	28.9	6.4	20.0	3.3	5	10.4	11.4	16.2	16.3	17.4
Alberta (average)	30.6	6.9	18.5	3.4	4.8	9.8	11.6	14.7	14.3	16.9
57—Medicine Hat.....	32.2	6.7-7.4	18.2	3.5	5.7	11	11.2	15.1	15.4	17.3
58—Drumheller.....	32.5	7.4	20	3.4	5.3	10.4	10	15	13.7	19
59—Edmonton.....	28.1	6.7b	17.9	3.3	4.6	8.7	10.8	13.6	13.4	15.7
60—Calgary.....	31.2	6.7	18.2	3.3	4.1	9.5	10.3	14.4	14.8	16.3
61—Lethbridge.....	28.8	6.7	18	3.4	4.2	9.2	10.8	15.3	14.4	16.1
British Columbia (average)	31.2	8.1	19.8	3.8	5.7	8.4	8.4	14.9	14.9	16.8
62—Fernie.....	32.1	8.3	17	3.4	5.7	9.5	8.8	15.8	14.6	17.7
63—Nelson.....	30.9	8.3	19.4	4	5.1	9.2	9.6	15.7	18.7	18.7
64—Trail.....	30	8.3	17.6	3.8	5.2	8.4	8.4	15	15	18.5
65—New Westminster.....	32.2	7.5c	22.1	3.8	5	7.7	7.5	14	14	15
66—Vancouver.....	30.8	7.5c	21.2	3.8	5.4	8.2	8.1	13.8	14.5	14.8
67—Victoria.....	29.7	8.3	20.4	3.6	6.2	7.7	8.1	14	14	15.5
68—Nanaimo.....	33.1	8.3	20.8	3.9	6.7	8.1	8.3	15.1	14.1	17.2
69—Prince Rupert.....	30.5	8.3	20	4.1	6	8.1	8.5	15.5	14	17

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 6c. and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1931

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 s., per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
7.1	4.5	1.238	26.0	24.3	19.3	12.2	15.4	17.3	65.9	25.0	56.3	41.7
6.9	4.8	1.149	22.8	22.4	17.6	12.7	14.1	16.7	61.6	21.3	55.7	42.2
6.9	4.7	1.251	24.4	25	17.5	13.3	14.3	16.4		25.4		45
7	5.1	1.218	23.7	25	16.5	12.6	14.6	15.9	64.7	24.1	57.5	37.8
6.9	4.9	.817	19.5	20	22.5	14.7	13.9	18	52.5	23.2	55	47.5
7.1	4.7	1.135	24.4	27.4	16	12.2	14.2	16.6	66.7	24.7	54.7	39.2
7	4.7	1.275	21.5	20		12	13	17		25		45
6.4	4.9	1.199	23.1	19.7	15.5	11.4	14.3	16.5	62.5	23.1		38.7
7	5	.917	18.7	16.5	15.5	11.9	12.8	15	71	25.2	55	40.7
7.1	4.5	.945	21.4	26.1	18.7	13.1	13.9	16.3	57.5	24.0	54.2	46.6
6.8	4.5	.955	21.3	30.7	16.7	13	14.7	17	55	24.4	54	50
8.9	4.6	.971	23.9	22.5	21	15.6	14.2	16.5	60	24.1	55	44.8
7.1	5	.91	20.3	25	17.2	13.5	13.9	16.8	57.5	25	52.5	45.8
5.5	5		20	20	20	10.2	12.7	15		22.5		44
6.6	4.2	1.185	23.7	28.0	17.4	11.8	15.9	16.1	78.7	26.0	59.0	39.5
7.2	5.2	1.166	25	31.7	19	14.2	15.2	16.6	89.7	23.9	55	39.3
6.6	5.9	1.19	27.1	21.5	17.2	13.2	17.7	17	75	27.5		42.5
5.8	5	1.136	21.1		19.5	11.3	15.9	16.7	80	25	68.5	40.9
6.5	5.8	1.212	24.2		16.5	10	16	15.1		27.5		38.7
6.8	5.2	1.17	23.3	20	14	11	16.5	13.2		24.6		39.7
7.5	5.5	1.321	21	35	16.3	11.5	15	16.7		28		38.5
5.6	5	1.16	24.1	16	13.1	17.3	15.1	15.1		29.5		41.3
7.1	4.7	1.191	24.2	33.3	20.8	11.4	15.3	15.7	88.9	25	54.2	36.8
6.1	4.8	1.122	23.4	26.4	17.7	10.3	13.8	18.4	60	23.1	58.3	37.5
6.8	4.1	1.245	26.7	23.9	20.2	12.2	15.3	18.0	63.3	24.8	55.8	38.0
7.5	4.9	1.21	25.1	29.9	17.2	12.1	14.8	17.9	53.7	25.5	49.6	39.7
6.4	4	1.19	25	26.7			10	15.5	65	25.4	61.3	40
6.9	4.4	1.25	27.3	21		13.4	15.5	17.1	67	23.3	51.2	39.1
6	4.4	1.18	25	19.7		13.6	15.4	17.6	63.3	21.9	56.3	35.9
6	4.1	1.08	21.4	23.3		10.6	15.1	17	70	28	56.3	35.6
6.8	4.3	1.087	21.4	20		12.8	14.6	17.2	61	23.3	67	37.3
6.7	3.9	.958	20.6	29		11.7	16.2	18.7	65	26.6	53.2	36.2
7.8	4.7	1.17	23.7	24.8		14.8	15.2	17.9	69	23.9	57	34.8
7.2	4.4	1.387	28.8	17.5		11.1	15.7	18.2		23.4	67.5	37
6.1	4	1.32	27	21		11.7	15.4	17.4	65	22.7	52	38
7.9	4.5	1.199	26.8	25		10.6	15.1	16.4	61	22.9	50	36.5
6.6	3.8	1.23	24.3	20.6		11.3	15.4	16.9		22.5		36.2
7.1	3.8	1.23	26	25.5		11.8	15	18.5		22.6	55	34.8
7.5	3.4	1.05	25	25		12.3	15.2	17.5		25.7	57	36.6
6.9	3.7	1.15	23.9	27.2		12.6	14.7	17.2	52	22.3	54.5	36
5.8	3.5	1.28	25	20.3		12.5	14	16.4	63	25	55	36
7.2	4.3	1.15	25.4	20.7		11.1	15	17.3	67.5	23.5	60	36.7
5.7	3.6	1.30	24.9	23.6		10	14.5	16.9	65	23.9	67.5	36.2
5.7	3.7	1.35	26.2	19.5		11.5	14.9	18.1		25.1		38.2
5.4	2.9	1.26	25.6	28.2		10.5	14	17		24.4	49	35.6
5.3	3.5	1.321	24.7	27.9		12.5	15.4	16.6	65	25	65	40.1
6.9	3.9	1.43	28.6	17		11.6	15.2	17.6		25		37.6
7.2	3.8	1.14	23.7	21.5		14	17.2	19.1	52.5	30.8	50	42.3
6.1	4.1	1.28	33.6			12.7	14.4	17.8	62	26.2	52	37.6
6.4	5	1.52	34.3		23.2	14.4	16.8	20.8	61.5	26.9	54.5	41
8.8	5.6	1.52	36.1		22	10.7	16.5	20.8	70	26.7	61.7	44.2
8.4	4.9	1.56	41.2		18	13.8	15.6	20	73	25.5	52.7	41.2
6.7	4.8	1.49	32.8	28.2	21.5	16	15.5	20	65	25.5	52.7	39.2
6.6	4.2	1.025	24.7	32.5	19.1	12.5	14.5	20	59.1	23.9	50.5	38.6
7.7	3.9	1.04	21.6	25		13.2	15.5	19.6	61.4	25.1	48.3	41
9.1	4.7	.848	20.0			13.1	16.6	18.1	67.3	25.0	57.3	44.0
9	5	.802	20			12.9	15.9	18.4	63.5	25.7	50	43.7
9.1	4.4	.893	20		20	13.3	17.3	17.7	71	24.3	64.5	44.3
7.7	5.0	1.121	22.8		21.1	12.8	17.3	19.5	68.5	25.3	57.0	48.5
9.4	5	1.125	23.7		22.5	12.6	18.8	20.4	68.8	25	62.5	49.2
9.2	5.4	.905	17.5		22.5	14.9	18	20.6	70	26.5	51.2	50
6.5	4.8	1.225	24.8		19.5	11.2	15.3	19	68.3	24.3	55	45.9
5.8	4.8	1.228	25		20	12.6	16.9	17.9	66.9	25.5	59.1	48.7
7.9	4.4	1.130	25.4		19.9	12.4	16.6	19.4	68.4	26.0	56.2	49.3
7.9	4.1	1.125	29.6		20	11.6	17.6	19.4	68.3	26.6	60	51.7
8.5	5.5	1.375	25		25	12.5	19	17.2	67.5	27.5	55	52.5
7.9	4.2	.807	18.7		16.1	10.7	15.5	16.1	67.3	23.4	57.2	48.1
7.4	4.7	1.328	30.5		18.5	14.1	15	16.6	66.1	24.6	53	47.6
7.6	3.3	1.015	23.2		20	13	16.1	17.2	73	27.7	55.7	46.5
7.9	4.4	1.709	34.8		21.7	11.5	15.2	15.7	66.7	25.3	57.1	47.1
9.3	3.6	1.502	30.8		21.6	13.7	15.6	16.9	67.5	26.9	61.6	50
8.8	4.4	1.907	45		22.5	12.8	15.9	16.6	73.8	27.5	60.6	52.5
8.2	4.6	1.815	35		20	12.3	15	15	70	26.6	51.6	47.5
6.9	4	1.433	28.6		22.5	10.1	15	14.6	60.8	24.7	51.7	44
6.9	3.9	1.438	26.5		17.7	9.6	14.3	14.5	62.3	21.3	52.9	41.3
7.2	4.1	1.666	33.6		22.5	10.4	14.8	14.4	62.7	24.2	55	44.4
8.2	5.6	1.672	37.5			12.5	15.1	15.7	65.6	25	60	48.7
8	4.8	2.235	41.6		25	10.5	16	18	71	26	63	48.7

c Since September, 1930, some bakers selling bread at 6½c. to 7½c. per pound loaf, the latter predominating.

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per 1 lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
Dominion (average)	6.3	6.1	52.1	56.7	26.3	15.4	3.2	57.9	55.3	11.9	5.8	\$ 16.222
Nova Scotia (average)	6.6	6.2	57.0	54.4	26.4	12.5	3.4	56.5	40.3	12.8	6.2	—
1—Sydney.....	6.4	6.2	53.1	54.2	27.4	16.4	3.7	56.0	50	13.4	6.1	—
2—New Glasgow.....	7	6.4	55.7	53.4	26.7	12.5	3	55	36.8	13.5	6.7	—
3—Amherst.....	7	6.6	62.5	60	22.5	11	3.9	—	40	11.7	6.4	—
4—Halifax.....	5.7	5.6	55.7	49.7	26.6	12.4	2.7	50	40	12.4	6.5	16.50
5—Windsor.....	6.3	5.8	56.7	53.3	27.5	10.7	3.9	—	40	13.5	5.3	—
6—Truro.....	7	6.3	58	55.5	27.9	12	3.2	55	34.7	12.3	5.9	—
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	5.8	5.7	50.8	50.2	26.2	13.5	3.5	54.5	37.7	12.5	5.9	15.40
New Brunswick (average)	6.6	6.1	56.0	57.0	26.7	12.7	3.2	62.7	41.0	12.4	6.2	16.188
8—Moncton.....	6.8	6.2	59.3	57.1	28.4	12.4	3.3	61.2	42	13	5.5	16.00g
9—St. John.....	6.8	6.2	60.5	56.4	26.7	12.7	3.2	67.5	47	12.6	6.7	15.50-16.00
10—Fredericton.....	6.8	6.5	55.3	59.5	26.7	12.7	2.8	57.1	40	11.3	6.2	16.00
11—Bathurst.....	6	5.5	49	55	25	13	3.4	65	35	12.5	6.5	17.00
Quebec (average)	5.9	5.7	54.1	56.9	26.3	14.2	3.1	53.3	59.4	10.7	5.4	15.319
12—Quebec.....	5.8	5.6	54	60.1	25.7	16.7	2.9	62.3	63.3	10.7	5.9	15.50
13—Three Rivers.....	6.1	5.7	56.7	59.3	26.6	13.7	3.8	58	60	11.5	5.7	15.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.7	5.5	55.5	58.4	26.2	14.4	3	53.9	61.2	10.7	5.3	16.50
15—Sorel.....	6.1	6	50	56.2	27.5	11.2	2.9	55	60	10.7	6	14.75
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	6	5.7	53	51.7	27.5	13.7	3.8	55	60	10.7	5.6	14.50-15.00
17—St. John's.....	5.5	5.5	52.5	56.2	25.5	15.3	2.1	66.7	65	10	5.3	14.00
18—Thetford Mines.....	6.2	5.7	54.4	58.9	27.5	13.1	3.2	54.7	50	10.8	5.3	16.00
19—Montreal.....	5.7	5.7	57.1	58.9	25.5	15.6	3	59	58.3	11.5	5.3	15.50-16.00
20—Hull.....	6.1	5.7	53.7	52.1	24.9	14.3	3.3	60	56.7	10.7	5.2	15.50-15.75
Ontario (average)	6.3	6.1	52.5	58.3	25.4	13.9	3.1	57.1	57.5	11.0	5.7	15.696
21—Ottawa.....	5.9	5.8	53.8	58.7	26.1	14	2.8	61.4	55.9	10.4	5.6	15.25-15.75
22—Brockville.....	6.2	5.5	53.2	53.5	25	13.5	3.2	62.5	50	10.7	6.5	15.00
23—Kingston.....	5.9	5.7	52.2	54.4	25.5	12.4	2.8	55	53.5	11.2	5.8	15.00
24—Belleville.....	6.5	6.2	54.9	58.7	25	14	3.3	57.8	60	11.5	5.6	15.50
25—Peterborough.....	6.2	6.1	55.5	58.2	24.4	14.7	3.3	58.7	51.4	10.7	6	15.00
26—Oshawa.....	6	5.9	48.2	62.7	24.7	11.7	3	56.2	58.7	10.5	6	15.50-16.00
27—Orillia.....	6.5	6.4	58.2	56.7	25	14.2	3.6	54	50	11	5.8	16.00-16.50
28—Toronto.....	6.1	6.1	53.5	61.6	24.4	11.8	2.9	56.3	56.9	10	5.4	15.00-15.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	6.2	6.2	56.7	58	25.7	15	3.5	59.1	65	10.4	5.8	13.75-14.25g
30—St. Catharines.....	6.1	6.1	51.3	62.1	24.4	13.7	2.9	56.9	62.5	11.5	5.7	14.00-14.50g
31—Hamilton.....	5.9	5.8	52	63.4	24.9	11.5	2.7	50.5	54.3	9.7	5.4	15.00
32—Brantford.....	6.3	6	53.1	56.5	24.3	13.1	2.9	62.7	65.8	10.2	5.8	15.00-15.50
33—Galt.....	6.3	5.9	51.7	56.5	25.1	13.7	2.9	63.9	60.4	10	5.8	15.00-15.50
34—Guelph.....	6.4	6.4	52.4	58.6	25.4	13.7	2.8	58.3	55	10.6	5.4	15.00-15.50
35—Kitchener.....	5.8	5.8	40.3	55.7	24.8	12.9	3.3	50.6	58.3	10.3	5.5	15.00-15.50
36—Woodstock.....	6.2	6.2	55.2	49.2	24.6	13	2.8	52.2	54.7	10.6	5.4	15.00-15.25
37—Stratford.....	6.3	6.1	51.2	58.5	24.9	12.8	3.2	55.4	52.1	10.6	5.7	15.50-16.00
38—London.....	6.1	6	56.5	58	24.4	14.5	3.1	52.5	53.7	10	5.1	15.50-16.00
39—St. Thomas.....	6.5	6.2	53.1	59.8	24.8	13.4	3.1	58.3	60	11.1	6.3	15.00-15.50
40—Chatham.....	5.8	5.8	46.7	55.4	24.6	12.6	2.6	58.6	—	10.5	5.4	15.00
41—Windsor.....	5.9	5.8	52.1	56.3	25.4	14.3	2.6	56.9	60	10	5.5	15.50-16.00g
42—Sarnia.....	6.8	6.5	54.4	58.8	24.6	14	2.8	60.7	—	10.3	6	16.50
43—Owen Sound.....	6.1	6.1	56.2	60	26.2	13.1	3.7	57.5	56.7	11.4	6	15.00-15.50
44—North Bay.....	7.3	7	60	58.2	27	16.2	3.4	56.7	60	13.5	5.6	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	6.5	6.2	57.8	64.5	24.2	18.5	3.2	59.2	60	14	5.3	17.00-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	7.1	6.7	54	60	29.2	15	3.7	54	56.7	14	6	18.00
47—Timmins.....	6.7	6.1	48.2	55.6	28.2	15.7	3.3	52.2	—	11.3	5.8	17.00-18.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	6.7	6.4	46	59.8	25.6	15	2.6	53	62.5	13.7	6.1	15.50-16.00
49—Port Arthur.....	6.2	5.9	45.7	59.9	26.1	16	2.8	57.2	58	11.9	5.4	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	6.9	6.8	51.2	60	27.6	14.4	2.8	64.4	60	11.2	5.2	16.50-17.00
Manitoba (average)	7.0	6.8	47.9	52.0	27.5	14.1	3.1	54.1	58.2	12.3	6.4	21.500
51—Winnipeg.....	7.1	7.1	47.2	49.2	26.8	13.6	3	52.5	54.6	11.6	6.9	19.50
52—Brandon.....	6.8	6.5	48.6	54.7	23.1	14.6	3.1	55.7	61.7	13	5.8	23.50
Saskatchewan (average)	6.5	6.3	50.9	59.2	27.7	19.7	3.1	53.9	58.4	14.1	6.2	23.250
53—Regina.....	5.7	5.4	53	61.8	26.2	a20	2.9	50	60	15	7	22.50
54—Prince Albert.....	7.2	6.6	50.8	61.5	28.6	a19.2	3.4	56.7	60	15	5.2	—
55—Saskatoon.....	6.4	6.3	47.9	54.2	26.3	a19.7	2.9	55	53.7	11.9	—	24.00
56—Moose Jaw.....	6.8	6.7	51.9	59.3	29.6	a19.8	3	—	60	14.6	6.4	—
Alberta (average)	6.4	6.5	47.2	55.0	27.4	18.7	3.4	58.7	60.1	14.2	5.8	—
57—Medicine Hat.....	6.6	7.2	50	56.9	29.2	a22.1	3.7	68.6	62	14.1	5.7	g
58—Drumheller.....	6.5	7	—	—	29	a22.5	3.7	57.5	60	15	5.5	—
59—Edmonton.....	6.4	6.1	46.1	56.7	25.7	a16.1	3.2	54.9	—	14.8	5.7	—
60—Calgary.....	6.2	6	45.3	47.2	25.9	a17.2	3.2	52.5	—	12.3	6.4	—
61—Lethbridge.....	6.1	6	47.5	59.3	27	a15.6	3.2	60	57.5	14.7	5.5	—
British Columbia (average)	6.2	5.9	47.2	53.5	27.7	21.9	3.6	61.0	58.9	12.6	6.0	—
62—Fernie.....	6.6	6.7	48.7	55	27.5	a15	3.4	62.5	60	13.3	5.7	—
63—Nelson.....	6.9	6.5	50.6	61.4	29.4	a26.1	4	61.9	60.8	13.5	6	—
64—Trail.....	6.6	6.1	49.1	62.5	25	a25	3.1	60	60	12.5	6.5	—
65—New Westminster.....	5.5	5.2	43.3	44.2	27.5	a19.2	3.4	58	57	11.9	5.2	—
66—Vancouver.....	5.2	5	45	49.7	25.8	a20.5	3.1	60.2	60	11.2	5.5	—
67—Victoria.....	6.7	5.9	46.1	47.2	26.6	a21.5	3.2	60.4	55.8	12	5.8	—
68—Nanaimo.....	5.6	5.9	50	52.9	30.4	a22.9	4.1	62.5	60	14	6.7	—
69—Prince Rupert.....	6.3	5.5	45	55	29	a25	4.2	62.5	57.5	12.5	6.7	—

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published in houses, \$20, others \$40-\$60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1931

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths) per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths) per cord	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month				Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
\$ 9-989	\$ 12-547	\$ 12-068	\$ 14-324	\$ 8-688	\$ 10-741	\$ 9-411	30-7	10-6	\$ 28-227	\$ 20-112	
9-271	11-875	9-600	10-600	8-800	8-000	6-400	32-2	11-8	23-833	16-417	
7-65	9-20	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00	—	33-35	12-8	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	
7-35	—	—	—	—	8-00c	6-00c	32	12-5	20-00	14-00	
9-25	13-00	8-00	9-00	6-00	7-00	6-00	30	15	10-00-20-00	5-00-10-00	
11-25	12-10	15-00	16-00	8-00	9-00	8-00	35	10	32-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	
10-00-12-00	—	10-00	11-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	30	10	25-00	20-00-20-00	
8-50-9-75	12-50-13-50d	9-00	10-00	6-00	8-00	5-00	32	12	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00	
10-50	13-25	9-50	10-50	6-75	7-50	7-50c	30	12	21-00-26-00	11-00-18-00	
10-813	13-000	10-125	11-375	6-750	8-250	7-050	30-4	11-3	25-750	19-250	
10-50-12-50g	13-00g	9-00g	10-00g	7-00g	8-00g	—	30-35g	13	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	
11-00-12-50	12-00-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	30	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
8-00-12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	—	4-80-6-40c	29	10	25-00	18-00-20-00	
10-00	—	8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00	—	30	12	18-00	15-00	
9-375	12-771	13-096	14-869	8-856	10-306	10-233	28-7	10-0	24-000	15-563	
10-00	12-00	14-67c	14-67c	12-00c	12-00c	12-00c	30	8-3	27-00-35-00	—	
8-00-10-00	14-00	10-00	18-00	8-00	12-00	8-13c	30	10	20-00-28-00	12-00-20-00	
11-00	—	10-00	12-00	9-00	11-00	15-00	27-28	10	20-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	
—	—	10-50	12-00	8-00	9-50	—	—	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	
—	—	16-67c	—	12-00c	—	—	26	10	18-00-24-00	11-00-15-00	
— 8-00	11-00	15-00	16-50	8-00	—	9-00	27-28	10	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	
—	14-00	—	9-75c	—	6-75c	4-50c	30	10-15	13-00-15-00	8-00-10-00	
10-00	12-25-12-50	15-00-16-00	16-00-18-00	10-00	11-00-12-00	12-00-16-00	30	8-3-10	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00	
8-25	13-00-13-50	16-00c	17-23c	7-00	9-00	9-00c	—	10	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	
10-546	11-741	13-316	15-888	9-833	12-136	11-133	28-9	9-7	29-589	21-200	
9-25	13-00-14-00	13-00	15-00	8-00	10-00	7-50	30	13	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00	—	—	17-60c	—	14-80c	—	30	10	20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	
9-00	13-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	15-00c	28	10	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	
—	12-50	12-00	13-00	10-00	11-00	9-00	30	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
10-00-13-00	11-00-12-00	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	30	8-3	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
9-50-11-50	12-00	16-50	17-50	12-00	13-00	9-00	27	8	25-00-35-00	15-00-20-00	
11-00	13-00	11-00	12-50	8-00	9-50	7-72c	30	10	22-00-25-00	15-00-18-00	
g	11-50	17-00	18-00	13-00	14-00	13-00	29	8-3	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	
g	10-00g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	10	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00	
g	9-00-11-00g	g	g	g	g	g	28g	8	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00	11-00	16-50	17-00	12-50	13-00	12-00	25	8-3	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
12-00	11-50	—	17-00c	13-00	13-00	8-348c	228	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
10-00	12-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	12-00c	25	10	25-00	16-00-20-00	
11-50	10-50-11-50	14-00	15-00	10-00	11-00	—	27	10	25-00-35-00	18-00-22-00	
10-00-11-50	11-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	—	26-30	8-3	35-00-40-00	25-00-30-00	
10-00-12-00	11-50	12-00	15-00	9-00	10-50	—	7	10	27-00-31-00	20-00-24-00	
10-50	12-00-14-00	16-00	18-00	—	14-00	17-00	25	8-3	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00	
12-00	10-00-12-00	—	18-00c	—	11-25c	11-25c	22-23	10	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00	
9-00	10-25-11-50	14-00-15-00	20-00c	—	—	20-00c	25	10	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
10-00-11-00	10-00-11-00	—	20-00c	—	18-00c	9-00-15-00c	28	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
8-00g	11-00g	g	c & g 24-00	g	c & g 20-00	c & g 16-00	30g	10	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00	
9-50	13-00	—	16-00	—	10-00	10-00	30	9	30-00-35-00	25-00-30-00	
8-00	10-50	12-00	14-00	6-00	9-00	9-00	28	9-7	20-00-28-00	14-00-22-00	
12-50	—	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	—	35	9-6	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	
12-00-13-50	13-50	—	15-00-17-25c	—	10-50-15-00c	12-75	30	13	n	25-00	
12-00	11-00-12-00	13-00	15-00c	13-00	12-00-15-00c	—	30	10	22-00	14-00	
13-00-13-50	14-00	—	—	6-00	9-75-10-50	—	35	9	p	20-00-30-00	
11-00-11-50	10-00	—	12-75	—	9-75	6-50c	30	10	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
9-00-13-00	13-00	10-00	12-00c	9-00	10-00c	—	35	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	
9-00-13-00	10-25-12-50	9-50	10-50	8-50	9-50	—	30	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	
10-750	15-625	—	—	9-250	10-125	8-500	33-0	11-5	35-000	24-500	
12-00	15-50	—	—	10-50	11-50	9-00	31	13	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00	
7-00-12-00	14-00-17-50	12-00	12-75	8-00	8-75	8-00	35	10	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00	
9-813	17-375	8-000	11-500	6-800	9-875	11-000	34-4	10-0	35-000	23-125	
10-00-13-00	14-75f	—	13-00	—	10-00-12-00	—	35	10	35-00-50-00	30-00	
9-00-10-00	20-00	6-50	8-00	5-00i	6-50	—	35	11-7	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
7-50-10-00	17-80	9-50	11-00	8-00i	9-00	9-00	30-35	8-3	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
9-50	16-95f	—	14-00c	—	13-00c	13-00c	35	10	35-00	20-00	
6-750	13-000	—	—	—	10-667	—	31-5	10-3	31-250	22-000	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	10	27-50	20-00	
6-50h	—	—	—	—	12-00	—	35	11-7	r	r	
5-00-6-00h	16-00	—	—	6-00	8-00c	—	33-35	10	35-00	25-00	
8-00-11-50h	10-00f	—	—	—	12-00	—	27	10	25-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	
4-00-6-50h	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	10	30-00	18-00	
10-150	11-640	—	—	9-500	10-458	5-079	35-9j	13-1	26-750	20-938	
6-25-6-75	—	—	—	12-00	16-00	5-00	37-40	15	20-00	18-00	
9-50-11-50	12-70	—	—	9-50	12-75	5-625c	45	13-3	22-00-31-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00-11-00	13-50	—	—	9-00	11-00	—	40	12	32-00-38-00	22-00-28-00	
10-50-11-50	11-50	—	—	—	5-50	—	30	12	18-00-22-00	12-00-18-00	
10-50-11-50	11-50	—	—	—	7-50	4-50	35	11	29-00	25-00	
10-50-11-50	9-00	—	—	7-50	10-00	4-77c	29	13	20-00-25-00	16-00-18-00	
7-70-8-20s	—	—	—	—	—	5-50	35	13-3	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	
12-00-14-50	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	

d. Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. (in bulk). n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$35.00. p. Mining company

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com-modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1925	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1927	Feb. 1928	Feb. 1929	Feb. 1930	Jan. 1931	Feb. 1931
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.0	102.6	102.2	97.6	96.8	95.0	94.0	76.7	76.0
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	83.7	100.6	102.7	95.7	95.2	89.8	88.8	58.0	59.0
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	95.0	100.3	102.5	100.5	106.3	107.8	109.7	88.2	84.6
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	116.9	112.5	103.6	94.7	94.3	93.2	87.3	75.5	74.7
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	101.6	100.7	98.4	98.5	94.0	92.7	85.1	84.9
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	115.8	104.5	100.8	97.4	94.1	93.3	92.7	88.7	87.9
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.1	97.3	95.3	103.9	104.9	93.4	90.4	99.7	94.8	69.1	67.9
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.1	116.6	107.0	104.4	100.3	101.3	102.4	93.3	92.6	93.3	89.3	89.0
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	104.4	99.6	101.1	99.3	96.2	94.9	94.3	88.4	88.2
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	93.7	97.2	101.9	97.0	96.1	94.2	95.0	81.7	80.8
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	91.2	97.7	102.3	99.0	99.4	97.5	103.0	79.9	78.4
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	97.0	96.5	101.7	95.6	93.9	92.0	89.4	82.9	82.4
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	97.8	104.9	102.4	97.9	97.7	95.5	91.8	70.3	69.9
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	102.5	99.2	102.9	110.1	95.9	94.1	96.2	91.5	91.3
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	97.1	105.5	102.3	96.5	97.9	95.6	91.5	67.9	67.5
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	111.9	102.9	102.4	96.3	95.4	98.9	96.7	84.0	83.6
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	93.7	106.2	102.3	96.6	98.4	94.9	90.4	64.4	64.0
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	89.3	102.3	103.8	95.5	94.9	89.2	86.7	59.0	59.8
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	95.6	100.6	103.5	100.6	104.3	105.5	105.5	86.2	83.3
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.7	161.4	102.6	86.6	79.8	100.3	102.8	98.8	103.0	98.1	97.7	61.2	60.8
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	83.6	98.3	96.3	100.5	100.2	104.4	103.9	84.7	82.9
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	101.6	100.7	98.3	98.4	93.8	92.6	84.9	84.7
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	105.8	101.6	101.5	99.1	91.9	92.4	92.0	84.8	84.2
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	91.1	100.8	103.6	98.5	99.4	96.2	94.0	66.6	66.0
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.1	103.8	102.1	97.3	95.4	93.1	92.5	79.9	79.4

* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 353)

quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to

be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1918, quarterly from 1919 to 1929, and monthly since January, 1930. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to

show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.3; 1930, 65.5.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1930. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 74.4; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7; 1927, 68.2; 1928, 66.7; 1929, 65.0. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1929, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923-1929, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 158.9; 1929, 159.1. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
FROM 1913 TO 1931*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Jan. 1930....	162	157	158	156	166	160
Feb. 1930....	161	157	158	155	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
April 1930....	153	157	158	155	166	157
May 1930....	152	156	160	155	166	157
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	156
July 1930....	149	156	160	155	166	156
Aug. 1930....	145	156	160	155	166	156
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Oct. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Nov. 1930....	140	156	160	148	165	152
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134	156	160	148	165	150
Feb. 1931....	129	156	160	142	164	146

Retail Prices

Beef prices, which ordinarily show some seasonal advance at this time, were again lower, sirloin steak being down from an average of 31.5 cents per pound in January to 31.2 cents in February; round steak from 26.5 cents per pound in January to 26.1 cents in February; and rib roast from 24.8 cents per pound in January to 24.4 cents in February. Somewhat lower prices were reported from most localities. Veal was down from an average of 22 cents per pound in January to 21.6 cents in February, while mutton was slightly higher at an average price of 27.2 cents per pound. Fresh pork was lower in most localities, averaging 25.2 cents per pound, as compared with 25.9 cents. Bacon declined from an average of 38.3 cents per pound in January to 37.1 cents in February. In fresh fish, cod steak, halibut and white fish were slightly lower. Lard was down from an average price of 20.8 cents per pound in January to 20.1 cents in February.

Eggs showed a substantial fall in all localities, fresh averaging 35.1 cents per dozen, as compared with 50.5 cents in January and 59.7 cents in February, 1930, and cooking averaging 27.4 cents per dozen in February, 40.1 cents in January and 51.8 cents in February, 1930. Milk was slightly lower at an average price of 12 cents per quart, declines being reported from Truro, Kingston, Oshawa, St. Catharines, London and Sudbury. Dairy butter was slightly lower at an average price of 33.5 cents per pound in February, but the price of creamery advanced from 37.3 cents per pound in January to 37.7 cents in February. Cheese was down from an average price of 29.2 cents per pound in January to 28.8 cents in February.

Bread fell from an average price of 6.6 cents per pound in January to 6.5 cents in February, lower prices being reported from Hull, St. Catharines, Owen Sound, Prince Albert, Lethbridge and Prince Rupert. Lower prices for flour were reported from most localities, the price in the average being 3.5 cents per pound, as compared with 3.7 cents in January. Rolled oats were also slightly lower at 5.1 cents per pound. Beans were down from an average price of 7.7 cents per pound in January to 7.1 cents in February. Potatoes were little changed at an average price of \$1.24 per ninety pounds. Prunes averaged lower in February at 12.2 cents per pound, as compared with 12.6 cents in January and 16.4 cents in February, 1930. Anthracite coal was unchanged at an average price of \$16.22 per ton. A slight decrease in rent was reported from Thetford Mines.

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing, 18%; Sundries, 20%.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices, for the most part, averaged somewhat higher than in January. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Port Arthur and Fort William basis, was 59.3 cents per bushel in February, as compared with 53.9 cents in January, the first advance in the average price since April, 1930. During the first half of the month prices rose steadily, due, it was said, to the unfavourable weather conditions in the winter wheat belt of the United States and in the Argentine, where harvesting operations were seriously hampered. Later in the month prices declined somewhat, due, in part, to an announcement of the United States Farm Board that a large part of their holdings was to be sold. Western barley was unchanged at an average price of 22.1 cents per bushel. Flax advanced from an average of 95.1 cents per bushel to 96.9 cents; oats from 26.2 cents per bushel to 27.7 cents; and rye from 27.1 cents per bushel to 28.6 cents. The price of American corn was down from 82.6 cents per bushel to 79.3 cents. Flour at Toronto was slightly higher at \$5.28 per barrel. Rolled oats advanced 10 cents per 90-pound bag to \$2.50. Raw sugar at New York declined from \$1.38 per hundred pounds to \$1.32, while granulated at Montreal was unchanged at \$4.56 per hundred pounds. The price of raw rubber was again down, reaching the lowest point on record at 7.1 cents per pound on February 24. The average price for the month was 7.7 cents per pound, as compared with 8.3 cents in January. Live stock prices, for the most part, were lower, steers at Toronto being down

from \$7.42 per hundred pounds to \$6.23, and at Winnipeg from \$6.11 per hundred pounds to \$5.59; veal calves at Toronto from \$10.82 per hundred pounds to \$9.60 and at Winnipeg from \$10.77 per hundred pounds to \$9.34; hogs at Toronto from \$10.19 per hundred pounds to \$8.63 and at Winnipeg from \$8.70 per hundred pounds to \$7.47; and lambs at Toronto from \$9.56 per hundred pounds to \$8.85, at Winnipeg from \$7.88 per hundred pounds to \$7.36, and at Montreal from \$8.29 per hundred pounds to \$8.15. In raw furs beaver skins were down from \$19.50-\$26 per skin to \$15.25-\$19, and red fox from \$12.38-\$18.75 per skin to \$10-\$15.25; while mink skins advanced from \$12.75-\$17.25 per skin to \$15.25-\$21. Muskrat skins showed little change at \$.92-\$1.01 per skin. Creamery butter at Montreal was slightly higher at 34.9 cents per pound. Fresh eggs at Montreal declined from 38.6 cents per dozen to 33.9 cents and at Toronto from 35.5 cents per dozen to 32.6 cents. Storage eggs at Montreal were down from 23.5 cents per dozen to 19.8 cents. Raw cotton at New York rose from 10.28 cents per pound to 10.96 cents. Raw silk, however, was lower at \$2.85 per pound. In lumber common cedar boards were down from \$14 per thousand board feet to \$12, and common fir timber from \$14 per thousand board feet to \$13. Scrap steel declined from \$9-\$10.50 per ton to \$8-\$9.50, and cast iron scrap was \$1 per ton lower at \$9. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper averaged slightly lower at \$11.49 per hundred pounds as compared with \$11.68 in January, while copper sheets were down from 25.9 cents per pound to 25.4 cents. Tin ingots advanced slightly to 28½ cents per pound. Silver was again lower at 26.7 cents per ounce as compared with 29½ cents in January.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest table showing wholesale and retail prices index numbers for various countries appeared in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1930," issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1931.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 64.3 for January, a fall of 1.8 per cent for the

month and of 18.4 per cent from January, 1930. With the exception of an increase of one per cent in coal, all groups were lower than for December, the greatest fall being one of 4.5 per cent in cereals.

The *Economist* index number on the base 1927=100, was 66.3 at the end of January, a fall of 3.5 per cent for the month, and of 23 per cent for the year. The decline during the month was general and extended to all of the five groups included, the largest decrease being one of 4.3 per cent in textiles.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 85.7 at the end of January, a fall of 1.4 per cent for the month. With the exception of a slight increase in animal foods,

all groups were lower than at the end of December. The following extract is from the *Statist*, February 14, 1931:—

“Over the past twelve months the fall in sterling wholesale prices has amounted to 19·6 per cent, while the increase in prices since June, 1914, has now been narrowed to 5·5 per cent. A better comparison between present and pre-war wholesale prices is, however, obtained by contrasting the latest figure with the average figure for 1913, which, unlike the figure for a single month of 1914, is not influenced by purely seasonal factors. The average figure for 1913 was 85, so that the latest figure is less than 1 per cent above the average for the pre-war year. It is interesting to note that the index number for the month of January, 1913, was 86·4, i.e., nearly 1 per cent above the figure last month. Sterling wholesale prices may thus be said to have reverted approximately to their pre-war level. The comparison of the various group index numbers with their 1913 equivalents is interesting. Vegetable foods last month were 1·3 per cent above the 1913 average; animal food prices, on the other hand, still showed an increase of 33 per cent over the pre-war level, while groceries were lower by 18·4 per cent than they were in 1913. Minerals were 6·5 per cent lower last month than in 1913, while the fall in textiles measures no less than 19·5 per cent. Sundry materials on the contrary are up by 8·5 per cent. Except in the case of meat prices in one direction and of grocery and textile prices in the other, the dispersion is not abnormal.”

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 152 at the end of January, a fall of one point from the first of January. Food prices declined 1·4 per cent due to lower prices for eggs, bread and flour, butchers' meat, bacon and cheese; potatoes on the other hand advanced in prices. There was also a decline in clothing prices, while rent, fuel and light and sundries were unchanged.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, on the gold basis 1913=100, was 98·2 for January, a decline of 1·9 per cent for the month. All of the eight main groups contributed to the general decline, the largest decreases occurring in animal foods and construction materials.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the cost of living, Milan, on the base June, 1927=100, was 86·51 for December, a fall of 2·8 per cent for the month.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-1913=1000, was 1482 for December, showing no change from November. An increase in foodstuffs of vegetable origin was offset by declines in textile manufactures, wood and wood products, animal products and metals and their products.

COST OF LIVING.—The quarterly index number, on the base July, 1914=1000, was 1554 for November as compared with 1569 for August. All of the main groups showed declines except rent which was unchanged.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—*Bradstreet's* index number, which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption, was \$9·1690 at March 1, a decrease of 1·5 per cent for the month and of 18·3 per cent from March 1, 1930. This is the seventeenth consecutive monthly decline in this index number. As compared with the previous month, there were declines in breadstuffs, provisions, fruits, hides and leather; increases were noted in livestock, textiles, metals, oils, naval stores and miscellaneous commodities.

Dun's index number, which is based on the estimated *per capita* consumption of a year's supply of commodities was \$153·546 at March 1, a fall of 1·6 per cent for the month. All of the seven groups showed declines, the largest declines being in meat and breadstuffs.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries of Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 148·6 for January, a fall of 0·9 per cent for the month, due to lower prices for food, clothing and sundries; shelter and fuel and light were unchanged.

According to an announcement published in *Izvestia*, January 21, reproduced in the *London Times*, January 23, the Secretariat of the Moscow Trade Union Council intimated that notwithstanding the official abolition of employment, “illegal unemployment” still existed, and many unemployed members of trade unions were still applying for unemployment relief. The Secretariat ordered the branches of trade unions near Moscow to round up these unemployed and send them to work, and to expel from the unions all those who refused to go where they were sent. The secretariat repeated its orders to its agents to cease to give unemployment relief.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1930

THE accompanying tables provide an analysis of the fatal accidents to work-people in Canada in the course of their employment during the calendar year 1930, according to causes, provinces and months, as well as by industries. Quarterly statements giving a list of the accidents occurring during the period covered and certain particulars as to each, appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, August and November, 1930, and February, 1931. The tables include such fatalities from industrial diseases as are listed with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards.

The record is compiled from reports from the following governmental authorities: the Board of Railway Commissioners; the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines, Ottawa; the Workmen's Compensation Boards of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia; the Ontario Factory Inspector; the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board; and the British Columbia Department of Mines. Reports were also received from the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, resident in the principal industrial centres throughout Canada.

Industrial accidents reported in the press are also included in the record after inquiry has been made to avoid duplication. Most of the accidents in agriculture are recorded from press reports, and while it is not known to what extent the accidents in this industry are covered, it is believed that in this respect the record is fairly complete. On the whole, however, the information obtained from press reports is used merely to supplement information received from official sources.

Fatalities by Industries

The total number of fatalities recorded for the year was 1,607, the fatalities being attributed to the various industries in the following proportions: transportation and public utilities, 316, or 19.66 per cent of the total; construction, 312, or 19.42 per cent; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 257, or 15.99 per cent; manufacturing, 189, or 11.76 per cent; logging, 168, or 10.45 per cent; agriculture, 121, or 7.53 per cent; service, 115, or 7.16 per cent; trade, 54, or 3.36 per cent; electric light and power, 40, or 2.49 per cent; and fishing and trapping, 35, or 2.18 per cent.

The tables also include summary figures for 1929, being a final revision of the figures published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1930, by the inclusion of accidents occurring in 1929

which were reported too late for incorporation into the annual statement. These accidents were shown in detail in the supplementary lists in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, August and November, 1930, and February, 1931. The figures for 1930, being still incomplete, are accordingly to some extent not comparable with the completed figures for 1929.

In some industries where considerable changes in figures from year to year appear, these may be attributed to changes in industrial conditions or to particular occurrences; for example, in logging, and also in manufacturing, the decrease in the number of fatalities may be largely due to there being a reduction in the number of men engaged in these industries, more particularly during the latter part of 1930, while the increase in fatalities in the mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying group is explained by the fact that the 257 fatalities in 1930 include 46 coal miners who were trapped in a gas-filled shaft by a cave-in following an explosion and succumbed to asphyxiation at Blakeburn mine, British Columbia, on August 13. In the construction group there was an increase in fatal accidents from 298 to 312 which may be accounted for by the fact that there was one serious disaster in this group of industries in 1930, which occurred in the St. Lawrence river, near Brockville, Ontario, on June 26, and resulted in the loss of thirty of a government drill boat crew who were engaged in deepening the channel and were blasting a shoal off Cockburn Island. Drilling operations had been practically completed and the drilled holes had nearly all been loaded preparatory to putting off the blast, when a bolt of lightning during a severe electric storm struck the drill boat and apparently ran down the lead wires to the loaded holes, causing a terrific premature explosion of the charges therein. The drill boat which was lying alongside of the drilled and explosive loaded area was so shattered by the explosion that it sank immediately and thirty of the crew lost their lives.

Fatalities by Causes

The classification of fatal accidents according to causes shows that the largest number, 427, came under the category "by moving trains, vehicles, etc." This includes all accidents due to cars or engines, including mine and quarry cars, and to automobiles and other power vehicles and horse-drawn vehicles, as well as accidents caused by moving implements (both those impelled by power and those drawn by horses), by moving watercraft

(Continued on page 368)

TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metalliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable, foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products	Printing and publishing
A—Prime Movers:																		
1. Motors, engines, fans, pumps and automatic stokers.....	4	2		4	2	2												
2. Shafting, coupling, collars, set screws and keys.....	5	1		1	1				3						1			
3. Belts, lines, pulleys, chains and sprockets.....				1	1				13	2					6	1	2	
4. Gears, cogs, cams, and friction wheels.....				1	1				4		1				2		1	
Total.....	9	3		6	3	3			20	2	1				9	1	3	
B—Working Machines.....	2	1		3		1	2	21	4	2	1	1			5	1	4	
C.—Hoisting apparatus:																		
1. Elevators.....					5	4	1		1									
2. Conveyors and others.....									2									1
Total.....					5	4	1		3									1
D.—Dangerous substances:																		
1. Steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air.....					1	1			4						2		1	
2. Explosive substances.....	7	3	1	13	9	2	1	1	4						1		1	
3. Electric current.....				6	3		2	1	9		1						2	1
4. Hot and inflammable substances and flames.....	5		1	6	1		5		15		1				1		1	
5. Conflagrations.....	3		2	2	2				3						2			
6. Gas fumes, etc.....	1			6	6				7		1				1			
7. Explosions, Mine (gas, coal dust, etc.).....				54		54												
Total.....	16	3	4	88	22	56	8	2	42	3					7	5	2	
E—Striking against or being struck by objects:																		
1. Striking against objects.....		1		1	1				1									
2. Being struck by objects.....	1	6		3	1		1	1	16						8	1	2	
Total.....	1	7		4	1	1	1	1	17						8	1	2	
F—Falling objects:																		
1. Collapse of structure.....		1		3	1	2			1									
2. Breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc.....		3		2	2				1									
3. Objects falling from elevations, loads, piles.....	1	4		3	2			1	11						2		3	
4. Objects falling in mines and quarries.....				67	34	31	2											
5. Falling trees and limbs.....	2	59																
6. Others.....				2	2													
Total.....	3	67		77	41	33	2	1	13						2		3	
G—Handling of objects:																		
1. Heavy objects, rolling, carrying, loading, etc.....		24		1	1				9								3	3
2. Sharp objects.....									2		1				1			
Total.....		24		1	1				11		1				1		3	3
H—Tools.....		2							2									
I—Moving trains, vehicles, etc.:																		
1. Derailments, collisions.....	2			1	1													
2. Being struck or run over by, or crushed by or between cars and engines.....	6		2	2	2				7	1								
3. Falling from or in cars or engines.....		1																
4. Mine and quarry cars.....				15	8	6	1		1									
5. Automobiles and other power vehicles and implements.....	12			1	1				2		1							
6. Animal drawn vehicles and implements.....	13	1							2								1	
7. Water craft.....		13	15	3	3				6		1						5	
8. Aircraft.....				1	1													
Total.....	33	15	17	23	15	7	1		18	1	1	1			6			

CANADA IN 1930, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products	Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous products	Construction	Building and structures	Railway	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Air transportation	Local transportation	Storage	Telegraphs and telephones	Trade	Wholesale	Retail	Finance	Service	Public administration	Recreational	Laundry, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal and domestic	Professional establishments	Total			
1	1	1			1	1	1					3	1		1			1						1								11		
2					2	2			1	1	2	1						1						1								26		
					2				1	1	3	1						1														7		
2	1	1			6	1			2	3	2	4	1		1			2						1	1							51		
3					8	3			2	3		3			3						1	1											39	
		1			2	2																											3	
		1			1					1																							3	
		2			3	2				1																							11	
	1		2		1	1						6	3		3										2				1	1			14	
3	1	1			47	2				45		1									1	1			1								78	
4	1	3	3		12	6			1	5	30	10	1	2	3		1			1	1	1		4	2	1						72		
4	1	3	3		4				4		1	4	1	2			1			3	2	2		3	3	1	1	2				41		
2	1	2			3	2				1		6	1	2		3				1	1			9	1	1	2		1			13		
																										6	1	2					33	
																																	54	
9	4	5	7		67	11			5	51	31	28	7	2	10		5	4		5	5			21	9	1	2	5	3	1		306		
1					3	2						2	1		1					1	1			3	2	1							9	
4	1				6	1			1	3														1	1								36	
5	1				9	4	1		1	3		2	1	1						1	1			4	3	1							45	
	1				12	10		1		1															2	2							19	
	1				4	1				3		1		1						1	1												12	
5		1			14	7			3	4		3			2		1			1	1												37	
					6	2			3	2																							73	
					4				3	1															2	1							67	
					2	1			1																								4	
5	2	1			42	10	2	1	9	11		4		1	2		1			2	2			4	3								212	
3					2	1				1		15	4		8		3			3	3			1	1								55	
											2	2		2										1				1					5	
3					2	1				1		17	6		8		3			3	3			2	1			1					69	
1		1			1	1						1	1																				6	
					3	2		1				22	20	2											3		3							31
5		1			9	2	2		4	1		86	66	1	5	11	1	2		8	3	5		1									121	
											1	24	22	2																			26	
1																																	16	
1					27	8	2		15	2		18	1							13	3	10		24	17		1	5	1				97	
		1			1				1			2								4	4			2	2								25	
					9	2	1		1	5	1	37			37					1	1			11	8			2	1				96	
											12				12									2	2								15	
7	1	1			49	12	7		22	8	2	201	109	5	42	12	29	2	2	26	7	19		43	27	5	1	7	2	1		427		

TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

CAUSE																		
	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metalliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable, foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products	Printing and publishing
J—Animals:																		
1. Horses, n.e.s.	19	1																
2. Other animals	6																	
Total	25	1																
K—Falls of persons:																		
1. From elevations	5	3		3	3				7	2								1
2. From ladders	1			1	1				4	1								
3. Into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc.	3	29	12	21	17	1	2	1	5	2	1				2			
4. Into holds of vessels																		
5. On the level		1							1									
6. From loads, etc.	8	7		1		1			1						1			
7. Collapse of support	1		1	1	1													
8. On sharp objects				1					3									
9. Down stairs and inclines				1				1	2									
10. Into tanks, vats, kilns, etc.	2	1		1	1				4	1					2			
Total	20	41	13	29	23	2	2	2	28	7	2	2			7		1	
L—Other causes:																		
1. Infection, n.e.s.				1		1			1									
2. Industrial disease, strain, etc.	1	1		9	9				9								1	1
3. Drowning, n.e.s.		1							1									
4. Shooting and violence																		
5. Cave-ins, land-slides, ice-jams, etc.	4	1		8				7	2									1
6. Lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke	7	1	1	3	3													
7. No particulars									1						1			
Total	12	4	1	21	12	2		7	14							2	1	2
Grand Total	121	168	35	257	122	105	15	15	189	14	7	6	1	1	47	7	24	2

(Continued from page 365)

and by aircraft. The largest number of accidents thus caused, 121, appear under the heading covering persons being struck or run over by, or crushed by or between cars and engines. 66 of these victims being engaged on steam railways. Also, 97 were caused by automobiles and other power vehicles and implements, 97 were in connection with watercraft (15 being in fishing and trapping and 37 in water transportation); 31 were due to derailments and collisions (20 in steam railways); 25 were caused by animal-drawn vehicles and implements (13 of which were in agriculture, accidents primarily caused by animals being classified elsewhere); 26 were caused by persons falling from or in cars or engines, 16 by mine and quarry cars; and 15 fatalities occurred in aircraft.

Next in order as a cause of fatalities came "falls of persons," 307 in number, including 120 falls into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc. (some of which resulted in drowning), 77 falls from elevations, 28 due to collapse of support, 27 falls from loads, etc., 16 from ladders, 9

into holds of vessels, 9 due to falls on the level, 9 into tanks, vats, kilns, etc., 8 down stairs and inclines, and 4 due to falls on sharp objects.

"Dangerous substances" caused 305 fatalities, of which 78 were due to explosive substances, 72 to electric current, 54 to mine explosions from gas, coal dust, etc., 41 to hot and inflammable substances and flames, 33 to gas fumes, etc., 14 to steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air, and 13 to conflagrations.

Fatalities numbering 212 were caused by "falling objects," of which 73 were due to objects falling in mines and quarries, 67 to falling trees and limbs, 37 to objects falling from elevations, loads, piles, 19 to collapse of structures, 12 to breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc., and 4 to other falling objects.

There were 60 fatalities caused by handling of heavy or sharp objects and 6 by the use of tools. Working machines caused 39, prime movers caused 59, and 11 were due to hoisting apparatus. There were 45 fatalities caused

CANADA IN 1930, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES—Concluded

Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products	Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous products	Construction	Building and structures	Railway	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Steam railways	Street and electric railway	Water transportation	Air transportation	Local transportation	Storage	Telegraphs and telephones	Trade	Wholesale	Retail	Finance	Service	Public administration	Recreational	Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal and domestic	Professional establishments	Total
					2				2			2						2			3			2		1					29
					2				2			2						2			3			3		1					7
					2				2			2						2			3			3		2	1				36
3			1		42	38	1	1	1	2	4	6			2					4	2	1		5				1	2		77
2					7	4				3											1			3		2			1		16
					24	12	1	4	7	15	9	3			15						1	1		7		3	1		3		120
					5	2	1	2	1	1	1				1						1	1									9
					2	1				1	1				1						3	2		4		3			1		27
					15	10			4	1	1	3			2						1	1		4		3			1		28
					1	1															1	1		1							4
					3	1															1	1		1							8
5		3	1		100	71	3	11	15	5	38	3	29	1	5	9	5	4		9	5	4		24	12	1	1	7	3		307
					1				1											1	1	1									4
4		3			5	5						4		2	1					1	1	1		3	3						33
					2		1				1	1			1																5
												1																			10
					1						8													8	8						32
					11	1					3													1	1						22
					4	1			3		4													1	1						2
4		4	1		23	6	2		6	9	16	9	3	2	2	4	2	2		4	2	2		13	13						108
44	8	18	10		312	130	13	4	60	105	49	316	137	8	99	12	43	4	13	54	14	40		115	71	8	4	14	13	5	1,607

by striking against or being struck by objects, of which 9 were due to striking against objects and 36 to being struck by objects. Animals caused 36 fatalities including 29 caused by horses.

The category "other causes" includes 108 fatalities, of which 4 were deaths following infection, 33 due to industrial diseases, strains, etc., 5 to drownings of which no particulars were available, 10 to shooting and violence, 32 to cave-ins, landslides, ice-jams, etc., 22 to lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke, and 2 accidents of which no particulars were available.

Fatalities by Provinces

The classification of fatal accidents according to provinces shows that the largest number, 574, occurred in Ontario. There were 357 in Quebec, 309 in British Columbia, 101 in Nova Scotia, 79 in Alberta, 70 in Manitoba, 62 in Saskatchewan, 48 in New Brunswick, 5 in Prince Edward Island, and 2 in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. In Ontario the largest proportion of fatalities occurred in the

construction group, where there were 137, with 113 in transportation and public utilities, 74 in manufacturing, 72 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 49 in service, 46 in agriculture, 45 in logging, 17 in trade, 13 in electric light and power and 8 in fishing and trapping. In Quebec, the largest number, 88, was also in the construction group, with 69 in transportation and public utilities, 65 in manufacturing, 44 in logging, 24 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 24 in service, 18 in trade, 15 in agriculture, and 10 in electric light and power. In Nova Scotia and Alberta there were respectively 29 and 17 mining fatalities, and no other industry suffered so many fatalities in Nova Scotia, while in Alberta there were 19 fatalities in transportation and public utilities. In Manitoba the largest number of accidents, 14, was in construction, while in Saskatchewan the greatest number, 21, was in agriculture. In British Columbia, there were 98 fatalities in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 64 in logging, 51 in transportation and public utilities, and 34 in construction.

TABLE II.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIES (a)

Industry	1930							1929 (b)															
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total	
Agriculture	3	3	2	15	46	8	21	17	6	.....	121	3	1	3	24	61	13	18	22	11	.....	156
Logging	3	6	44	45	1	1	4	64	.....	168	.....	3	10	53	53	6	1	3	106	.....	235	.....
Fishing and Trapping	6	2	8	5	1	3	10	35	2	10	1	4	6	14	1	2	13	1	54
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying	29	2	24	72	13	2	17	98	.....	257	.....	32	4	19	78	10	.....	36	55	.....	234	.....
Metaliferous mining.....	.....	.....	.....	14	60	12	.....	36	.....	122	.....	.....	.....	4	64	9	.....	33	.....	.....	110	.....
Coal mining	28	1	.....	.....	.....	2	12	62	.....	105	.....	30	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	21	.....	83	.....
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	1	1	1	8	4	.....	3	.....	.....	15	.....	2	1	9	3	1	.....	6	1	.....	22	.....
Structural materials.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	1	.....	2	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	6	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	19	.....
Manufacturing	11	13	65	74	3	3	1	19	.....	189	1	9	15	72	109	8	2	6	28	.....	250	.....
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	1	.....	.....	14	.....	1	.....	2	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Animal foods.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Textiles and clothing.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Leather, fur and products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rubber products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saw and planing mill products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood products	3	9	16	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	1	2	12	16	21	3	1	2	14	.....	72	.....
Pulp, paper and paper products	1	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Printing and publishing	2	3	12	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....
Iron, steel and products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Non-ferrous metal products	5	.....	9	27	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	6	.....	10	41	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....
Non-metallic mineral products.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Chemical and allied products.....	.....	.....	.....	5	11	1	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Miscellaneous products.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Construction	1	11	6	88	137	14	11	10	.....	312	.....	14	13	82	123	19	9	12	26	.....	298	.....
Buildings and structures	1	3	2	47	58	5	3	3	.....	130	.....	6	6	47	59	3	2	4	10	.....	137	.....
Railway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
Shipbuilding	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Highway and bridge.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	4	3	18	15	3	4	3	10	.....	60	.....	3	6	17	23	2	2	3	11	.....	67	.....
Electric Light and Power	3	1	10	13	5	5	2	1	.....	105	.....	4	1	17	33	3	3	4	3	.....	68	.....
Transportation and Public Utilities	1	26	10	69	113	13	12	19	.....	316	2	22	15	81	111	16	13	20	45	.....	326	.....
Steam railways	4	4	4	22	64	7	8	19	.....	137	1	6	7	33	64	9	10	16	26	.....	172	.....
Street and electric railways.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Water transportation	1	16	6	25	22	3	.....	26	.....	96	1	10	6	23	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....
Air transportation.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	12	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Local transportation	2	.....	.....	16	14	1	1	7	.....	43	.....	1	1	14	23	2	1	1	.....	.....	44	.....
Storage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Telegraphs and telephones	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

Trade.....	5	17	1	2	5	6	54	.....	.....	.....	27	7	1	1	4	58
Wholesale.....	1	4	1	1	2	2	14	.....	.....	.....	11	1	1	1	21	
Retail.....	4	13	1	1	3	4	40	.....	.....	.....	16	6	.....	4	37	
Finance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
Service.....	4	49	7	4	1	20	115	.....	4	2	47	12	3	1	15	114
Public administration.....	3	14	5	1	1	16	78	.....	2	2	26	9	2	.....	10	67
Recreational.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	0
Custom and repair.....	1	9	1	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Personal and domestic.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	2	.....	9
Professional establishments.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Total.....	5	357	571	70	62	79	309	2	1,007	8	632	110	48	103	306	5	1,766

(a) These fatalities include accidents to fishermen and seamen outside Canadian waters and such accidents are assigned to the province in which the various ships were registered and exclude accidents to Canadian fishermen and seamen on boats registered in another country. For particulars of accidents, see quarterly statements in the Labour Gazette for May, August, November 1930 and February 1931. (b) Revised figures for 1929.

Accident Frequency in Certain Industries

The table of fatalities by months shows the highest point to have been in August, when there were 191, with 186 in June, the average per month being 133.92. The low point for the year, 77, was reached in December. This table gives estimates of the number of employees in certain industries, the latest figures available being given in each case. The frequency rate of fatalities for the industries for which estimates were available was highest in logging, being 4.22 per thousand persons employed during the year, and second for mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, being 2.70 per thousand. Construction showed a frequency rate of 1.68 per thousand and manufacturing 0.30 per thousand. The total number of employees in the group transportation and public utilities, is not available; by sub-groups the frequency rates were: steam railways, 0.73; street and electric railways, 0.43; water transportation, 4.33; local transportation, 0.90; telegraphs and telephones, 0.37. In electric light and power the frequency rate was 2.52 and in trade, 0.17.

Similar figures for 1929 are given in the table. It should be noted that in making these calculations the number of employees by industries used is the same for 1930 as for 1929, no later figures being available. It is known from employment statistics that the numbers of employees decreased, particularly in the latter part of 1930, and if an allowance for this reduction were made the ratio of fatalities to numbers employed in 1930 would be somewhat higher than the figures given. As statistics are not available for making exact calculations in each case, the figures for 1930 are not comparable with those for 1929 except in a general way.

TABLE III.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1930 BY MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES

Industry	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total 1930	Per cent of total	Estimated number of employees	Ratio of fatalities in 1930 per 1,000 employees	Total fatalities in 1929 (e)	Per cent of total (e)	Ratio of fatalities in 1929 per 1,000 employees (e)
Agriculture	6	6	4	14	21	8	13	13	11	10	8	7	121	7.53	(a) 1,041,618	0.12	156	8.83	0.15
Logging	13	23	11	16	31	25	11	4	9	14	3	8	168	10.45	(a) 39,815	4.22	235	13.31	5.90
Fishing and Trapping	1	2	2	6	6	...	3	3	4	...	4	4	35	2.18	(d) 64,083	0.55	54	3.06	0.54
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying	19	14	28	10	20	18	18	63	21	15	26	5	257	15.99	(c) 95,102	2.70	234	13.25	2.46
Metalliferous mining.....	10	8	16	6	12	9	9	14	11	7	17	3	122	7.59	33,125	3.68	110	6.23	3.32
Coal mining.....	6	4	6	3	5	5	3	49	8	7	8	1	105	6.54	29,739	3.53	83	4.70	2.79
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	1	...	3	1	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	1	15	0.93	10,841	1.45	22	1.24	2.13
Structural materials.....	2	2	3	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	0.93	23,897	0.62	19	1.08	0.80
Manufacturing	14	26	24	16	21	25	8	13	14	11	15	2	189	11.76	(b) 625,740	0.30	250	14.15	0.40
Vegetable foods, drinks and tobacco.....	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	14	0.87	66,669	0.20	11	0.62	0.16
Animal foods.....	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	7	0.44	39,204	0.18	5	0.28	0.13
Textiles and clothing.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	6	0.37	113,724	0.05	7	0.39	0.06
Leather, fur and products..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	0.06	28,573	0.03	3	0.17	0.10
Rubber products.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.06	17,095	0.06	4	0.22	0.23
Saw and planing mill products.....	1	11	8	3	6	6	4	2	2	1	2	1	47	2.93	56,993	0.82	72	4.08	1.26
Wood products.....	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	0.44	25,684	0.27	16	0.91	0.62
Pulp, paper and paper products.....	1	5	2	...	3	4	...	2	1	2	4	...	24	1.49	41,590	0.56	35	1.93	0.84
Printing and publishing....	2	4	5	5	6	4	3	5	4	4	2	...	44	2.74	119,199	0.37	59	3.34	0.49
Iron, steel and products....	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	0.50	28,042	0.29	4	0.23	0.14
Non-ferrous metal products	3	1	3	2	2	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	18	1.12	28,650	0.63	16	0.91	0.56
Chemical and allied products.....	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	10	0.62	16,130	0.62	7	0.40	0.43
Miscellaneous products.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,449	...	6	0.34	0.57
Construction	15	14	19	21	28	64	42	29	22	24	21	13	312	19.42	(a) 185,202	1.68	295	16.87	1.69
Buildings and structures...	9	8	7	8	17	16	21	11	10	9	9	5	130	8.09	...	...	137	7.76	...
Railway.....	1	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	13	0.81	...	...	21	1.19	...
Shipbuilding.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	0.25	8,903	0.45	5	0.28	0.56
Highway and bridge.....	...	4	3	7	10	15	7	2	6	4	2	...	60	3.73	...	...	67	3.79	...
Miscellaneous.....	6	5	8	9	1	37	4	9	5	7	8	6	105	6.54	...	...	68	3.85	...
Electric Light and Power ..	2	...	1	2	4	4	9	5	6	2	2	3	40	2.49	(b) 15,855	2.52	40	2.27	2.52
Transportation and Public Utilities	20	30	23	25	26	30	32	33	34	23	17	23	316	19.66	...	...	327	18.52	...
Steam railways.....	8	23	8	14	12	14	17	13	9	7	6	6	137	8.52	(c) 187,846	0.73	172	9.74	0.92
Street and elec. railways...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	8	0.50	(c) 18,801	0.43	9	0.51	0.48
Water transportation.....	8	3	7	2	10	12	8	12	11	8	5	13	99	6.16	(a) 22,846	4.33	71	4.02	3.11
Air transportation.....	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	4	...	...	...	12	0.74	...	...	17	0.96	...
Local transportation.....	2	4	3	8	2	2	3	3	7	3	4	2	43	2.68	(a) 47,923	0.90	44	2.49	0.92
Storage.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	0.25	...	...	4	0.23	...
Telegraphs and telephones.	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	13	0.81	(c) 35,515	0.37	10	0.57	0.28
Trade	3	5	4	5	5	3	2	9	8	5	2	3	54	3.36	(a) 310,439	0.17	58	3.28	0.19
Wholesale.....	3	...	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	14	0.87	...	...	21	1.19	...
Retail.....	...	5	2	4	4	2	1	7	7	4	2	2	40	2.49	...	...	37	2.09	...
Finance.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 61,301	...	1	0.06	0.02
Service	9	4	5	10	10	9	13	19	14	9	4	9	115	7.16	(a) 547,073	0.21	113	6.40	0.21
Public administration.....	6	1	3	9	6	6	5	11	12	2	3	7	71	4.42	94,541	0.75	67	3.79	0.71
Recreational.....	1	...	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	0.50	7,807	1.02	6	0.34	0.77
Laundry, dyeing and cleaning.....	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	0.25	...	...	7	0.40	...
Custom and repair.....	...	1	...	1	1	2	3	1	4	...	1	...	14	0.87	48,782	0.29	9	0.51	0.18
Personal and domestic.....	1	2	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	13	0.81	214,552	0.07	11	0.62	0.05
Professional establishments	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	0.31	181,391	0.03	13	0.74	0.07
Total	102	124	121	125	172	186	151	191	143	113	102	77	1,607	100.00	...	...	1,766	100.00	...

(a) Census of 1921. (b) Annual census of industry 1928. (c) Annual census of industry 1929. (d) Fishermen only 1929. (e) Revised figures for 1929.

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in Canada Recorded by Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards.

The Labour Department's records of industrial accidents include only fatal accidents and fatalities arising out of employment, that is from industrial diseases, etc. The only information of a comprehensive nature as to non-fatal accidents is from the records of Workmen's Compensation Boards in the various provinces, except that in manufacturing, mining and steam and electric railway operation accidents are dealt with by various governmental departments and commissions, and these are also covered by the Workmen's Compensation Boards.

The annual reports of the Workmen's Compensation Boards are reviewed from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE, information being given as to accidents, amounts paid in compensation, etc. The annual reports of the several provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for 1929 were summarized in the following issues: Quebec, April, 1930, pp. 389-391; Ontario and Manitoba, May 1930, pp. 525-529; Nova Scotia, June, 1930, pp. 663-664; and British Columbia, Alberta and New Brunswick, September, 1930, pp. 1033-1037.

None of the provincial Boards have jurisdiction over all industries so that the accidents recorded are those in certain industries only. Most of the Boards deal with accidents in logging, mining, manufacturing, construction,

transportation and public utilities, excluding agriculture, trapping, finance, domestic service, etc., but including to some extent fishing, trade, and governmental service.

The accompanying table summarizes the figures as to fatal and non-fatal accidents recorded by the several Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for 1928, 1929 and 1930. The figures not yet published by the Boards in their annual reports have been secured as far as available. It may be observed that the Department of Labour figures show 1,677 fatal industrial accidents as occurring during the year 1928, while the total number of fatal accidents which were included by the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for that year was 757, this figure including Quebec figures for four months only with none for Saskatchewan or Prince Edward Island. This difference is largely accounted for by the fact that the provincial Boards do not include accidents in all industries. In addition, however, the Boards' records include only accidents to employees, while the Labour Department's records include accidents to all persons when occupied in industry, including employers and workmen carrying on their own business, and there are many such, particularly in trucking, trade, etc., as well as in agriculture.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS NON-FATAL AND FATAL IN CANADA, 1928, 1929 AND 1930
Reported by Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards

Province	Medical aid only (a)	Temporary disability	Permanent disability	Fatal	Total
1928					
Nova Scotia.....	1,673	5,581	372	43	7,669
(e) New Brunswick.....	1,862	4,475	328	34	6,699
(b) Quebec.....	2,557(b)	48(b)	20(b)	2,625(b)	
Ontario.....	31,688	30,440	2,926	414	65,468
Manitoba.....	4,157	5,097	289	48	9,591
Alberta.....		13,178	148	74	13,400
British Columbia.....		16,672	782	124	17,578
Total.....	39,380	78,000	4,893	757	123,030
1929					
Nova Scotia.....	2,076	6,023	201	62	8,362
(e) New Brunswick.....	2,458	4,700	313	36	7,507
Quebec.....	18,728	2,497	152	21	21,377
Ontario.....	33,955	36,158	3,250	452	73,815
Manitoba.....	4,817	5,278	283	71	10,449
Alberta.....		14,681	146	72	14,899
British Columbia.....		19,045	893	151	20,089
Total.....	43,306	104,613	7,583	996	156,498
1930					
Nova Scotia.....	2,132	6,113	203	61	8,512
New Brunswick.....					
Quebec.....		16,755	2,927	168	19,850
Ontario.....	30,174	25,637	2,974	406	59,191
(c) Manitoba.....					10,329
(d) Saskatchewan.....	969(d)	1,305(d)	15(d)	18(d)	2,307(d)
Alberta.....		12,418	140	49	12,607
British Columbia.....					

(a) Accidents requiring medical treatment but not causing disability for a sufficient period to qualify for other compensation; the period varies in the several provinces; figures not reported by some Boards.
 (b) Quebec, from Sept. 1, 1928.
 (c) Figures not yet tabulated; only total number reported to Board given.
 (d) Saskatchewan, from July 1, 1930.
 (e) The province of New Brunswick Board reports 1,037 minor accidents in 1928 and 1,774 in 1929, involving no compensation or medical aid.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1930

THE accompanying tables, supplied by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, show the nature and extent of immigration into Canada during the nine months ended December 31, 1930. Out of a total of \$2,901 immigrants 26,473 were British, 21,070 were from the United States, 13,236 were of Northern European races, and 22,122 were of other races. April last year was the month of heaviest total immigration, although the largest groups from Great Britain and the United States arrived in May. The number of Canadians who returned from the United States to Canada during the nine months' period was 26,414. Of the immigrants coming from the United States the largest group was from the State of Michigan, the State of New York being next in order, followed by Massachusetts and Washington. Statistics of immigration to Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, page 610.

Russian.....	865
Ruthenian.....	6,313
Serbian.....	133
Slovak.....	1,907
Spanish.....	6
Spanish American.....	1
Syrian.....	53
Turkish.....	7
Total.....	22,122
Grand total.....	82,901

	Nine months ended Dec. 31, 1929	Nine months ended Dec. 31, 1930	Percentages of decrease
British.....	58,846	26,473	55
From U.S.A.....	26,165	21,070	19
Northern European Races.....	25,018	13,236	47
Other races.....	31,354	22,122	29
Totals.....	141,383	82,901	41

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1930, COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1929

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, BY ORIGINS, FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1930

British—		
English.....	13,972	
Irish.....	4,097	
Scotch.....	7,620	
Welsh.....	784	
Total.....	26,473	
United States.....		21,070
Northern European Races—		
Belgian.....	236	
Danish.....	806	
Dutch.....	335	
Finnish.....	2,283	
French.....	329	
German.....	7,569	
Icelandic.....	25	
Norwegian.....	729	
Swedish.....	728	
Swiss.....	196	
Total.....	13,236	
Other Races—		
Albanian.....	25	
Arabian.....	1	
Armenian.....	20	
Austrian.....	112	
Bohemian.....	11	
Bulgarian.....	287	
Croatian.....	455	
Czech.....	214	
East Indian.....	68	
Estonian.....	61	
Greek.....	383	
Italian.....	880	
Japanese.....	172	
Jewish.....	2,842	
Jugo-Slav.....	349	
Lettish.....	28	
Lithuanian.....	451	
Magyar.....	2,249	
Maltese.....	13	
Montenegrin.....	3	
Moravian.....	2	
Negro.....	120	
Persian.....	1	
Polish.....	3,921	
Portuguese.....	5	
Roumanian.....	164	

	1929-30				Totals
	British	From U.S.A.	Northern European Races	Other Races	
April.....	12,047	3,576	6,533	6,957	29,113
May.....	13,053	3,731	4,481	5,351	26,616
June.....	9,867	3,983	3,482	4,689	22,021
July.....	6,087	3,483	3,301	3,593	16,464
August.....	6,181	3,414	2,370	3,057	15,022
September.....	4,546	2,522	1,724	2,309	11,101
October.....	3,386	2,329	1,328	1,774	8,817
November.....	2,594	1,798	1,011	1,883	7,286
December.....	1,085	1,329	788	1,741	4,943
Totals.....	58,846	26,165	25,018	31,354	141,383

	1930-31				Totals
	British	From U.S.A.	Northern European Races	Other Races	
April.....	6,172	2,849	4,357	5,931	19,309
May.....	6,195	3,429	3,598	4,188	17,410
June.....	4,220	3,232	2,066	3,653	13,171
July.....	2,730	2,565	1,089	1,999	8,383
August.....	2,774	2,625	1,295	2,210	8,904
September.....	1,910	2,084	354	1,574	5,922
October.....	1,243	1,979	182	1,041	4,445
November.....	843	1,318	178	928	3,267
December.....	386	989	117	598	2,090
Totals.....	26,473	21,070	13,236	22,122	82,901

	Percentages of decrease
April.....	34
May.....	35
June.....	40
July.....	49
August.....	41
September.....	47
October.....	50
November.....	55
December.....	58
Totals.....	41

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1930, SHOWING SEX AND OCCUPATION

	Via ocean ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Sex—			
Adult males.....	24,537	8,120	32,657
Adult females.....	20,950	5,995	26,945
Children under eighteen..	16,344	6,955	23,299
Totals.....	61,831	21,070	82,901
Occupation—			
Farming class—			
Males.....	16,578	2,992	19,570
Females.....	2,835	881	3,716
Children.....	6,431	1,297	7,728
Labouring class—			
Males.....	2,574	612	3,186
Females.....	501	167	668
Children.....	1,008	184	1,292
Mechanics—			
Males.....	2,910	1,744	4,654
Females.....	991	540	1,531
Children.....	732	368	1,100
Trading class—			
Males.....	1,464	1,522	2,986
Females.....	830	672	1,502
Children.....	446	368	814
Mining class—			
Males.....	127	41	168
Females.....	13	3	16
Children.....	15	3	18
Female domestic servants—			
18 years and over.....	9,067	520	9,587
Under 18 years.....	935	36	971
Other classes—			
Males.....	884	1,209	2,093
Females.....	6,713	3,212	9,925
Children.....	6,777	4,699	11,376

STATEMENT OF RETURNED CANADIANS FROM THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1930

	Canadian born citizens	British Subjects with Canadian domicile	Naturalized Canadians with domicile	Totals
April.....	2,654	156	118	2,928
May.....	3,114	142	103	3,359
June.....	2,812	285	212	3,309
July.....	3,053	310	131	3,494
August.....	2,843	347	156	3,346
September.....	2,619	204	124	2,947
October.....	2,370	176	110	2,656
November.....	2,006	115	74	2,195
December.....	2,010	106	64	2,180
Totals.....	23,481	1,841	1,092	26,414

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has received building permit reports from 295 identical cities of the United States having a population of 25,000 or over for the months of December, 1930, and January, 1931. According to permits issued during January, 1931, the estimated cost of total building was \$98,678,521, a reduction of 22.4 per cent as compared with the total building for which permits were issued during December, 1930. Residential building decreased 18.2 per cent in estimated cost, comparing permits in these two months, and new non-residential building decreased 32.5 per cent. According to permits issued during January, 1931, 8,081 dwelling units were provided in new residential buildings, a decrease of 13.1 per cent as compared with the number of families provided for in the residences for which permits were issued during December, 1930. Comparing permits issued in January, 1931, with those issued in January, 1930, there was a decrease in the estimated cost of all building of 13.7 per cent. Permits issued for residential building show an increase of 1.9 per cent in estimated cost, comparing January, 1931, with January, 1930. However, estimated cost of new non-residential buildings decreased 29.5 per cent.

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1930, SHOWING DESTINATION

	Via ocean ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	1,001	410	1,411
New Brunswick.....	1,045	807	1,852
Prince Edward Island.....	48	72	120
Quebec.....	11,225	4,162	15,387
Ontario.....	21,459	9,611	31,070
Manitoba.....	16,567	787	17,354
Saskatchewan.....	3,241	1,498	4,739
Alberta.....	3,748	2,215	5,963
British Columbia.....	3,492	1,499	4,991
Yukon Territory.....	4	6	10
Northwest Territories.....	.....	3	3
Not given.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	61,831	21,070	82,901

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1930

	Ocean Ports		From U.S.A.	Totals
	British	Others		
April.....	6,172	10,288	2,849	19,309
May.....	6,195	7,786	3,429	17,410
June.....	4,220	5,719	3,232	13,171
July.....	2,730	3,088	2,825	8,383
August.....	2,774	3,505	2,625	8,904
September.....	1,910	1,928	2,084	5,922
October.....	1,243	1,223	1,970	4,445
November.....	843	1,106	1,318	3,267
December.....	386	715	989	2,090
Totals.....	26,473	35,358	21,070	82,901

The Minimum Wage Board of Quebec intimated recently that proceedings would be taken against six employers who after repeated warnings from the Board continued to evade the minimum wage orders. The Women's Minimum Wage Act provides that employers who fail to comply with the orders may be fined up to \$50 for each offence.

Immigration to the United States During Second Half of 1930

The Bureau of Immigration of the United States Department of Labour reports that during the six months, July to December, 1930, a total of 187,345 aliens were admitted and 167,000 deported, resulting in an increase to the alien population of the country of 20,245 as compared with 104,050 for the corresponding months a year ago.

From July to December last, 75,521 immigrant aliens were admitted from all countries. This is a decrease of 61,449 or 44.9 per cent, from the 136,970 immigrants entering in the same period of 1929. European immigration dropped from 78,099 to 48,269, or 38.2 per cent, and Canadian immigration from 39,684 to 17,521, or 55.8 per cent. The statistics show a continued decline of arrivals from Mexico. While the number of immigrants admitted from that country dropped 68.4 per cent during the fiscal year ending last June as compared with the preceding fiscal year or from 40,154 to 12,703, there was a further decline in the following five months of 73.9 per cent or from 7,638 to 1,996, and in December last the decrease amounted to 71.5 per cent, as compared with the corresponding periods a year ago.

About two-thirds of the European immigrants came from Italy, Germany, Great Britain, and the Irish Free State, these countries contributing 8,686, 8,735, 7,768, and 5,781 respectively, during the half-year ending December 31, 1930. In the same period of the previous year, 12,839 immigrants came from Italy, 13,802 from Germany, 15,511 from Great Britain, and 9,713 from the Irish Free State. Of the 6,439 immigrants admitted during the month of December last, 4,550 came from Europe, 974 from Canada, 271 from Mexico,

245 from Asia, and 399 from other countries.

Less than one-half of the present day arrivals are newcomers for permanent residence in the United States. Of the 187,345 aliens admitted from July to December last, about 40 per cent or 75,521 were immigrants, the remaining 111,824 being classed as non-immigrants. The six largest groups under the Immigration Act of 1924 included 60,595 aliens who entered as residents of the United States after a visit abroad, 44,528 were quota immigrants, 32,165 came in as visitors for business or pleasure, 16,679 as natives of non-quota countries, 11,313 as husbands, wives, and unmarried children of American citizens, and 16,362 were in continuous transit through the country. With the exceptions of the aliens in transit, a less number of these principal classes arrived than during the same period of the previous year. The largest decreases were for natives of non-quota countries, 26,202 or 61 per cent; for quota immigrants, 26,563 or 37 per cent; and for husbands, wives, and children of citizens, 8,500 or 43 per cent.

Aliens deported from the United States under warrant proceedings for various causes under the immigration laws numbered 8,508 for the six months ended December 31, 1930. This is an increase of 2,851 and 199, respectively, over the 5,657 and 8,309 for the corresponding months of 1928 and 1929. Mexico was the destination of nearly one-half of the aliens deported from July to December last, 4,217 going to that country, while the next largest number of 2,523 went to Europe, principally to Great Britain, Germany, and Italy; 1,145 were sent to Canada, 345 to China and other Asia, and 278 to other countries.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Employer Must Provide Safe Working Place

A young employee in a sawmill sustained serious injuries, when the machinery started to run again after a temporary halt, his hand becoming involved. The accident was attributed partly to the carelessness of the young man, who was carrying on "practical joking" at the time, and partly to the neglect of the employer in not having provided sheaths for the gears at the place where the employee was required to work. The employer became subject to penalties under section 4 of the Industrial Establishments Act (Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1925, chapter 182), which provides that "the industrial establishments mentioned

in Section 3 (i. e. all manufactories, works, workshops, work-yards, and mills of every kind and their dependencies) shall be built and kept in such manner as to secure the safety of all employed in them; and, in those which contain mechanical apparatus, the machinery, mechanism, gearing, tools and engines shall be so placed and kept as to afford every possible security for the employees."

The amount of damages, however, was reduced owing to the contributory negligence of the workman, being fixed at \$1,962. This award by the Superior Court (Beauce) was later affirmed by the Court of King's Bench.

Blais versus Roy, Rapports Judiciaires de Québec (Cour du Banc du Roi), 1931, page 164.

Master Liable for Accident Caused by Truckdriver when off Route

A farmer in British Columbia employed his son as truckdriver to deliver milk and return with the empty cans. On one occasion the truckdriver having delivered his load proceeded home by an indirect route, making various stops, and picking up a friend. While off his regular route the truck struck a woman who was crossing the road, causing her injuries which resulted in the loss of one leg and serious injury to the other. On an action for damages brought jointly by the woman and her husband against the farmer and his son, the British Columbia Supreme Court found that the cause of the accident was "the inexcusable negligence of the driver of the truck in failing to take the precautions which a reasonably prudent driver would have taken under the circumstances." The Court assessed the damages at \$15,000, but reduced this amount as the woman was in some degree at fault.

"The really difficult question in the case, however," the judgment stated, "is whether or not the driver of the truck was at the time of the accident, acting within the scope of his employment. If he was on his way home with his truck full of empty cans then he was doing what he was employed to do and was acting within the scope of his employment. The fact that he had deviated from the direct route did not relieve the employer of his liability."

The judgment cited previous decisions in similar cases. "In *Whatman versus Pearson* the driver of a horse and cart, in direct contravention of orders, went home about a quarter of a mile out of the direct line of his work to his dinner and left his horse unattended on the street before his door. The horse ran away and the employer of the driver was held liable for the damage caused to a third person. In *Merritt v. Hepenstal* a tradesman's teamster sent out to deliver parcels went to his supper at his own home before completing the delivery. He afterwards started to finish his work and in so doing ran over and injured a child who was held entitled to recover from the employer. As has been stated time and time again in these cases every case must depend upon its own circumstances. It is my opinion under the circumstances of this case the driver must be held to have been at the time of the accident acting within the scope of his employment and his employer is therefore liable.

"The husband of the plaintiff sues for special damages which already amount in medical and hospital fees to some \$2,000. His wife is still in a wheel chair and he and his

seven children are deprived entirely of her services and he will be put to unascertainable expense. I think I am well within reason in placing his damages at \$3,000. In the result the plaintiff G. Battistoni recovers \$3,000 and the plaintiff L. Battistoni four-fifths of her damages, viz., \$12,000."

Battistoni versus Thomas (British Columbia), 1931, 1 *Dominion Law Reports*, page 559,

Contractor has no Preferential Claim in Bankruptcy

Further action was taken in the Appellate Division, Ontario Supreme Court, by the trustee in bankruptcy, in an appeal from the order by Mr. Justice Raney, noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1930, page 1475, which declared that the respondent in the case, a truckdriver furnishing his own truck for certain work, was entitled under the Bankruptcy Act, in virtue of his work as a servant, to priority in the settlement of claims against the estate of his bankrupt employer. Section 121 of this Act gives a preference to "all wages, salaries, commissions or compensation of any clerk, servant, travelling salesman, labourer or workman in respect of services rendered to the bankrupt or assignor during three months before the date of the receiving order or assignment. . . ."

The Appeal Court declared that "to the extent only to which the remuneration payable by the bankrupt consists of compensation to the respondent for his service as the operator of the truck, he is entitled to the preference provided by s. 121 (3) of the Bankruptcy Act, but not for rental of the truck; and, unless the parties agree on the proper apportionment, the question is to be referred to the Registrar to ascertain the proper apportionment, having regard to the foregoing declaration."

Re Sexton (Ontario), 1931, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 1, page 657.

Sunday Theatre Performances Unlawful under English Statute

The Court of Appeals at London, on January 27, upheld a decision of the Court of King's Bench which declared theatre performances to be unlawful under the provisions of the Lord's Day Act of 1781. The appeal was taken by the London County Council. Moving picture exhibitions have been carried on every Sunday in England for many years, notwithstanding their prohibition by the Act of the reign of George III, but theatre owners have made a practice of handing over to charitable institutions a portion of their receipts on that day. A bill to legalize Sunday performances is now before the British Parliament.

CONSTITUTIONAL VALIDITY OF DOMINION LEGISLATION RESPECTING COMBINES

Text of Judgment of Judicial Committee of Privy Council on Combines Investigation Act and Section 498 of Criminal Code

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL NO. 118 OF 1929

*The Proprietary Articles Trade Association and others, Appellants, versus The Attorney
General of Canada and others, Respondents, from the Supreme Court of Canada*

Judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, delivered
January 29, 1931

Present at the Hearing: Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Merivale, Lord Atkin, Lord Russell
of Killowen, Lord Macmillan.

(Delivered by Lord Atkin)

This is an appeal from the Supreme Court of Canada on a reference by the Governor in Council under Section 55 of the Supreme Court Act. The questions submitted to the Court were:

- (a) Is the Combines Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1927, c. 26, *ultra vires* the Parliament of Canada either in whole or in part, and, if so, in what particular or particulars or to what extent?
- (b) Is Section 498 of the Criminal Code *ultra vires* the Parliament of Canada, and, if so, in what particular or particulars or to what extent?

The Supreme Court answered both questions in the negative. The appellants are The Proprietary Articles Trade Association, who had been found by a commission appointed under the Combines Investigation Act to have been party to a combine as defined in the Act, and had been admitted to be heard on the reference under Section 55, Subsection 4, of the Supreme Court Act. The other appellants are the Attorney General for the Province of Quebec and the Attorney General for the Province of Ontario. The reference involved important questions of constitutional law within the Dominion, and their Lordships have had the assistance of full and able argument in which all the numerous relevant authorities were brought to their notice. After careful consideration of the arguments and the authorities their Lordships are of opinion that the decision of the Supreme Court is right.

In determining judicially the distribution of legislative powers between the Dominion and the Provinces made by the two famous Sections 91 and 92 of the British North America Act two principles have to be observed. First, the accepted canon of construction as to the general effect of the sections must be maintained. This is that the general powers of legislation for the peace, order and good government of Canada are committed to the Dominion Parliament, though they are subject to the exclusive powers of legislation committed to the provincial legislatures and enumerated in Section 92. But the provincial powers are themselves qualified in respect of the classes of subjects enumerated in Section 91, as particular instances of the general powers assigned to the Dominion. Any matter coming within any of those particular classes of subjects is not to be deemed to come within the classes of matters assigned to the provincial legislatures. This almost reproduces the express words of the sections, and this rule is well settled.

The second principle to be observed judicially was expressed by the Board in 1881, "it will be wise to decide each case which arises as best they can without entering more largely upon an interpretation of the statute than is necessary for the decision of the particular question in hand." *Citizens' Assurance Company v. Parsons*, 7 App. Cas. at p. 109. It was restated in 1914: "The structure of Sections 91 and 92 and the degree to which the connotation of the expressions used overlap render it in their Lordship's opinion unwise on this or any other occasion to attempt exhaustive definitions of the meaning and scope of these expressions. Such definitions, in the case of language used under the conditions in which a constitution such as that under consideration was framed, must almost certainly miscarry." *John Deere Plow Company v. Wharton*, (1915) A.C. 330 at p. 338. The object is as far as possible to prevent too rigid declarations of the Courts from interfering with such elasticity as is given in the written constitution.

With these two principles in mind the present task must be approached.

The claim of the Dominion is that the Combines Act and Section 498 of the Criminal Code can be supported as falling within two of the enumerated classes in Section 91, viz., (2) The Regulation of Trade and Commerce, and (27) The Criminal Law except the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction but including the Procedure in Criminal Matters. Reliance is also placed on (3) The Raising of Money by any Mode or System of Taxation, (22) Patents of Invention and Discovery and on the general power of legislating for Peace, Order and Good Government. The appellants, on the other hand, say that the Act and the section of the Code violate the exclusive right of the Provinces under Section 92 to make laws as to (13) Property and Civil Rights in the Province, and (14) The Administration of Justice in the Province.

Both the Act and the section have a legislative history, which is relevant to the discussion. Their Lordships entertain no doubt that time alone will not validate an Act which when challenged is found to be *ultra vires*: nor will a history of a gradual series of advances till this boundary is finally crossed avail to protect the ultimate encroachment. But one of the questions to be considered is always whether in substance the legislation falls within an enumerated class of subject, or whether on the contrary in the guise of an enumerated class it is an encroachment on an excluded class. On this issue the legislative history may have evidential value.

The history of the Act and the section of the code so far as it has been laid before their Lordships is as follows: In 1888 a select committee of the House of Commons of Canada reported upon the existence of combinations in manufactures, trade and insurance in Canada, and that legislative action would be justified for suppressing the evils resulting from these and similar combinations and monopolies. In 1889 Parliament passed an Act for the prevention and suppression of combinations formed in restraint of trade (52 V, c. 41), which made it a misdemeanour punishable with fine or imprisonment to be a party to a combination as defined in the Act, for this purpose sufficiently described as in restraint of trade. One may complete the history of the section by recording that in 1892 the material section of the Act of 1889 was placed in the Criminal Code as Section 520. In 1899 the wording of the definition was varied by omitting in certain phrases the words "unduly" and "unreasonably": but in 1900 the words were restored, and the section has since stood in the Criminal Code in the form then enacted and now forms Section 498 of the Criminal Code (R.S.C. 1927, c. 36), which is the section attacked.

To revert to the Act, in 1897 by Section 18 of the Customs Tariff Act of that year the Governor in Council was authorized to empower any judge to hold an inquiry as to whether with regard to any article of commerce there existed any combination to unduly enhance (the split infinitives are throughout the work of the legislature) the price of such article or otherwise to unduly promote the advantage of the producers at the expense of the consumers. The judge was empowered to compel the attendance of witnesses, and the production of documents. Upon his report the Governor in Council was empowered to reduce or withdraw any customs duty which facilitated such a combination. The powers conferred by this section appear to be the germ from which have sprung the more elaborate powers conferred by more recent Acts. In 1904, by the Inland Revenue Amendment Act (4 Ed. VII, c. 17), the Minister of Inland Revenue was empowered to withdraw from a manufacturer any excise licence in case of a sale or consignment by him of goods under restrictive conditions as there defined. In 1907, by the Customs Tariff Act of that year, the power of the Governor in Council to appoint a judge to inquire into the existence of combinations was enlarged: and his power to deal with any customs duty facilitating such combination was extended to cases where the existence of a combination appeared as a result of a judgment of any of the courts. In 1910 the Combines Investigation Act (9 and 10 Ed VII, c. 9) was passed. It made more elaborate provision for an investigation into the existence of trade combinations and provided additional remedies. It contained a definition of "combine" in very general terms. An investigation was to be ordered by a judge on application by persons interested. When ordered the investigation was to be held by a board of three commissioners appointed *ad hoc*, who were armed with large powers of obtaining evidence. Their report was to be published. If any person was reported to have been guilty of doing the acts already prohibited in Section 520 of the Criminal Code and continued so to offend after the report, he was to be guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding \$1,000 a day for each day the

offence continued. The Governor in Council's power to reduce or withdraw customs duty was reaffirmed: and if a patent was used so as to unduly assist a combination it was made liable to revocation.

In 1919 were passed two Acts of some importance in this history, inasmuch as they have both been held by this Board to have been *ultra vires* the Dominion Parliament. The first is the Board of Commerce Act (9 & 10 Geo. V, c. 37). Under this Act, a permanent board of three commissioners was set up which was to be a court of record. The Board might sit anywhere in Canada, and either in public or *in camera*. Its duties were to have charge of the general administration of the contemporaneous Act, the Combines and Fair Prices Act of 1919 (which is the second Act above referred to), and to investigate or make orders as it might be empowered by either Act, or from time to time by the special direction of the Governor in Council. It had power to make future, contingent or conditional orders, either final or interim: and its orders could be enforced by being made a rule of court, either of the Court of Exchequer or any superior provincial court. Any order might be reviewed and varied or rescinded by the Governor in Council: and there were provisions by which questions of jurisdiction and questions of law could be brought by way of appeal before the Supreme Court of Canada. Large powers of securing the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents were given to the Board.

The second Act of 1919, above referred to, is the Combines and Fair Prices Act (9 & 10 G. V, c. 45), with the administration of which the Board of Commerce, as above constituted, was specially charged. The Act was divided into two parts, Combines and Fair Prices. A combine was defined as having only reference to such combines as thereafter defined as had, in the opinion of the Board of Commerce, operated, or were likely to operate "to the detriment of or against the interest of the public, consumers, producers, or others," and subject to such qualification was defined in terms which appear to be substantially wider than those in the Act of 1910, or in the Criminal Code, and include fixing a common price, or enhancing the price or cost of articles and lessening competition within any particular district, or generally, in production, sale or supply. The first part, dealing with combines, empowered the Board to restrain and prohibit the formation and operation of combines. For this purpose, the Board, of its own initiative, or a commissioner, on application, could order an investigation into the existence of a combine. The Board itself held the necessary inquiry, and if of opinion that a combine existed could order the person or persons complained of to desist from the acts forming part of the operations of the combine. Disobedience constituted an indictable offence and exposed the party guilty to a penalty not exceeding \$1,000 a day. Whenever, in the opinion of the Board, such an offence had been committed, the Board had power to remit the record to the Attorney General of the province where it had been committed with a recommendation to prosecute, but no prosecution was to be commenced for such an offence or under Section 498 of the Code without the written authority of the Board. The powers of the Governor in Council to reduce customs duties and the power of the court to revoke patents in cases of combines were re-enacted. The second part, dealing with fair prices, was restricted to the control of necessaries of life defined in the Act as staple and ordinary articles of food, clothing and fuel, including the material of which they might in part be manufactured, and such other articles as the Board might prescribe. In respect of such articles, no person was to accumulate or withhold from sale any amount in excess of what was necessary for the consumption of his household or the ordinary purposes of his business: and any excess was to be offered for sale at prices not higher than were reasonable or just. The Board were directed to inquire into and restrain and prohibit any breach of the Act, or the making of unfair profits on necessaries of life. An unfair profit was to be deemed to be made when the Board declared that it had been made. Elaborate powers of inquiry, and of ordering statistical returns, were entrusted to the Board. The Board might make declarations as to the guilt of any person concerned, and might order or prohibit the doing or omission of any act connected with the offence. Disobedience to such orders was an indictable offence, subject to a continuing penalty not exceeding \$1,000 a day, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. Similar provisions to those in Part I were enacted as to prosecutions.

Their Lordships have dealt at some length with the provisions of the Acts of 1919, inasmuch as the appellants relied strongly on the judgment of the Board, in *re The Board of Commerce Act, 1919*, reported in (1922) 1 A.C. 191, which held both Acts to be *ultra*

vires.* Unless there are material distinctions between those Acts and the present, it is plainly the duty of this Board to follow the previous decision. It is necessary therefore to contrast the provisions of the Acts of 1919 with the provisions of the Act now in dispute. The judgment above referred to was given in November, 1921, and on June 13, 1923, there was passed the Combines Investigation Act, 1923 (13 & 14 G. V, c. 9), which repealed the two Acts of 1919 and enacted provisions which were substantially those of the present Act. The Act of 1923 was revised in 1927 and appears substantially in the original form in the revised Act—the Combines Investigation Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 26). By this Act “combines” are defined as combines “which have operated or are likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public, whether consumers, producers or others,” and which “are mergers, trusts or monopolies so-called or result from the acquisition by any person of any control over the business of any other person or result from any agreement which has the effect of limiting facilities for production, manufacture or transport or of fixing a common price, or enhancing the price of articles or of preventing or lessening competition in or substantially controlling production or manufacture, or otherwise restraining or injuring trade or commerce.” By the Act the Governor in Council may name a Minister of the Crown to be charged with the administration of the Act, and must appoint a Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act. The Registrar is charged with the duty to inquire whether a combine exists, whenever an application is made for that purpose by six persons supported by evidence, or whenever he has reason to believe that a combine exists, or whenever he is directed by the Minister so to inquire. Provision is made for holding further inquiry by commissioners appointed from time to time; and the Registrar and a commissioner are armed with large powers of examining books and papers, demanding returns, and summoning witnesses. The proceedings are to take place in private unless the Minister directs that they should be public. The Registrar is to report the result of any inquiry to the Minister, and every commissioner is to report to the Registrar who is to transmit the report to the Minister. Any report of a commissioner is to be made public unless the commissioner reports that public interest requires publication to be withheld, in which case the Minister has a discretion as to publicity.

By Section 32 “every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars or to two years’ imprisonment, or if a corporation to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, who is a party or privy to or knowingly assists in the formation or operation of a combine within the meaning of this Act. (2) No prosecution for any offence under this section shall be commenced otherwise than at the instance of the Solicitor General of Canada or of the Attorney General of a province.” By subsequent sections, refusal to obey orders as to discovery and other interference with an investigation are made offences for the most part subject to summary conviction and appropriate penalties are imposed.

Under a group of sections, 29-31, entitled “Remedies,” powers are given as in previous Acts for the Governor in Council to reduce customs duties, and for the Exchequer Court to revoke licences where the duties are used to facilitate a combine or when the holder of a patent uses it so as unduly to limit the manufacture, or enhance the price of any article. Power is given to the Minister to remit to the Attorney General of a province any returns made in pursuance of the Act or any report of the Registrar, or any commissioner; and, if no action is taken thereon by the Attorney General of the province, the Solicitor General (representing the Dominion) may take the appropriate action.

In their Lordships’ opinion Section 498 of the Criminal Code and the greater part of the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act fall within the power of the Dominion Parliament to legislate as to matters falling within the class of subjects, “the Criminal Law including the Procedure in Criminal Matters” (Section 91, 27). The substance of the Act is by Section 2 to define, and by Section 32 to make criminal, combines which the legislature in the public interest intends to prohibit. The definition is wide, and may cover activities which have not hereto been considered to be criminal. But only those combines are affected “which have operated or are likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public, whether consumers, producers, or others”; and if Parliament genuinely determines that commercial activities which can be so described are to be suppressed in the public interest, their Lordships see no reason why Parliament should not make them crimes. “Criminal law” means “the criminal law in its widest sense”

* LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1921, page 1508.

(*Attorney General for Ontario v. Hamilton Street Railway* (1903), A.C. 524). It certainly is not confined to what was criminal by the law of England or of any province in 1867. The power must extend to legislation to make new crimes. Criminal law connotes only the quality of such acts or omissions as are prohibited under appropriate penal provisions by authority of the State. The criminal quality of an act cannot be discerned by intuition; nor can it be discovered by reference to any standard but one: Is the act prohibited with penal consequences? Morality and criminality are far from co-extensive; nor is the sphere of criminality necessarily part of a more extensive field covered by morality—unless the moral code necessarily disapproves all acts prohibited by the State, in which case the argument moves in a circle. It appears to their Lordships to be of little value to seek to confine crimes to a category of acts which by their very nature belong to the domain of "criminal jurisprudence"; for the domain of criminal jurisprudence can only be ascertained by examining what acts at any particular periods are declared by the State to be crimes, and the only common nature they will be found to possess is that they are prohibited by the State and that those who commit them are punished. Their Lordships agree with the view expressed in the judgment of Newcombe, J., that the passage in the judgment of the Board in the *Board of Commerce* case to which allusion has been made was not intended as a definition. In that case their Lordships appear to have been contrasting two matters—one obviously within the line, the other obviously outside it. For this purpose it was clearly legitimate to point to matters which are such serious breaches of any accepted code of morality as to be obviously crimes when they are prohibited under penalties. The contrast is with matters which are merely attempts to interfere with provincial rights, and are sought to be justified under the head of "criminal law" colourably and merely in aid of what is in substance an encroachment. The Board considered that the Combines and Fair Prices Act of 1919 came within the latter class, and was in substance an encroachment on the exclusive power of the Provinces to legislate on property and civil rights. The judgment of the Board arose in respect of an order under Part II of the Act. Their Lordships pointed out five respects in which the Act was subject to criticism. It empowered the Board of Commerce to prohibit accumulations in the case of non-traders; to compel surplus articles to be sold at prices fixed by the Board; to regulate profits; to exercise their powers over articles produced for his own use by the householder himself; to inquire into individual cases without applying any principles of general application. None of these powers exists in the provisions now under discussion. There is a general definition, and a general condemnation; and if penal consequences follow they can only follow from the determination by existing courts of an issue of fact defined in express words by the statute. The greater part of the statute is occupied in setting up and directing machinery for making preliminary inquiries whether the alleged offence has been committed. It is noteworthy that no penal consequences follow directly from a report of either commissioner or Registrar that a combine exists. It is not even made evidence. The offender, if he is to be punished, must be tried on indictment, and the offence proved in due course of law. Penal consequences, no doubt, follow the breach of orders made for the discovery of evidence; but if the main object be *intra vires* the enforcement of orders genuinely authorized and genuinely made to secure that object are not open to attack.

It is, however, not enough for Parliament to rely solely on the powers to legislate as to the Criminal Law for support of the whole Act. The remedies given under Sections 29 and 30 reducing customs duty and revoking patents, having no necessary connection with the Criminal Law, must be justified on other grounds. Their Lordships have no doubt that they can both be supported as being reasonably ancillary to the powers given respectively under 91 (3) and affirmed by S. 122, the Raising of Money by any Mode or System of Taxation, and under 91 (22), Patents of Invention and Discovery. It is unfortunately beyond dispute that in a country where a general protective tariff exists persons may be found to take advantage of the protection, and within its walls form combinations that may work to the public disadvantage. It is an elementary point of self-preservation that the legislature which creates the protection should arm the executive with powers of withdrawing or relaxing the protection if abused. The same reasoning applies to grants of monopolies under any system of patents.

The view that their Lordships have expressed makes it unnecessary to discuss the further ground upon which the legislation has been supported by reference to the power to legislate under 91 (2) for "The Regulation of Trade and Commerce." Their Lordships

merely propose to dissociate themselves from the construction suggested in argument of a passage in the judgment in the *Board of Commerce* case under which it was contended that the power to regulate trade and commerce could only be invoked in furtherance of a general power which Parliament possessed independently of it. No such restriction is properly to be inferred from that judgment. The words of the statute must receive their proper construction where they stand as giving an independent authority to Parliament over the particular subject matter. But following the second principle noticed in the beginning of this judgment their Lordships in the present case forbear from defining the extent of that authority. They desire, however, to guard themselves from being supposed to lay down that the present legislation could not be supported on that ground.

If then the legislation in question is authorized under one or other of the heads specifically enumerated in Section 91, it is not to the purpose to say that it affects property and civil rights in the provinces. Most of the specific subjects in Section 91 do affect property and civil rights, but so far as the legislation of Parliament in pith and substance is operating within the enumerated powers there is constitutional authority to interfere with property and civil rights. The same principle would apply to 92 (14), the Administration of Justice in the Province, even if the legislation did, as in the present case it does not, in any way interfere with the administration of justice. Nor is there any ground for suggesting that the Dominion may not employ its own executive officers for the purpose of carrying out legislation which is within its constitutional authority, as it does regularly in the case of revenue officials and other matters which need not be enumerated.

Their Lordships are of opinion that the Supreme Court of Canada were right in answering both questions in the negative, and that this appeal should be dismissed, and they will humbly advise His Majesty accordingly.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

LARGELY owing to seasonal curtailment in the outdoor industries, employment in Canada at the beginning of March showed a decrease, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,452 employers of labour, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, and representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 901,585 persons, as compared with 906,813 in the preceding month. This reduction caused the index number (based on the 1926 average as 100) to decline from 100.7 on February 1, to 100.2 at the beginning of March, as compared with 110.2, 111.4, 102.6, 97.5, 92.6, 88.1, 91.8, 91.0, 82.9 and 89.1 on March 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

At the beginning of March, 1931, the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions throughout Canada was 15.6, in contrast with 16.0 per cent of idleness at the beginning of February, 1931, and with 11.5 per cent at the beginning of March, 1930. The percentage for March was based on the reports tabulated by the Department of Labour from 1,832 labour organizations, covering a membership of 202,669 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a small increase over the previous month in the average daily placements effected. The total placements for the period, however, were somewhat less, due to the fewer number of working days. A marked increase was recorded over the business transacted during February a year ago. Vacancies in February, 1931, numbered 51,809, applications 73,240 and placements in regular and casual employment 50,874.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$9.14 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$9.44 for February; \$11.67 for March, 1930; \$11.23 for March, 1929; \$10.92 for March, 1928; \$11.05 for March, 1927; \$11.46 for March, 1926; \$10.74 for March, 1925; \$10.58 for

March, 1924; \$10.79 for March, 1923; \$10.54 for March, 1922; \$13.23 for March, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.66 for March, 1918; and \$7.68 for March, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was again lower at 75.1 for March, as compared with 76 for February; 91.9 for March, 1930; 95.6 for March, 1929; 97.7 for March, 1928; 97.3 for March, 1927; and 101.3 for March, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada during March was much greater than in the preceding month owing to a strike in the clothing industry at Toronto, and was also, for the same reason, greater than the corresponding loss in March last year. Four disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 1,815 workers and resulting in the loss of 25,969 working days. Corresponding figures for February, 1931, were:—eight disputes, 1,966 workers and 9,505 working days; and for March, 1930, four disputes, 1,598 workers, and 7,049 working days.

Old Age Pensions Act in Nova Scotia

The legislature of Nova Scotia has passed an Old Age Pensions Act, enabling the Province to participate in the benefits of the Dominion Act. The bill, which was introduced by the premier, the Hon. G. S. Harrington, empowers the Governor in Council to enter into an agreement with the Federal Government in reference to the payment of pensions to aged persons under the conditions laid down in the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act.

World Congress on Social Economic Planning

A "World Congress on Social Economic Planning" will be held next August at Amsterdam under the auspices of the International Industrial Relations Association (I.R.I.), with headquarters at the Hague, Holland. (A brief report on a previous conference, dealing with "Rational Organization and Industrial Relations" was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, page 546.)

It is hoped that delegates will attend representing management, labour, and the social sciences in all nations. The call for the congress, which is being issued jointly from the main office of the I.R.I. at the Hague from the office of the Vice-President in the United States, at the Russell Sage Foundation Building in New York City, declares as follows:—

"In a world of enlarged economic resources, employment is insecure and standards of living have not been raised or maintained in proportion to the increase in production. Mal-adjustment exists between economic capacity and buying power. In the present stage of economic life the task of achieving balance seems to demand international economic co-operation. Development of means of transport and communication is day by day establishing unity as the coming stage of economic evolution. Some regions of the world remain largely self-sufficient. Others are more closely interdependent. But interdependence is rapidly taking the place of self-sufficiency. Nations and industries, however, are not fully conscious of this growth towards unity, and their policies are still largely shaped towards self-sufficiency as an objective, often to the detriment of human welfare. The rapid growth of interdependence which is making all nations suffer together provides at the same time an unprecedented occasion for all nations and all groups to act together towards a solution. If one group imposes its limited interest upon another, if output be unreasonably restricted by labour, if prices be held artificially high by monopolistic business, or if they be forced too low by destructive competition, if governments limit the contribution of their national areas towards the world's economic life, balance is disturbed for all. The I.R.I. invites the participation in this Congress, of all who, either from study or experience, have a contribution to make or who seek to share in a growing awareness of the unity of economic life. It offers its platform to leaders of business and labour, economists, management engineers and representatives of governmental activities to seek for a sound basis of co-operative, constructive effort towards a planned development of productive capacity and standards of living."

Among the subjects to be discussed at the conference are: The present paradox—unemployment in the midst of economic progress; the world's productive capacity; national economic planning; the co-operative movement; the international bank—its relation to planned production; international economic planning—standard of living; the experience of the electrical industry in the United States and Canada in building human relations for labour's participation, etc.

Western Municipalities recommend unemployment insurance

The City Council of Brandon, Manitoba, recently adopted a resolution requesting the Federal Government to establish a system of unemployment insurance that would provide for a proper standard of living. The

resolution sets forth that the present methods of relieving the distress of the unemployed and needy are out-of-date and socially detrimental, and penalize the thrifty; that municipalities which meet the needs of the unemployed attract the needy from other cities; that the burden is often borne by the workers in the form of shorter work-days and loss in pay; that municipalities are on the verge of bankruptcy through expenditures on relief; that relief works are already practically exhausted; and that the causes of depression are beyond the control of municipalities. A similar resolution was adopted later by the city council of Edmonton, Alberta, and by other municipalities in Western Canada.

Pension system for building trades in New York

The New York Building Congress is planning an extension to the entire building industry of the system of old age pensions and insurance that has been in effect in the electrical industry since 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1929, page 1223). The Building Congress is an organization composed of labour representatives, employers and architects.

The insurance system in the electrical industry was established under the joint auspices of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Electrical Contractors' Association. The employers undertook to pay to the Board of Insurance Trustees of the Electrical Industry, which controls the system, 20 cents per hour for every member of the union in their employment in Greater New York and on Long Island. The plan went into operation on April 1, 1930. According to a report lately published by the Board, on December 1, 1930, 43 retired workers were receiving pensions of \$40 per month and 23 disabled workers were receiving compensation of \$30 per month. Twenty-six workers died during the eight months and in every case the \$3,000 policy was paid. Cash reserves had accumulated until the board had \$65,868.57 on deposit in New York banks and legal securities worth \$300,000 in its vaults. When the reserve reaches \$1,100,000 the 20-cent per hour payment will be cut to 17½ cents, a reduction of 12½ per cent.

The Board points out that at the beginning there was considerable scepticism on the part of many workers, as well as some employers, as to the practicability of the plan. Some of the employers are said to have regarded it as too simple; to members of the union it seemed too good to be true. "As time goes on, however," the report continues, "the em-

ployer has seen that the plan is working. He has also noticed a changed attitude on the part of the workers, who now feel that the employers are interested in their welfare, their future and the security of the members of their families. The scepticism of the worker has disappeared. He knows of older members of his union, unable to work and nearing life's sunset, being made comfortable and free from worry, and he also knows of the death of some fellow-worker and the \$3,000 check promptly delivered to his dependants."

Pittsburgh plan for unemployment relief

The Pittsburgh plan for unemployment and relief funds is described in the current number of the *Monthly Labour Review*

which states that a fund is being raised in Allegheny County, to be administered by a group of industrialists, economists and bankers, who will organize themselves into an employing agency. To raise this fund all employers of labour are asked to contribute an amount equal to one average day's pay roll in 1929. This should amount to more than a million dollars. When this fund is exhausted a second levy will be made and, if need be, others. All capable unemployed shall apply for work through this agency, giving their full records in detail, and information as to their dependants and needs. These applications will be filed according to trades and rated according to necessity. Then city and county governments having work to do, but which are unable to do it because of lack of funds, will submit a formal application to this central bureau for certain types of employees and from such lists work will be provided. Semi-public enterprises, such as schools, churches, hospitals, playgrounds, etc., may draw the necessary labour next in order of importance.

The 3,000 employers backing this plan may make application for certain types of labour not provided for in their 1931 budget and these requests will be given to a separate committee, which will decide the importance of the work that is applied for and the rate of pay, and will allot the order in which such work should be performed. In this way, city and country work, industrial improvements, clean-ups, paint-ups, etc., can be put into motion at once. Industry will receive a return for its contribution to the unemployment situation. Every regular Pittsburgh employee will be assured work at the rates prevailing in their respective crafts. No breakdown of wage scales is contemplated. The money thus put into circulation will tend to bring about a recurrence of normal conditions.

Changing immigration conditions in Canada.

Immigration figures up to the end of 1930 were given in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 374, and in previous issues.

Fuller statistics on this subject have appeared more recently in the report of the Department of Immigration and Colonization for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930. The report refers to the changing conditions in Canada and the consequent lessening in the demand for immigrant labour. These changes continue from year to year especially in the direction of the displacement of labour by labour-saving machinery. Harvester excursions from eastern to western Canada, which have been an annual feature of the western harvest for many years, have now practically ceased. The explanation of this is due to two facts, first, the growth of centres of population in Western Canada from which harvest help can be drawn, and second, the introduction of the harvester-combine and other agricultural power machinery. It is estimated that during the past three or four years the number of harvester-combines brought into use, has been sufficient to displace more than 30,000 harvesters. (This subject is dealt with in an article on another page of this issue.)

As the year closes, the report states, it becomes increasingly evident that Canada will not require so large an immigration of labourers as have come in during the past few years, and steps have already been taken to curtail the movement of that class from Europe and also to ensure that the labourers brought in during 1930 will come as far as possible in the early spring months.

A movement not included in the regular immigration figures is that of Canadians returning to this country. Information on this subject was collected and tabulated first in the fiscal year 1924-25. The movement year by year, since April 1, 1924, is shown in a table in the report. It includes only those Canadian citizens who left Canada to reside in the United States and who on returning to Canada declared their intention of resuming their residence in Canada. Those who left Canada on visits have not been included in this summary. The total number of returning Canadians in the fiscal year 1924-25 was 43,775; 1925-26, 47,221; 1926-27, 56,957; 1927-28, 39,887; 1928-29, 33,798; 1929-30, 29,830; 1930-31 (eleven months), 28,729. Of these returning Canadians the great majority were Canadian-born citizens, the remainder being British subjects with Canadian domicile or alien-born people who secured naturalization in Canada.

The Minister of Labour in a speech before the Senate on March 18, referred to this movement as follows:—

"About one million Canadians who had gone to the United States during the previous decade, finding themselves out of employment because of the natural desire of the American employer to give the preference to American nationals, began drifting home. When Parliament last September voted \$20,000,000 to create employment opportunities in Canada, many Canadians outside the boundaries of this country felt that their opportunities of getting something to do, in order to provide for their dependants, were better in Canada than elsewhere; consequently a substantial number returned. This aggravated the Government's difficulty in coping with the unemployment situation."

Social effects of economic depression in North America.

The "social effects of the economic depression in North America" are discussed in the March issue of the *International Labour Review* (Geneva) by Mr.

H. B. Butler, deputy director of the International Labour Office. In this article Mr. Butler summarizes the impressions he received during his visit last year to Canada and the United States (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1930, page 1301). He considers that "it is certain that both countries, with their vast resources, their solid foundations and their vigorous spirit, will overcome their present difficulties and go forward with fresh energy. But in all probability their future development and their treatment of social problems will be considerably influenced by the experiences of the present crisis. In particular, the restriction of immigration, which is already being applied, is likely to persist for some years owing to the reduced demand for labour in both industry and agriculture as the result of mechanisation. This may retard the expansion of their home markets, upon whose rapid growth their economic development has so largely depended during the past two generations. It may also have considerable effects on Europe, if an outlet for its surplus population is no longer available. From whatever angle the future is regarded, the conclusion seems irresistible that its prosperity, whether for Europe or for America, will largely be conditioned by the success with which international adjustments are effected, not only in the domains of finance, commerce and social standards, but also in the field of politics. All these spheres of activity are closely bound together, not only nationally but internation-

ally. Because that fact is being gradually, though as yet dimly, realized, the League and the International Labour Organization have come to play an increasingly important role as providing the machinery for international discussion and for the elaboration of international solutions of the world's difficulties."

The problem of a permanent cure for unemployment.

Addressing the Senate on March 18, the Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, described the efforts of the Government since it took office last August to relieve the suffering due to unemployment in Canada. He referred to unemployment as "the darkest shadow that hangs over the head of the wage earner in any country," and proceeded as follows:—

"So it would appear to me highly desirable that all governments should give more attention to trying to find a permanent solution of the problem than has been given to it by governments in years gone by. Many economists, many great teachers and preachers, many labour leaders, are in these days turning their minds to this problem; and the Government already has done a little, it hopes, to help in reaching a solution of the difficulties in the days that lie ahead. It is not easy to devise a policy for the relief of unemployment, or to create an unemployment insurance scheme or anything of that sort as a panacea or cure, because Parliament or the Government, like the physician, must ascertain the primary causes before it can intelligently apply a remedy. The Government has acted upon the suggestion made last summer, that, inasmuch as 1931 is the decennial census year, provision ought to be made for taking a census of all the unemployed in Canada and ascertaining their former employment, their sex, their age, the length of time they have been out of work, and a number of other relevant facts, so that when the census is completed there will be concrete and reliable information to assist the Government authorities, and the economists who are doing research work, to form accurate conclusions as to what can be done towards discovering something to effect a permanent cure."

Unemployment measures in United States. Of the three bills introduced by Senator Wagner in the United States Senate dealing with unemployment and the stabilization of industry (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1930, page 257), the third, to provide advance planning against unemployment was passed by both House and

Senate at the recent session, but was vetoed by President Hoover. This measure was intended to organize the American labour market through a system of federal grants to states co-operating in a nation-wide system of free employment offices. An appropriation of \$1,500,000 for the first year and four million dollars a year for three succeeding years was to be authorized. Under the bill the staff of the United States Employment Services would be civil service employees; provision was also made for federal and state advisory councils of employers, employees and technical experts to discuss unemployment problems.

The first of Senator Wagner's bills, adopted last spring, will make possible more adequate information on labour trends in the United States, particularly technological unemployment. The second, enacted earlier in this session, requires advance planning and scheduling of public works to "take up the slacks" in private enterprise. A substitute for the third bill (that vetoed by the President) was brought forward late in February by the new secretary of labour, the Hon. W. N. Doak. It discarded the co-operative state system of public employment services provided by the Wagner bill and eliminated federal aid.

The Associated Contractors of America recently issued a statement on the provisions of the act for the advance planning and regulation of public construction, which declared that the act had "placed in the hands of the President of the United States a sure means of maintaining general business stability in the future; with a six-year advance plan of public construction laid down in detail, as required by the new law, several billion dollars worth of business will always be in reserve to be thrown into the breach as needed when business begins to lag."

Work of the St. John Ambulance Association.

The annual report for 1930, presented at the recent 21st annual meeting of the Canadian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association, shows that the teaching of first-aid is making greater progress than ever in Canada and is becoming generally recognized as a necessity in industry both to employer and worker. A total of 19,748 proficiency certificates and awards were made during the year, this figure being 39 per cent ahead of 1929, until now the best year since the war, and 23 per cent ahead of 1915, previously the record year. In the last five years the work of the Association has more than doubled, and the number of persons who have

qualified in first aid during the past twenty-one years has now reached 200,813.

The report calls attention to the remarkable fact that the work of the Association has been able to progress so favourably in a time of marked general depression. "In considering the cause for this, the most probable seems to be that everywhere employers in industry have been obliged to do all they can to reduce costs, amongst which the cost of accidents looms large. First Aid lessens these costs, firstly by reducing the number of accidents, for experience everywhere proves the First Aider to be a safer workman, and secondly by minimizing the results of such accidents as occur, by reasons of the first aid administered." Special mention is made in the report of the excellent First Aid work carried on by the two Railway Companies and by the Bell Telephone Company, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Northern Electric Company, and the Department of National Defence Centre. New First Aid Centres have been organized also by the Steel Company of Canada and Canadian Industries Limited.

Workmen's Compensation inquiry in Alberta.

On March 18 the Legislature of Alberta unanimously adopted a motion proposed by the premier, the Hon. J. E. Brownlee, "that the whole subject of workmen's compensation and the Workmen's Compensation Act be referred to a Special Committee during the recess with a view to making recommendations at the next session of the Legislature on this subject, said Committee to be appointed by the Government and to consist of five representative employers, five representatives of employees, and five members of the Legislative Assembly, and further, that the Committee may be summoned from time to time during the interim following the present session and any expense involved in connection with the work of the Committee shall be paid by the Province."

Compensation for accidental hernia

An article on accidental hernias and their compensation, by Dr. E. St. Jacques, was published in the *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, May, 1930. The writer recommends that terms should be used in a strict sense so as to differentiate between traumatic hernias, i.e. those resulting from direct blows, and those developing under stress of work. Factors determining the diagnosis of an accidental hernia should be (a) sudden intense pain forcing cessation of work; (b) appearance

of a lump not before apparent; (c) local tenderness on examination. Exceptional hernias of partially accidental character should not be regarded as entirely the result of recent injury.

Compensation for hernias, in Dr. St. Jacques' opinion, should be awarded on the following basis:—

In accidental hernia, an injured worker who accepts operation should merit free treatment, or full pay from the date of the injury until ten weeks from the date of the operation, plus 5 per cent partial permanent disability compensation, and he should be allowed fifteen days in which to make his decision. A healthy worker who refuses operation should be allowed 10 per cent partial permanent disability compensation. A worker unfit for operative treatment should be allowed 15 per cent partial permanent disability compensation.

In aggravated hernia it is considered that a worker who accepts operation should be awarded free treatment, or full pay from the date of the injury until ten weeks from the date of the operation; and fifteen days should be allowed him to decide. A worker whose health precludes operation should be granted 5 per cent partial permanent disability compensation for the aggravation of the pre-existing disability. A healthy worker who refuses operation is stated to merit no compensation whatever.

Canadian compensation system favoured for Great Britain.

The type of workmen's compensation prevailing in Canada, with a central accident fund, compulsory insurance by employers, and merit rating, as its characteristic features, is strongly

recommended for adoption in England, in an article in the current issue of the *Political Quarterly* (London) by William A. Robson. The writer shows that the British compensation system, begun in 1897 and further developed in 1906, makes provision only for financial support for the injured man and his dependants, and that this financial provision has come to be looked upon as the sole function of workmen's compensation. It is further shown that the absence of any inducement to employers to provide safer conditions of work has resulted in an increase in the number and seriousness of industrial accidents: there is "a strong *prima facie* case for concluding that British industry has become more dangerous in recent years to the workers who are engaged in it; that the burden of mutilation and disease, of suffering and disfigurement, of total incapacity and partial disablement imposed by the toll of non-fatal accidents, shows

a real increase during the past quarter of a century, and particularly during the last ten years."

In Mr. Robson's opinion, this unfavourable accident record points to the failure of the whole scheme. "The first criterion of any scheme of compensation," he says, "must be the effect it produces on the community in terms of human suffering. Industrial accident means death and misery, mutilation and disease; and no system of compensation which merely provides money payments for loss of earning power, without at the same time stimulating effort to prevent the occurrence of accidents, can be regarded as satisfactory."

Another charge made by the writer against the existing system is its wastefulness: "The total amount spent by all the employers in Great Britain on workmen's compensation amounted to the formidable sum of £12,000,000. It would appear that less than half this large sum goes as actual compensation to injured workmen or their dependants. A very large share indeed is wasted in payments for commission to insurance agents, the expenses of management, the profits of insurance companies, legal proceedings and medical expenses incurred in connection with the settlement of claims."

A system of merit rating, such as is provided under workmen's compensation on this continent, when it is based on a thorough analysis of tangible hazards, has been proved to be a valuable means of promoting industrial safety. "It can be definitely stated," Mr. Robson states, in this connection, "that any scheme of insurance rating which brings the employers the results of wide experience and offers them definite rewards for the removal of specific hazards will accomplish much for the prevention of industrial accidents."

The late Mr. J. Alexander Killingsworth.

The Department of Labour heard with regret of the death, on March 15, of Mr. J. Alexander Killingsworth, who had been a faithful correspondent of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* at St. Thomas, Ontario, since 1905. Mr. Killingsworth had a wide knowledge of labour questions, particularly those in connection with railways. Early in life he entered the service of the Michigan Central Railway, and spent a number of years with that company as a locomotive fireman and later as an engineer. He left the railroad to join the editorial staff of the *St. Thomas Journal*. After a few years of newspaper work he was appointed manager of the St. Thomas street railway. From that position he went to the Père Marquette Rail-

way as chief clerk at St. Thomas, and continued in that position until he was appointed as customs officer at St. Thomas. He remained in the service of the Department of National Revenue until his illness became serious nearly a year ago.

Mr. Killingsworth was known by a wide circle as "the Railwaymen's Poet," having published three volumes of verse.

**The Women's
Bureau of
United States
Department
of Labour.**

A pamphlet describing the origin and work of the Women's Bureau has been published by the U.S. Department of Labour (Bulletin No. 84, Women's Bureau Series). The employment conditions of women and children were investigated in 1907-9, and this inquiry led to a public demand for the establishment of a special organization to deal with the special problems of working women. But it was not until the United States entered the world war in 1917 that the movement had positive results. The "Woman in Industry Service" was one of several war services created in the Department of Labour in 1918. Miss Mary van Kleeck, head of the department of industrial studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, was chosen to direct the work, and Miss Mary Anderson, field organizer for the National Women's Trade Union League, was appointed assistant director. The most important achievement of the "Woman in Industry Service" during the war was to draw up standards to regulate the employment of women. After the war, the Woman in Industry Service was continued through 1919, its title being changed to Women's Bureau, and in June, 1920, it was made permanent by act of Congress. Upon the resignation of Miss van Kleeck in 1919, Miss Anderson was appointed director and she has been reappointed by each succeeding administration. Co-operation with State departments of labour always has constituted an important feature in the bureau's activities. In many instances the States are not equipped for work that the bureau's authority and experience enable it to accomplish, and in turn the States can be of the greatest assistance in various bureau projects. In addition to reports of wages, hours, and working conditions in 20 States and a number of specific industries, the Bureau's publications include studies of occupation distribution, accidents, fluctuation in employment, family responsibilities, legislation, and a variety of other subjects—a total of eighty-odd bulletins, and more than 7,100 pages in 12 years. In all the studies it undertakes the Bureau has the co-

operation of employers, workers, State officials, and other agencies in possession of information essential to the surveys.

The extent of the Bureau's field of work, and the problems awaiting solution, are stated in the Bulletin as follows: "The Bureau of the Census has estimated from its 1930 returns that the number of employed women in the United States is about 10,000,000. With the number of women workers constantly growing, with the striking increase of married-women wage earners, with the share of women in family support and economic responsibility assuming greater proportions, with acute problems of employment and unemployment piling up as a result of the present machine age, and with the development of more industries and new processes giving rise to new hazards and additional strain for women workers, the task of the Women's Bureau each year becomes more extensive and complicated. It is the purpose of the Bureau to collect, correlate, and make available for reference, a mass of information that shall be accepted by employers, employees, health authorities, women's organizations—in fact, all interested persons—in their combined efforts to have the working conditions and employment relations of American women the best in the world."

During March a total of 3,987 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 22 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 326 were reported, including 5 fatal cases; and 210 Crown, 2 of which were fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 4,523, of which 29 were fatal.

The City Council of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, decided in March that all contracts let by the city for the supply of gravel must include a provision stipulating that the wages paid are not to be less than 45 cents an hour. Deductions may be made when meals and lodgings are provided. Another condition is that only residents of the city are to be employed.

Thirty-seven State Departments of Education in the United States have recently appointed representatives to co-operate with the National Vocational Guidance Association in promoting guidance activities, for most of these the responsibility lies chiefly with the rural and small-town schools. Nine State departments have already begun guidance programs, most of them within the last two years.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation at the end of March was reported by Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:

There was little activity in farming in the Province of Nova Scotia, but in the fishing industry, preparations were being made for heavy catches, especially of lobster. While logging operations were drawing to a close and men returning from the camps, portable saw mills worked to capacity. All coal mines at Stellarton operated six days a week and a large amount of coal was hoisted and shipped, but at other centres, mines worked part-time only. Manufacturers of confectionery and food stuffs reported trade good, while wood-working factories also were well employed. Improvement was likewise recorded for the iron and steel industries. Building construction, on the whole, was very favourable and tradesmen well occupied. Municipal street and sewer work was also proceeding rapidly. Transportation continued dull, except at Sydney, where both freight and passenger traffic were heavy. Trade, wholesale and retail, was good and collections fair. An increased demand for women domestic workers was recorded, with a number of placements made.

Farmers in the Province of New Brunswick were busily engaged in early Spring work, but fishing had been poor, owing to unfavourable ice conditions. Logging was quiet. Business was fair in pulp and paper manufactures, confectionery and food stuffs, but machine shops, foundry and boiler works at Saint John were quiet. Foundry work at Chatham, however, was good, with large orders coming in for marine work. Other lines of manufacturing were normal. Building construction was proceeding satisfactorily and steady progress was reported on buildings under contract. Passenger and freight traffic on railways was fair. Trade was good. There was the usual demand for casual workers in the women's domestic section and placements made accordingly.

No perceptible change took place in farm orders in the Province of Quebec, though requests for spring help were beginning to come in. Little activity was shown in logging, outside of a few calls for river drivers. Mining recorded slightly better conditions. In manufacturing, glass, boots, shoes, textile, printing trades and clothing, with the exception of factories in Montreal and Quebec, showed

slight improvement, but no increase was shown in rubber manufacturing establishments. Quebec City stated leather factories were active, but furs quiet. In Sherbrooke, the general situation in manufactures was satisfactory. Orders had been received at Hull for all classes of building tradesmen, but in the remaining cities of the province, the demand had not been heavy. Large numbers of men, at Montreal, had been employed by the city for cleaning of streets and construction work. Transportation, as well as trade, was quiet. In the women's domestic section an increase was reported in the placing of workers.

Low wages, coupled with somewhat colder weather in some parts of Ontario, retarded the demand for farm workers. Closing of logging camps and a delay in commencing the spring drives prevented the placing of men in that industry. From Cobalt and Sudbury came reports of a few men being sent out to the mines, but at Timmins, there prevailed the usual surplus of workers looking for that type of employment. Manufacturing manifested better conditions, for skilled mechanics were in demand at Toronto, and factories in Pembroke operated on full time. Textile plants showed improvement in Kitchener and Guelph. At Timmins, paper mills were working steadily but there was no sign of resumption of activity in that line in Sault Ste. Marie. Iron and steel in that district, however, were continuously improving, whereas, at Hamilton, the increased activity of previous weeks had not been sustained. The season's building program was barely begun and as winter relief works were being curtailed and gangs reduced, many men were left without any prospect of immediate employment. Although experienced cooks general were still in demand in the women's domestic section, other placement work in farm and household service was satisfactory, there being increased calls for help, especially for day workers.

Conditions in the agricultural group in the Province of Manitoba showed continued improvement, as there was a growing demand for all classes of farm labourers. On the other hand, no activity was noticeable in logging and a number of men, returning from the camps, were seeking other work. Mining also was quiet, but a slight improvement in the volume of manufacturing was reported generally. In the city of Winnipeg, building permits for the present season had passed the million dollar mark and preparations for many extensive projects were progressing rapidly.

At Brandon, contemplated work on the Kemnay subway was expected to start shortly at an estimated cost of \$150,000. At Dauphin, however, little or no construction was under way. Trade, both wholesale and retail, was fair. In the women's domestic section little

change was shown, the demands being principally for city and farm housekeepers for whom few vacancies were available.

There was a slight improvement registered in farm placements in the Province of Saskatchewan, but cold and unsettled weather

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA
(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1931		1930	1930		1929
	March	February	January	March	February	January
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		95,908,063	96,047,920	204,683,851	149,071,910	160,279,066
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		50,994,084	50,413,895	112,991,460	80,922,161	84,910,377
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		43,872,682	44,682,883	89,595,317	66,689,817	73,507,327
Customs duty collected..... \$		9,229,862	8,862,351	18,379,273	13,033,490	13,177,425
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,534,913,429	2,668,324,702	3,092,042,070	2,815,024,273	3,211,421,766
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		143,670,894	141,438,920	162,860,748	158,630,027	156,062,061
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,435,523,785	1,428,736,686	1,445,311,592	1,439,735,775	1,439,814,864
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,115,837,914	1,141,110,017	1,346,726,423	1,361,998,574	1,383,806,716
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....		111.6	106.9	157.6	155.3	155.7
Preferred stocks.....		83.4	83.2	100.9	98.8	97.9
(1) Index of interest rates.....		95.0	95.0	101.3	102.3	102.3
(2) Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....		76.0	76.7	91.9	94.0	95.4
(3) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	19.47	19.78	20.21	21.96	22.12	22.17
(4) Business failures, number.....	211	253	292	183	206	263
(5) Business failures, liabilities \$	3,747,053	3,013,619	4,198,418	3,542,534	7,662,262	6,187,481
(2) Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	100.2	100.7	101.7	110.2	111.6	111.2
(3) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	15.6	16.0	17.0	11.5	10.8	11.4
Immigration.....		1,429	1,480	14,576	3,963	3,366
Railway—						
(6) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	195,400	190,173	185,298	238,167	232,189	225,283
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	15,030,052	13,404,063	13,756,875	18,724,187	17,036,374	17,421,172
(7) Operating expenses..... \$		14,532,584	14,532,584	16,165,371	15,723,707	16,563,022
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		10,553,181	11,418,882	14,205,435	12,359,900	13,018,498
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		10,039,490	10,554,873	12,106,863	11,447,264	12,229,667
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,223,673,543	2,353,582,585	2,167,340,738	2,446,955,187
Building permits..... \$		7,510,745	13,352,640	8,827,870	7,217,397	7,217,397
(8) Contracts awarded..... \$	27,311,800	25,930,100	20,299,100	24,263,000	28,464,400	37,529,900
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	57,110	46,395	35,592	74,582	70,600	87,079
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	99,341	82,637	57,598	117,487	106,612	115,200
Ferro alloys..... tons	4,526	4,006	4,467	5,279	4,612	6,943
Coal..... tons		963,443	1,164,498	1,129,571	1,185,458	1,630,173
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		61,700,000	58,970,000	65,920,000	73,746,000	77,727,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		4,316,000	3,829,000	8,457,000	5,039,000	6,365,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		5,389,000	10,152,000	10,327,000	7,673,000	10,626,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		121,675,733	113,892,534	202,062,191	165,376,408	118,271,037
Flour production..... bbls.		1,086,272	1,219,202	1,219,202	1,051,114	1,168,004
(9) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		27,184,000	27,184,000	38,652,000	54,400,000	31,239,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k-w.h.		47,721,000	47,910,000	49,661,000	49,932,000	50,155,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		39,925,000	40,816,000	49,924,000	45,159,000	46,268,000
Newsprint..... tons		164,550	184,340	207,490	189,154	206,305
Automobiles, passenger.....		7,529	4,552	17,165	13,021	8,856
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....		138.9	131.2	159.2	155.0	168.4
Industrial production..... \$		145.6	141.7	167.0	164.3	187.3
Manufacturing.....		128.7	124.0	161.1	153.6	151.3

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Bradstreet.

(4) Figures for end of previous months.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending March 28, 1931, and corresponding previous periods.

(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(8) MacLean's Building Review.

(9) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks.

helped to account for the present inactivity in the group, as compared with more active conditions of a year ago. As the logging season drew to a close, many men returned to the city from the various camps. Coal mines of the smaller order recorded better business, but the large mines were practically closed for the season. Little construction work was in progress, aside from that provided by the various municipalities for the relief of the unemployed. Slight change was shown in the number of women domestic workers required, the supply of applicants being in excess of the demand.

The severe cold weather experienced throughout the West retarded farm operations in the Province of Alberta, but enquiries were increasing, and there was evidence that a fair number of farm hands would be required, when it was again possible to work on the land. Outside of a few odd men sent out, there was no demand for help in the logging industry. Coal mining was also quiet, with only the smaller mines in operation and men working, in some instances, only one day a week. Manufacturing showed no improvement, with one large packing plant making a further reduction in staff and contemplating a second cut in wages. Cold weather also handicapped building construction, neither was there much activity shown in railroad construction, but it was expected better conditions would prevail shortly. Relief work, though on a decreasing scale, was still available in the larger cities. Wholesale trade was slow, while retail trade showed a slight gain. Little activity was reported in the women's domestic section, with applicants greatly in excess of vacancies.

There was little demand for general farm hands in the Province of British Columbia, but fruit growers had done a fair amount of tree spraying and in the Oliver district over 20,000 young fruit trees had been planted. Logging was quiet and few placements were made in this group. Coal mines, for the most part, had closed down and those in operation were working part-time only, while metal mining showed little change. The outlook in manufacturing still continued unfavourable, with shingle mills closed and other industries, including machine shops and foundries, operating on short time. Sash and door factories and fertilizing plants, only, were busy. Building construction was mainly confined to small jobs and repair work, with relief work still in progress to provide assistance for the large majority of men, who, otherwise, would be wholly unemployed. Rail-

road construction was progressing favourably at Penticton and Kamloops, with an increased demand for road gangs reported at Revelstoke. Ship and longshore work, both at Prince Rupert and Vancouver, was quiet and few men found employment at the dry docks and shipyards. Trade was fair, with collections slow. Conditions in the women's domestic section showed no improvement, with a large number of applicants on the waiting list. Throughout the province, quietness prevailed in nearly all industrial groups.

Largely owing to seasonal losses in the out-of-door industries, there was a decline in employment at the beginning of March, according to monthly statements furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 7,452 of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada. The working forces of these firms aggregated 901,585 persons, as compared with 906,813 in the preceding month. This decrease caused the index number (based on the average for 1926 as 100), to decline from 100.7 on February 1, to 100.2 at the beginning of March, as compared with 110.2, 111.4, 102.6, 97.5, 92.6, 88.1, 91.8, 91.0, 82.9 and 89.1 on March 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The trend was downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Ontario; in British Columbia, practically no change was indicated, while improvement was noted in Quebec. In the Maritime Provinces, the largest losses were in construction, but manufactures, logging, communications and transportation were also slacker. In Quebec, important increases took place in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel, textile and leather groups, and construction was also more active. On the other hand, logging showed heavy seasonal declines and services and trade were also dull. In Ontario, iron and steel and textiles recorded considerable recovery; mining and services were also more active, while construction, logging and trade were seasonally slack. In the Prairie Provinces, mining, transportation, construction and trade reported reduced activity. In British Columbia, manufacturing showed contractions and mining was also slacker, while construction afforded more employment.

Activity declined in Hamilton and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, while the trend was favourable in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg; in Vancouver, practically no change was indicated. In Montreal, there were additions to staffs, chiefly in manufacturing and construc-

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

tion. In Quebec, manufacturing afforded more employment, but construction was not so brisk, while other industries reported only small general changes. In Toronto, the iron and steel, textile and service groups showed increased activity, but there was a considerable decrease in printing and publishing, construction and trade. In Ottawa, improvement was indicated, chiefly in construction, while trade was not so brisk. In Hamilton, there was a downward tendency in most groups, but the losses were generally small. In the Border Cities, a slight decline was reported, mainly in manufactures and construction. In Winnipeg, the increase was largely in construction and manufacturing, while trade was seasonally slacker. In Vancouver, manufactures recorded small gains, but trade showed seasonal curtailment.

A review of the returns by industries shows improvement in manufactures, notably in iron and steel, leather and textile factories. On the other hand, logging, construction, mining, transportation, communications and trade showed seasonal curtailment.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of March, 1931.

TRADE UNION REPORTS The trend of employment among local trade unions at the close of February continued upward, though the change from January was very slight. This was indicated by the returns tabulated for February from an aggregate of 1,832 labour organizations with 202,669 members, 15.6 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, in contrast with 16.0 per cent in January. Unemployment, however, remained at a somewhat higher level than in February last year when 11.5 per cent of the members reported were without work. Slight improvement in conditions from January was reported by New Brunswick, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Quebec and British Columbia unions, the gains in employment in the last three provinces named being less than one per cent. Alberta unions, on the other hand, indicated a moderate drop in the volume of work afforded, and in Manitoba and Saskatchewan nominal declines in activity were shown. The percentages of unemployment in all provinces exceeded those registered during February, 1930, Ontario unions showing the greatest increase in slackness.

A more detailed article on unemployment among local trade unions at the close of February is printed elsewhere in this issue.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS During the month of February, 1931, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 52,293 references of persons to vacancies, and effected a total of 50,874 placements, of which 11,188 were in regular employment and 39,686 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 8,304 were of men and 2,884 of women. Applications for work were received from 73,240 workers, of whom 63,479 were men and 9,761 women, while employers notified the Service of opportunities for 44,798 men and 7,011 women, a total of 51,809 vacancies. A decline was shown in the business transacted when the above figures were compared with those of the preceding month, but a substantial increase was indicated when a comparison was made with the corresponding month of last year, the reports for January, 1931, showing 55,185 vacancies offered, 86,044 applications made and 53,972 placements effected, while in February, 1930, there were recorded 23,175 vacancies, 36,223 applications for work and 22,073 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of February, 1931, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities during February, 1931, was \$5,929,587 as compared with \$7,510,745 in the preceding month and with \$8,919,078 in February, 1930.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that construction contracts awarded throughout Canada during March, 1931, amounted to \$27,311,800. This was an increase of 5.3 per cent over the awards for February and a 12.6 per cent increase above the total for March, 1930. Of the total amount, \$10,080,300 was for business buildings; \$9,993,800 was for engineering purposes; \$5,568,700 was for residential buildings and \$1,669,000 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during March, by provinces, was as follows: Ontario, \$14,842,900; Quebec, \$8,068,300; British Columbia, \$2,127,200; Alberta, \$629,000; Nova Scotia, \$548,400; Saskatchewan, \$446,400; Manitoba, \$324,300; New Brunswick, \$320,300; Prince Edward Island, \$5,000.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year, are shown in the table on page 393.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that business operations in Canada, after adjustment for seasonal tendencies, showed a gain in February over the level of the first month of the year. Irregularity was in evidence in some directions, but the broad tendency was toward greater activity. One of the chief elements in the improved outlook was the gain in the operations of the primary iron and steel industry. The production of iron and steel registered marked gains, the output of steel ingots being 82,637 tons compared with 57,598 in January. The 9,871 cars and trucks produced in February represented a gain of 10 per cent after seasonal adjustment. The imports of crude rubber and petroleum indicated preparations for increased operations by the tire and oil industries. The sharp gain in the exports of lumber was an omen of revival of demand in external markets. The greater activities of the meat packing industry were indicated by important gains in inspected slaughtering. The imports of raw cotton were reduced to moderate proportions in February, while the output of the newsprint industry showed further contraction. The flour milling industry is also operating at a low proportion of capacity in the current period. The official index of manufacturing production was 128.7 in February compared with 124 in the preceding month, a gain of more than 3 per cent.

At the beginning of the present crop year, on July 31, 1930, the estimated carryover of wheat in Canada was 112 million bushels and the final estimate of the 1930 crop was 398 million bushels, making a total amount in Canada of 510 million bushels. Deducting 110 million bushels as an allowance for seed, home consumption and unmerchantable grain, it is calculated that 400 million bushels were then available for export—about 100 million bushels more than at the same season of 1929. Exports during this crop year have exceeded those of the last crop year during every month, the total excess up to February 28 being nearly 63 million bushels. The surplus available at February 28 (with no allowance for carryover) amounted to 232 million bushels, almost 39 million bushels more than the comparable quantity at the same date in 1930.

Coal.—Coal output from Canadian mines during February amounted to 963,443 tons, a decline of 28 per cent from the five-year average for the month of 1,342,320 tons. Production during the month consisted of 723,498 tons of bituminous coal, 33,885 tons sub-bituminous coal and 206,060 tons of lignite. Alberta mines produced 333,110 tons

or 34 per cent of the total Canadian output. Nova Scotia produced 403,437 tons; British Columbia, 149,589 tons; Saskatchewan, 56,728 tons; and New Brunswick, 20,579 tons. Imports of coal in February were recorded at 830,609 tons, a falling-off of 20 per cent from the 1926-30 average for the month of 1,035,306 tons. Shipments received from the United States consisted of 243,893 tons of anthracite coal, 570,975 tons of bituminous coal, and 863 tons of lignite coal. Importations from Great Britain amounted to 3,852 tons of anthracite coal and 11,026 tons of bituminous coal. Exports of Canadian coal continue to decline; during February 21,641 tons were exported as compared with the 1926-1930 average for the month of 61,498 tons. Coal made available for consumption in Canada during February was obtained from the following sources: United States, 46.02 per cent; Canadian, 53.14 per cent; and Great Britain, 0.84 per cent. The coal supply for the month under review was 1,772,411 tons, or 24 per cent below the February 1926-1930 average of 2,316,128 tons.

EXTERNAL TRADE

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in February, 1931, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$50,994,084, as compared with \$50,413,895 in the preceding month and with \$30,922,161 in February, 1930. The chief imports in February, 1931, were: Iron and its products, \$11,353,238; Fibres textiles and textile products, \$8,710,521; Non-metallic minerals and products, \$7,833,622.

The domestic merchandise exported during February, 1931, amounted to \$43,872,682, as compared with \$44,682,883 in the preceding month and with \$66,689,817 in February, 1930. The chief exports in February, 1931, were: Wood, wood products and paper, \$14,299,548; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$9,436,044; Non-ferrous metals and their products, \$5,691,593.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in Canada in March, 1931, was higher than that occurring during February, 1931, being approximately three times that incurred during the latter month, due chiefly to a strike of women's clothing factory workers in Toronto which commenced late in February and continued throughout March involving about 1,700 workers at its beginning and causing some 25,000 days time loss during March. There was very little difference in the number of workers involved during the two months, only a very slight decline being shown for March. As

compared with March, 1930, although the same number of disputes occurred involving approximately the same number of workers, the time loss was much greater, due chiefly to the above mentioned strike of clothing workers. There were in existence during the month four disputes, involving 1,815 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 25,969 working days, as compared with eight disputes, involving 1,966 workers and resulting in a time loss of 9,505 working days during February, 1931. In March, 1930, there were on record four disputes, involving 1,598 workers and resulting in a time loss of 7,049 working days. At the end of the month there were two disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, involving approximately six hundred workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been formally called off or lapsed.

Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities continued downward being \$9.14 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$9.44 for February; \$11.67 for March, 1930; \$11.23 for March, 1929; \$10.92 for March, 1928; \$11.05 for March, 1927; \$11.46 for March, 1926; \$10.74 for March, 1925; \$10.58 for March, 1924; \$10.79 for March, 1923; \$10.54 for March, 1922; \$13.23 for March, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.66 for March, 1918; and \$7.68 for March, 1914. Of the twenty-nine items in the food budget twenty-three were lower, and one was slightly higher. The most important decreases occurred in the prices of beef, veal, mutton, pork, lard, fresh eggs, cheese, bread, flour, beans and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged

\$19.47 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$19.78 for February; \$21.96 for March, 1930; \$21.52 for March, 1929; \$21.15 for March, 1928; \$21.29 for March, 1927; \$21.77 for March, 1926; \$21.00 for March, 1925; \$21.00 for March, 1924; \$21.42 for March, 1923; \$20.96 for March, 1922; \$23.87 for March, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.00 for March, 1918; and \$14.35 for March, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 75.1 for March, as compared with 76 for February; 91.9 for March, 1930; 95.6 for March, 1929; 97.7 for March, 1928; 97.3 for March, 1927; and 101.3 for March, 1926. In the classification according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups declined, while two were slightly higher. The groups which were lower were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, mainly because of lower prices for wheat, corn, cotton seed oil, coconut oil and potatoes, which more than offset higher prices for barley, rye, oatmeal and rolled oats; the Animals and their Products, due to lower prices for canned salmon, calves, hogs, lambs, eggs and leather; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of lower prices for certain lines of lumber; the Iron and its Products group, owing to lower prices for galvanized steel sheets and automobile body plates; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, because of reductions in the prices of asbestos, crude oil, kerosene and gasoline; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to lower prices for white lead, potassium iodide and bone meal. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group was slightly higher, mainly because of higher quotations for raw silk and hessian. The Non-Ferrous Metals group was also somewhat higher, due to increased prices for copper sheets, wire bars, silver and tin.

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Prince Edward Island Legislature on March 24 announced that in view of anticipated federal old age pensions legislation, the Government has undertaken a census of these persons eligible for relief under the act. It was announced that negotiations had been held between the government and the federal Minister of Agriculture with regard to a national agricultural policy, the federal minister approving of the establishment of agricultural schools and offering the services of the various experimental stations for this purpose. Economic conditions in the province are more favourable than elsewhere, the speech notes, attributing this result to "the wise policy of mixed farming."

A committee representing the Canadian Nurses' Association and the Canadian Medical Association has been engaged for the past two years in an investigation of conditions in Canada affecting nurses, with Dr. G. M. Weir, of the Department of Education, University of British Columbia, as chairman. The object of the committee is to find some method of reconciling the often prohibitive cost of nursing, with a scale of payment of nurses that would compensate them for their long working hours and expensive training. The nurses of the United States have completed a five-year survey and are now working on grading their schools of nursing as a result. A similar movement is being carried on in England on behalf of the nurses there.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Outline of Decisions in Recent Cases

TWO new decisions were given recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1931, page 278, and in previous issues; and the fourth report of the proceedings of the Board covering the period from October, 1927, to September 30, 1930, was issued as a supplement to the issue of December, 1930.

This Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. The Board consists of six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

Case No. 372—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

An engineer could not be located when required for duty and the company dropped his name to the foot of the list of spare engineers available for service. Later his name was taken off the list for the same offence, and he thus lost fifteen additional places. The company asserted that the engineer had known he was first on the spare list and that he would be required for a "turn-around" trip, but had purposely evaded the call. When he could not be located by the call-boy he was placed at the foot of the list as provided for by Clause 1 of Article 40, but when this was brought to the attention of the foreman his name was taken off the spare list until he had seen the master mechanic, in accordance with an arrangement in effect with the Engineers' Local committee at Moncton, covering cases where men neglect or evade calls. This agreement had been reached with the local committee after it had been brought to their attention that the Company was being put to a great deal of inconvenience through some engineers evading calls for undesirable assignments. The engineer was informed by letter that he had been taken off the list, and by the time he had seen the master mechanic and

was again placed on the list, fifteen other men had had their turn ahead of him. The engineer claimed that he should be allowed a "run" for each of these fifteen turns, but the company declined to comply with his demand.

The employees contended that Article 40 Clause 1 defined to what extent engineers on the spare list shall be penalized when not located for service, while Article 23 provides that when engineers on this list are passed over they are to be compensated by payment for 50 miles for each run that they have lost.

The Board found that the company had acted in good faith in the course they had taken in regard to this engineer, and did not sustain the employees' claim. However, the Board recommended that the representatives of the Locomotive Engineers and of the Railways should confer further with a view to removing any cause which might exist for misunderstanding or friction in respect to the arrangements for calling and the possible evasion of calls for certain service.

Case No. 373—Canadian National Railway (Atlantic Region) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

In this case also an engineer failed to respond when required for service and the next man on the list was ordered out ahead of him. The employees contended that the telephone was the only method used to locate an engineer for this trip, no effort being made to send a call-boy to the engineer's house nearby, although 30 minutes was spent over telephones in securing a man. The engineer stated that he received no call by telephone; that he was at home, and that a call-boy could have reached him. He claimed payment on a mileage basis for the trip he had lost under Article 23 of the Engineers' Schedule.

The company contended that where a telephone is available it will be used for calling the men, and when the engineer could not be reached on his phone, he was dropped to the foot of the Spare Board, as provided for by Clause 1 of Article 40, as was done in the case of two other engineers who were on the list ahead of him and could not be located. He was not taken off the list altogether until he had seen the master mechanic (this being in accordance with an arrangement in effect with the Local Committee at Moncton covering

cases where men cannot be located), on account of the fact that he was third on the list, and when he later called up the foreman, was given the benefit of the doubt by being placed at the foot of the list. He claimed

five "run-arounds" at fifty miles each, which the Company had declined to pay.

Under the circumstances as shown in this case the Board sustained the claim of the employees.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

Summary of Recent Proceedings

REPORTS have been received of six cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. An account of previous cases was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1931, and in previous issues. The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from the date of the inception of the Board to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2, was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application, or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to reappointment, and it is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made in the agreement constituting the Board for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award. Up to the present time in only one case has it been found necessary to appoint an arbitrator.

Case No. 70.—Operating Department and Classified Labourers (Atlantic Region)

At a number of points in the Atlantic Region it is the practice to close down the stationary boilers at certain periods of the year, when the positions of stationary firemen are abolished, and locomotives are used to do the work ordinarily done by stationary boilers. Classified labourers are called upon to fire these locomotives, which are, for all intents

and purposes, stationary engines, and they are paid the rate of 46 cents per hour, the classified labourers' regular rate. The employees claimed that the classified labourers doing this work should be paid the rate of stationary firemen for the time they are so engaged, that is, 55 cents per hour.

The company contended that no additional work or responsibility resulted to the employees from having to fire locomotives to do the work of stationary boilers and refused to concede the employees' claim.

The Board sustained the employees' claim to the extent that one classified labourer on each shift should be paid the stationary fireman's rate during the time the roundhouse employees are required to look after engines used to supply steam for purposes other than engine service.

Case No. 72.—Operating Department (Central Region) and Various Freight Office Clerks, Bonaventure Freight Office, Montreal.

Certain freight office clerks at Montreal protested against an arbitrary reduction in their rates of pay effected by the Company about April 1, 1930, claiming that this action violated Article 11, Rule (d) of the Schedule, and that they should receive payment of wages at the former rates as from the date on which the reduction was made. It was stated that on January 1, 1930, the management adopted a new system of handling the collection and remittance of freight charges, and rearranged the duties of the employees to conform to the new system. These employees were paid their regular schedule rates of pay up to March 31, 1930, but on that date the rates were reduced from \$120 to \$115 (in one case from \$131 to \$115). They claimed that the work required of them was practically the same under the new system as formerly, and that no reductions in pay had been effected at Toronto under similar circumstances.

The management, on the other hand, explained that the new system, which was introduced on January 1, 1930, changed the

method of collecting freight revenue, the majority of the accounts being now forwarded by mail. Two collectors were continued at the old rate of pay, the others, whose pay was reduced, being assigned to collection work at the freight office. Their former rates were continued for three months in order to ascertain whether the new system would work out satisfactorily. When it proved to be satisfactory, the management regarded the duties of the employees affected as belonging to "new positions," and fixed the rates of pay "in conformity with the wages for positions of a similar kind or class," as provided by Article 11, Rule (c).

The Board decided that the claim of the employees should be denied.

Case No. 73.—Operating Department (Central Region) and Freight Shed Employees, Parent Square, Quebec.

The management closed the freight shed at Quebec on St. Jean Baptiste Day, the employees losing one day's pay. They claimed that Article 8, Rule (c) of the schedule provided only for the closing of the freight shed on seven holidays each year, St. Jean Baptiste not being included on the list, and that they were entitled to compensation for the time lost. The management in refusing the demand stated that all stores, industries and business places in Quebec City (with the exception of Anglo-Protestant offices) were closed, and that no freight was looked for on that day. The sheds were therefore closed, only half of the office staff being retained. The management contended that there was no schedule rule or practice to forbid the laying-off of hourly rated employees when there was no work for them to do.

The Board denied the claim of the employees, recommending however that the representatives of the Company and of the employees confer and decide which one of the two days, i.e., St. Jean Baptiste Day, or Dominion Day, shall in future be observed as a holiday under the schedule, in the city of Quebec.

Case No. 74.—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department and Certain Dining Car Employees at Toronto.

The Toronto-Footes Bay run is operated only during the summer months each year. Before the summer of 1928 the dining car crews operating on two trains on this run were allowed four days' relief each month, in addition to Sundays, at their terminal. During the summer of 1928 this extra four days' relief

was discontinued. The employees contended that as no agreement for such discontinuance had been reached between the superintendent and the employees' general committee (in accordance with Article 4, Rule (c) of the schedule), the crews on this run in 1928, 1929 and 1930 were entitled to compensation, at their regular rates of pay, for the four days' relief for each month for which such leave had not been allowed.

The company stated that the superintendent, prior to 1928, had considered the elimination of the four days' relief per month, the conditions on this run being unusually favourable in regard to rest. They contended further that the proposed change had been fully discussed in 1928 and previously, between the company and members of the employees' committee, and that they were not obliged to concede the men's demand for additional compensation.

The Board expressed the opinion that the days of rest for the crew on the Toronto-Footes Bay run should have been arranged between the Superintendent and the Employees' General Committee at the beginning of each summer season. The case was referred back to the parties for further consideration, the Board being of the opinion that the period of rest on this run was not adequate or on the basis of established hours of rest on other runs. Should the parties to the dispute fail to reach an agreement, the case was to be referred back to the Board at its next meeting.

Case No. 75.—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department and a Porter at Toronto.

A porter submitted a claim for expenses incurred by him through the failure of the management to provide him with free meals in accordance with Article 9, Rule (a) of the schedule for employees in sleeping, dining and parlour car service. He had been assigned to relieve a parlour car porter on the service between Toronto and Buffalo, New York, and obliged to obtain and pay for meals on a Lehigh Valley dining car during the trip. The employees contended that the article referred to does not state that it only applies to Canadian National dining cars, but on the other hand it does state specifically that the employees, while on duty on trains to which dining, cafe or buffet cars are attached, will be served meals free.

The management submitted that Rule (a) of Article 9, (which reads: "Employees of this Department while on duty on trains to which Dining, Cafe or Buffet Cars are attached, will be served meals free") had always

been regarded as referring only to Canadian National dining cars, and that obviously this was the correct interpretation.

The Board denied the claim of the employees, but recommend that both parties confer as to the proper method of dealing with such cases.

Case No. 76.—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department and Certain Dining Car Employees, Toronto.

Changes were effected in April, 1930, in the operation of the dining car service between Toronto and Winnipeg and between Toronto and Windsor, resulting in the dining cars certain trains on the former run being linked up with the latter service. Questions arose as to the assignment of crews as between the various runs that were affected by these changes, certain of the crews finding that their working conditions, as affecting "lay-over" and rest privileges, were much worse than they had been previously. The employees claimed that they had sustained a reduction in time amounting to 156 hours and 34 minutes per month, while in addition to suffering that loss, they were required to report more frequently for duty each month. They submitted that additional crews should be assigned to the combined dining car run in order to maintain working conditions as favourable as those formerly obtaining.

The company stated that the changes were made only with a view to the train service and for no other purpose. The changes in the working conditions, as affecting rest and layover, were in their opinion, very slightly different from those in effect before the changes were made; and they were even better in some respects, such as providing for more nights to be spent by some of the employees at their home terminal. They explained further that the addition of an eighth crew in the combined run, Toronto-Winnipeg-Windsor, as proposed by the employees, would work out so as to make an unreasonable disproportion (as compared with similar runs in the system) between hours of layover and of service. The company submitted therefore that no special hardship was involved for the employees under the new working conditions, and that there was no justification for placing an additional dining car and crew in this service at an additional expense of about \$1,000 per month.

The Board decided that additional relief should be given to the crews affected in order that their lay-over time should not be less than it was formerly, or that these crews should be compensated for the loss of lay-over time in conformity with Article 6, Clause (d) of the schedule.

Coal Mining in Canada in 1930

Further particulars of mineral production in Canada in 1930 are contained in a preliminary report on this subject, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Estimates from the same source are given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1930, page 45. The position of coal mining last year is described in the new report as follows:—

Production of coal from Canadian mines in 1930 declined to a point 15 per cent below the 1929 level, and 9.4 per cent below the average for the past five years. Compared with the 1929 output losses were recorded in the five important producing provinces; the most serious declines were as follows: Nova Scotia, 11.4 per cent; Alberta, 19.5 per cent; and British Columbia, 16.4 per cent. Saskatchewan's output was only slightly below the previous year's record, while New Brunswick mines reported a falling off of 4.3 per cent in production. The Yukon total was higher than in 1929. Nova Scotia was the principal producing province, accounting for 42 per cent of the total output in 1930, and Alberta followed with 33.7 per cent. Canadian production during the year consisted of 10,824,291

tons of bituminous coal, 3,451,079 tons of lignite coal and 603,358 tons of sub-bituminous coal. Imports of coal totalled 17,620,074 tons, including 4,256,090 tons of anthracite, 13,345,308 tons of bituminous and 18,676 tons of lignite. Anthracite imports consisted of 2,955,954 tons from the United States, 996,127 tons from Great Britain, 291,407 tons from Russia, 11,480 tons from Germany, and 1,122 tons from the French East Indies. Bituminous importations were obtained principally from the United States. The lignite coal imported was purchased from the United States. Exports of Canadian coal declined 26 per cent in 1930. Coal made available for consumption in Canada during 1930 totalled 31,874,290 tons as compared with 35,272,885 tons in the preceding year. The seasonal trend of employment in the Canadian coal mines was more pronounced than usual in 1930; during January 30,839 men were employed, a steady falling off was recorded during the following months and the low point for the year was reached in June when 24,693 men were on the mine pay rolls. During December 30,558 men were employed in the industry.

CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1931

DURING the past twelve months the services of the Department of Labour were utilized in connection with a number of labour disputes. In some of these cases strikes or lockouts had already occurred, and in others cessation of work appeared to be imminent or there was difficulty in carrying on negotiations in connection with wages and working conditions. In most cases the proceedings were under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act, which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, and to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, appointing a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries by officers of the Department resulted in the settlement of the matters in dispute without further proceedings through the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act.

The following is a list of the most important cases in connection with which mediation work was performed during the year by personal intervention on the part of the Minister of Labour, or by officials of the Department, on request of one or both parties to the dispute.

Construction

HAMILTON, ONT.—On or about February 25, 1930, a dispute arose between the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local 205, and the Hamilton chapter of Master Painters and Decorators, involving an increase of wages with agreement. The Department received a request for assistance from the painters and an officer of the Department was assigned to the case. Conferences were held with both parties to the dispute but it developed that the employers were absolutely opposed to the granting of any increase at the time, insisting that it would be detrimental to business. The employees were quite agreeable that the matter should be dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, but in view of the attitude of the employers it was finally agreed in May that the matter should remain in abeyance in the meantime.

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—A dispute arose on or about February 15, 1930, involving the Saint John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Limited, and the machinists in the employ

of that Company in respect to alleged violation of agreement by the employer in not paying overtime rates to maintenance men. This matter was brought to the attention of the Department and as a result of action taken a further meeting between the Company officials and representatives of the employees on April 9th resulted in an agreement whereby the Company agreed in future to pay overtime to maintenance men, while the employees' claims for back overtime pay were waived.

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—Bricklayers, masons and plasterers in Saint John ceased work May 1, 1930, demanding an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour. This matter was brought to the attention of the Department and an officer was sent to Saint John to offer his services. This officer had arranged for a conference to take place between the parties concerned to be held on the morning of May 8th. However, negotiations the previous evening between the parties directly concerned resulted in settlement and work was resumed on May 8th at an hourly rate of \$1.15. The settlement was negotiated with the Saint John Branch of the Canadian Construction Association.

HALIFAX, N.S.—The Constructive and Mechanical Trades Exchange having refused the demands of the painters for an increase in wages from 73 cents to 90 cents per hour and a decrease in hours from 44 to 40 per week, the painters ceased work May 1, 1930. The services of the Department were not asked for prior to the strike. Subsequently every possible effort was made to bring about a settlement but without success. The Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators was agreeable that all the matters in dispute be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The Constructive and Mechanical Trades Exchange, however, would not agree to such proceedings. Work was resumed July 18, 1930, under the former conditions.

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—On May 12, 1930, sixty painters, members of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local 1009, employed by certain firms who were members of the Canadian Construction Association, Saint John Branch, ceased work on account of their demands for increased wages from 50 cents and 60 cents to 75 cents per hour not having been conceded. This matter was brought to the attention of the Department by the Secretary of the Canadian Construction Association, Saint

John, with the request that this Department intervene to settle the dispute. An officer of the Department was assigned to the case and as a result of his efforts both parties agreed to have the dispute referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The painters returned to work on May 21 pending the findings of such Board.

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—Early in May, 1930, members of Local Union No. 502, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, reached a deadlock in their negotiations with the Canadian Construction Association, Saint John Branch, in regard to a new working agreement. An official of the Department dealt with the matter and, not being able to bring about a mutually satisfactory arrangement, succeeded in obtaining the consent of both parties to allow the matter to be handled by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Subsequently it developed that the employers' association did not represent the majority of the employers in Saint John and for that reason the Association withdrew its consent to Board proceedings. Upon the position of the Canadian Construction Association being made known to the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers their application for a Board was withdrawn.

HALIFAX, N.S.—On May 30, 1930, a dispute arose over the employment of non-union painters who were engaged on work being done by the Fisheries Biological Board which threatened to bring about a general strike. An officer of the Department investigated this matter and as a result of his efforts the difficulty was adjusted and the dispute terminated June 4th.

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—On or about August 1, 1930, a dispute arose between the Canadian Construction Association, Saint John Branch (master plumbers and steamfitters), and Plumbers and Steamfitters Local 574 over the demand of the employees for an increase in wages from 75 cents to 80 cents per hour to date from August 1, 1930. This matter was brought to the attention of the Department on August 5, 1930, and a mediator was immediately instructed to offer his services. His efforts resulted in both parties to the dispute agreeing that the matter be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation for adjustment.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—On January 3, 1931, pile-drivers, bridge builders and hoisting engineers in the employ of Dawson Wade and Company and Hodgson, King and Marble, Limited (constructing Burrard Street bridge), went on strike, insisting that only members of their Union be employed, these workers,

with the exception of the hoisting engineers, being members of Local No. 2404 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. An officer of the Department discussed the situation with representatives of both employers and employees but was unsuccessful in settling the dispute. Work on the bridge was resumed on January 17 and although strike had not been called off at that time it was no longer effective.

Manufacturing

LONDON, ONT.—The brass finishers and metal polishers employed by the Empire Brass Manufacturing Company, London, Ontario, ceased work April 3, 1930, in protest against an anticipated cut in piece work rates as a result of efficiency tests being made by the company. After the strike had taken place the Department was requested by the Union for assistance. Efforts were made by a representative of the Department to bring about a settlement of the difficulty but without success.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—On or about May 6, 1930, a dispute arose in regard to wages and overtime rates in the plant of the Great Lakes Paper Company operated by Backus Brooks Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and indirectly their subsidiaries at Kenora and Fort Frances, involving papermakers, sulphite workers, machinists, electricians and steam engineers. This dispute had reached the point where a favourable strike vote had been taken. A two-day conference between Union officials and Backus Brooks officers had failed to solve the difficulty. Owing to the seriousness of the situation a special meeting of the City Council was held and a resolution was passed requesting that the Minister of Labour intervene. The Minister had a conference with the interested parties at Fort William and as a result of his mediation it was agreed that an officer of the Department of Labour should proceed to Minneapolis and there discuss with the representatives of the various organizations and Mr. Backus of Backus Brooks Company a basis of settlement. As a result of the conferences which took place a new agreement was brought about which increased the hourly rate of machine tenders at the Fort William mill and made certain concessions in respect to overtime rates which proved acceptable to the employees. In this dispute about 300 were directly and 1,000 indirectly affected.

BROWNSBURG, P.Q.—The paving cutters in the employ of Jos. Brunet, Brownsburg, P.Q., ceased work July 25, 1930, due to the refusal

of the employer to sign an agreement with Local No. 39 of the Paving Cutters Union of the United States and Canada. The Union representatives and employers attended a conference in Montreal in the previous March for the purpose of settling wages and conditions for 1930. An agreement was reached which was to be signed by the various employers individually and the Union Local representative. An officer of the Department proceeded to Brownsburg August 4 and discussed the situation with the interested parties. As a result of the conference some misunderstanding was cleared up and as the dispute did not relate to piece or day rates, simply to one or two items as to conditions, it was understood that a satisfactory settlement would shortly be reached as a result of suggestions made at the time. It developed, however, that due to lack of business the quarry ceased operations before an agreement was signed. It was understood that operations would not likely be resumed before spring.

SASKATOON, SASK.—The bakery drivers employed by the Saskatoon Bread Company, Limited, ceased work September 22, 1930, to secure a union agreement and higher wages and as a protest against the treatment of union drivers. A mediator of the Department proceeded to Saskatoon and conferred with both parties to the dispute. The company conceded the right to their employees to belong to a union but would not agree to pay higher wages nor to remove three canvassers to whom the union objected. Three of the former drivers returned to the company's employ in October and the strike was no longer effective at October 15.

GUELPH AND MOUNT DENNIS, ONT.—Members of Local No. 44 of the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers (United Textile Workers of America) in the employ of Landers, Limited, Guelph and Mount Dennis, ceased work October 30, 1930, protesting against a cut in piece rates of 17½ per cent and 23½ per cent affecting employees receiving over \$20 per week. About 110 employees were directly affected and 175 indirectly. On the request of the employees an officer of the Department discussed the whole matter with officials of the company as well as officers of the union but in view of the conditions which existed at the time a satisfactory solution of the difficulty could not be reached. The employers maintained that due to the drop in market prices of their product and the severe competition which they had to contend with from other sources they were

compelled either to reduce the wages of certain of their employees or, on the other hand, to close the plant. The company officials stated that under the circumstances nothing could be gained by discussing the matter with their employees and they declined to do so. They also refused to allow the matter to be dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. It was intimated by the company that to the extent they might require extra help preference of employment would be given to former employees who might desire to return to work.

TORONTO, ONT.—The upholsters employed by the Reliable Manufacturing Company, Limited, members of Upholstery, Carpet and Linoleum Makers International Union, Local No. 30, ceased work December 11, 1930, in protest against the enforcement of a 35 per cent reduction in wages, the written agreement being violated by the company. The union representatives had several unsuccessful interviews with the management. Later on a representative of the Department met the management but was unable to gain the consent of the management to adhere to the terms of the agreement between the company and the employees which provided a method for the adjustment of disputes of this nature. The employees who ceased work were replaced by workmen secured locally and elsewhere.

Mining

LUSCAR, ALTA.—On April 25, 1930, a dispute arose between the coal miners and the management of the Luscar Collieries, Limited, Luscar, Alta., over the proposal of the miners for an increase in day wage rates for certain occupations, and other changes. A representative of the Department discussed the situation with the interested parties early in May with the object of finding a basis of settlement. This effort having failed the question was dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, established on May 21. The miners were members of Mine Workers' Union of Canada, Local No. 24.

SHAUGHNESSY, ALTA.—Coal miners, being members of Mine Workers' Union of Canada, Local No. 11, in the employ of the Cadillac Coal Company, Limited (Standard Mine), Shaughnessy, Alta., ceased work September 10, 1930, due to a dispute as to piece rates. The management declined to make any adjustment due to these rates being established in a two-year agreement still in force. It also appeared that the men had ceased work in violation of their agreement with the Company. A representative of the Department investigated the situation and on September

27 a new agreement was entered into providing for resumption of work at a day wage basis until piece rates could be mutually agreed upon. Work was resumed September 29, 1930.

SHAUGHNESSY, ALTA.—Members of Mine Workers Union of Canada, Local No. 11, in the employ of the Cadillac Coal Company, Limited (Standard Mine), Shaughnessy, Alta. ceased work January 15, 1931, as a protest against the discharge of two miners accused by the management of mining less coal than others without giving explanation. The demand of the Union for reinstatement of the dismissed miners was refused by the Company. A representative of the Department attempted mediation to bring about a settlement of the dispute but his efforts were unsuccessful, largely due to the bad feeling which had arisen between the parties. On February 5 about forty of the former staff of one hundred and thirty miners returned to work and as the industry was in a depressed condition the Company claimed to be able to fill their orders with the reduced staff. A written agreement had been entered into with the men returning to work on February 4.

Service

CALGARY, ALTA.—Garage mechanics, members of International Association of Machinists (motor mechanics), in the employ of the Calgary Dealers' Association threatened to cease work May 15, 1930, unless the Dealers' Association would put into effect the findings of a Board of Conciliation and Arbitration established under the Alberta Labour Disputes Act, which Board had dealt with their wages demands. Under date of April 30 the services of this Department were requested by the employees. A mediator therefore discussed the situation with the President of the Calgary Garage Dealers' Association but was unsuccessful in bringing about a settlement. The employers refused to consider the Board's recommendation for higher wages, giving as a reason the depressed conditions in industry. The employees did not press the issue further.

EDMONTON, ALTA.—Early in May, 1930, a dispute arose in Edmonton, involving the policemen and the labourers in the employ of the City of Edmonton. The policemen were demanding an increase in salary while the labourers were protesting against a decrease in wages. An officer of the Department held conferences with the interested parties. The final outcome resulted in an increase for the policemen but the labourers failed to secure the former rate. Owing to friction existing between the two labourers' Unions involved the Department's efforts at conciliation were discontinued.

PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—Early in June, 1930, electrical workers, members of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 339, in the employ of the Port Arthur and Fort William Utilities Commissions requested the services of a mediator of the Department to assist in the adjustment of a dispute which had been pending for some time. Both Commissions had refused to consider the demands of the employees or to agree to refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. An officer of the Department proceeded to the Head of the Lakes and as a result of discussions which took place a basis of settlement was reached and new agreements signed, the dispute being settled on June 12. Slight concessions were made by both Commissions in the new agreements which proved acceptable to the employees.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Early in August, 1930, a dispute arose between the motion picture projectionists, members of B. C. Projectionists' Society, Local No. 348, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Projectionists and the Independent Owners' Association over the employment of projectionists not first-class as required by provincial law. Mediation was refused by the Theatre Owners and further efforts to conciliation were not made owing to the dispute having to do especially with the enforcement of a provincial statute.

MONTREAL, P.Q.—Musicians, members of Montreal Musicians' Protective Association, A. F. of M., Local No. 406, in the employ of the Capitol Theatre, Montreal, P.Q., ceased work September 1, 1931, as a result of the demand of the employer to have a two weeks' cancellation clause inserted in the contract. A mediator of the Department aided in the subsequent negotiations and a compromise agreement was reached September 30 providing for a four weeks cancellation clause. Other musicians from Loew's, Imperial and Palace Theatres ceased work in sympathy with the Capitol musicians on September 13, 1930, returning to work on termination of original dispute on September 30, 1930.

Trade

HAMILTON, ONT.—On October 28, 1930, at the request of the milk drivers and dairy employees, members of Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees Union No. 357, International Brotherhood of Chauffeurs, Teamsters, Stablemen and Helpers, in the employ of the Hamilton Dairies Limited (operated by the Borden Milk Company), a mediator of the Department was sent to Hamilton to offer his services in the adjustment of a dispute which had arisen over the discharge of the Union Secretary because of his refusal to sign an

individual agreement presented to all employees. The union claimed that the Secretary was discharged because of his union activities. This was denied by the company. A settlement of the dispute was brought about by the secretary signing the contract on October 30.

Transportation

GLACE BAY, N.S.—On February 21, 1930, an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received from the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, said to be freight handlers, baggagemen, trackmen and clerks in the employ of the Sydney and Louisburg Railway, Glace Bay and County of Cape Breton, to deal with wages increases and minor changes in working conditions. Upon receipt of this application an officer of the Department discussed the matter at issue with both parties concerned. It seemed to be the company's position that certain of the employees mentioned in this application, namely, freight handlers, baggagemen and clerks, were already covered in an existing agreement between the company and the United Mine Workers, and the company could not enter into an agreement covering these men with another organization. It developed, however, that the sectionmen were not covered in the existing agreement and as a result of mediation of the Department carried on over a considerable period an agreement covering the sectionmen and section foremen was entered into between a committee representing the employees and the management of the company on July 15, 1930. A Board was therefore not established.

HALIFAX, N.S.—Longshoremén, members of Halifax Local No. 269 of International Longshoremén's Association, who were engaged in the unloading of a Canadian National freighter ceased work on April 10, 1930, in protest against an alleged violation of agreement in regard to the interpretation of Clause 19 having to do with the number of men to be employed in the hold of the ship in question. The Longshoremén maintained that six men should be used; the company's position was that four men would be sufficient. Through the efforts of the Department it was arranged that the men should return to work with six men in the hold, pending the findings of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation which the Minister proposed to establish. Work was resumed on April 19.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—An application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation reached the Department April 28, 1930, from

the longshoremén, members of the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association, to deal with increased wages and other matters which the Organization had been unable to adjust directly with the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, Limited. Immediately upon receipt of the application a Departmental officer offered his services as a mediator and succeeded in bringing both parties together in conference. As a result of the conferences the Shipping Federation made a counter proposal which, upon being voted on by the men, was declined. Subsequently a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established and as an outcome of the Board's findings and efforts and further efforts on the part of the Departmental officer an agreement was reached, effective November 1, 1930.

MONTREAL, P.Q., and HALIFAX, N.S.—In April, 1930, a dispute arose over a notice posted by the superintendent engineer that the engineers shore gang would cease to exist at the end of the winter season. This involved the International Association of Machinists, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers of America, the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, and the Canadian National Steamships, Marine Shops, at Montreal, P.Q., and Halifax, N.S. The assistance of the Department was solicited by representatives of the employees with the object of having the notice referred to withdrawn. It was ascertained through an investigation made by Departmental officers that it was the company's position that the work which was being performed at these two shops could be done to better advantage and much more cheaply if done by contract. An application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation from the employees was received April 30, 1930, and following receipt of the application a conference was arranged between the parties to the dispute with the object of bringing about an adjustment. A satisfactory solution, however, could not be found but the company officials offered to find employment for the men with concerns with whom they were awarding contracts.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—In May, 1930, a dispute arose between the Street Railway Employees, O.B.U. Street Railway Unit, Winnipeg, and the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company over the dismissal of three motormén for alleged incompetency. A Departmental officer had several interviews with the parties to the dispute in Winnipeg and although the com-

pany intimated that certain concessions would be made these were not of sufficient merit to meet with the approval of the employees. Subsequently the matter was dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

TORONTO, ONT.—Negotiations between representatives of electrical workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 636, Toronto, Ont., having reached a deadlock with the employer, the Toronto Transportation Commission, the services of the Department were requested with the object of bringing about a solution of the difficulty. The dispute had to do with an upward revision of the wages schedule. Two officers of the Department discussed with representatives of the employees and an officer of the company in Toronto the various matters in dispute. It was contended by the company that an upward revision of the wages schedule under the present circumstances could not be favourably considered, nor would they be agreeable to having the dispute dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Subsequently certain correspondence took place between the Department and the Commission, but without favourable results.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—In December, 1930, it was brought to the attention of the Department that a dispute existed between the motormen, conductors and busmen, mechanical department employees of Trackmen O.B.U. Street Railway Unit, and the Winnipeg Electric Company, over the desire of the Company to insert two new clauses in agreement before signing which would reserve the right of the Company to terminate wages

schedule on ten days' notice. A dispute over wages and working conditions, etc., had been dealt with by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, the Company agreeing to accept the Board's recommendations. Subsequently they proposed insertion of the two extra clauses. A Departmental officer dealt with this dispute and it was finally agreed to by both parties that the agreement should remain unchanged and unsigned and that its conditions would be continued. The employees' representative agreed that there would be no cessation of work without first requesting the intervention of the Department in case of further trouble.

QUEBEC, P.Q.—On December 31, 1930, the Department was advised that the agreement existing between the shopmen employed in the Linoilou Shops and the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, Quebec, P.Q., expired on that date, that difficulty had arisen over the renewal of the agreement, and requested the assistance of the Department in the matter. Certain correspondence developed and finally an officer of the Department proceeded to Quebec and interviewed officials of the Company and a committee representing the employees. As a result of these conferences a new agreement was entered into and signed on January 28, 1931. Among other things the agreement provided for the reduction of hours of employment from 8½ to 8 hours per day, the Company agreeing to increase the hourly rate sufficiently to absorb one-half the loss of wages resulting from the reduction. In addition to the new agreement the representative of the Department adjusted satisfactorily certain grievances which existed at the time in regard to seniority rights, etc.

The Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service announces that through the co-operation of the United States Coast Guard, medical advice by radio will be given from the Marine Hospital at Port Townsend, Washington, through the local Coast Guard base radio station located in that vicinity. For the past ten years the Public Health Service has been giving medical advice by radio to vessels at sea. The establishment of this additional station will provide facilities, the need of which has been recognized for some time, especially for vessels plying in Alaskan waters and the North Pacific.

The annual report of the Department of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, covering the fiscal year ended September 30, 1930, includes a review of the operations of the Employment

Service offices in that province, as well as the report of the factory inspector.

The activities of the Nova Scotia offices of the Employment Service for the year are summarized as follows: total applicants, 35,999; total placements, 8,661; average cost per placement, \$1.37.

The report of the factory inspector indicates that the total number of accidents in factories during the year, as based on records of the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Accident Prevention Association, totalled 1,172; being an increase of 77 as compared with the previous year. Of the total number of accidents, 8 were fatal. The greatest number of accidents occurred in the metal trades, there being 154 in this group. In the paper manufacturing industry there were 131 accidents, while in the various steel plants of the province there were 127 accidents.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1931

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during March, 1931, was four, as compared with eight in the preceding month. The number of workers involved showed a very slight decline although the time loss incurred was almost three times as great owing to a strike of women's clothing factory workers in Toronto which commenced late in February and continued throughout March, involving some 1,700 workers at its beginning and causing some 25,000 days time loss during March. Comparing the figures with those for March, 1930, while the same number of disputes occurred with very little difference in the numbers of workers involved, the time loss was over three times as large, due chiefly to the above-mentioned strike of clothing workers.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Mar. 1931...	4	1,815	25,969
*Feb. 1931...	8	1,966	9,505
Mar. 1930...	4	1,598	7,049

* Preliminary figures.

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

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

Three disputes, involving approximately 1,716 workers, were carried over from February and one dispute commenced during March. Of these four disputes two terminated during the month, the result of one being recorded as partially successful while the other was in favour of the employer concerned. At the end of March, therefore, there were two dis-

putes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont., and motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., January 7, 1929, one employer; bakery drivers, Saskatoon, Sask., September 22, 1930, one employer; coal miners, Shaughnessy, Alta., January 15, 1931, one employer; and pile drivers, Vancouver, B.C., January 3, 1931, two employers. The dispute involving upholsterers employed by one firm in Toronto, commencing December 10, 1930, and carried in this list for some months, was called off by the union involved on March 7, 1931.

A dispute between halibut fishermen and vessel owners at Prince Rupert, B.C., regarding changes in agreement, to which reference was made in the March issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, was, as there stated, satisfactorily settled early in March, an agreement being signed between the deep sea fishermen's union and the fishing vessel owners' association for the ensuing season. It has been ascertained that no cessation of work occurred as the settlement was reached before fishing was to begin. The agreement is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

A dispute involving employees in a women's clothing factory in Montreal was reported as occurring on February 28, fifteen employees ceasing work until March 16, because two workers were laid off. These were reinstated, but four strikers were arrested and fined in connection with picketing.

A dispute as to employment of union operators, involving moving picture projectionists in four theatres at New Liskeard and Timmins, Ont., on March 3, 1931, has been reported. At the end of the month no settlement had been reached.

Information as to a number of disputes during January and February was received too late to include in previous issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In January employees in three men's clothing manufacturing establishments in Montreal ceased work to prevent reductions in wages, the disputes being settled satisfactorily within a few hours. The strike of employees of two fur manufacturing establish-

ments in Toronto, beginning January 14, 1931, and terminating February 14, 1931 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1931, pages 280-281), was accompanied by a sympathetic lockout for the same period in the establishments of nine other firms in sympathy with the two firms whose employees were on strike. It is stated by the officials of the employers' association involved that the reduction in wages leading to the strike was intended to be temporary for the dull season only, and that the union refused to arbitrate as provided by the agreement. One hundred labourers, employed by the city of Fernie, B.C., to cut wood as an unemployment relief measure at \$1 per rick, ceased work on February 25 and February 26, demanding a higher rate. The Council raised the rate to \$1.20 and the work was resumed.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information in the tabular statement.

WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—In the strike involving employees in some seventy dressmaking establishments in Toronto, commencing February 25, 1931, a number of employers reached agreements with the union early in March, so that by the middle of the month it was

reported that upwards of six hundred employees had resumed work. The terms of the agreement are summarized elsewhere in this issue. Toward the end of March, conciliation officers of the Department discussed the dispute with representatives of both parties, but the employers refused to meet representatives of the union, having already discussed the matter with them in company with the provincial authorities without result. The employers particularly objected to the demand of the union for a closed shop and also to the system of determining piece rates on the various models of dresses which they claimed to be constantly changing. At the end of the month, therefore, over one-half of the employees were still involved in the dispute. The employers stated that in some of the large shops no employees ceased work and that in some other shops very few had gone out and that these had been partially replaced. In connection with picketing a number of strikers were arrested for disorderly conduct, assault, intimidation, etc., a number being convicted.

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, OTTAWA, ONT.—In the dispute involving motion picture projectionists employed in three

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1931*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to March, 1931			
MANUFACTURING— <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i> Women's clothing factory workers, dressmakers, Toronto, Ont.....	1,700	25,000	Commenced February 25, 1931; for union wages and working conditions; untermi- nated.
SERVICE— <i>Recreational—</i> Motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont.....	6	156	Commenced February 23, 1931; to maintain union working conditions; untermi- nated.
<i>Business and Personal—</i> Waitresses (restaurant), Van- couver, B.C.....	10	120	Commenced February 23, 1931; against reduction in wages; terminated March 16, 1931; partially successful.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during March, 1931			
MANUFACTURING— <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i> Weavers (silk factory), Cowansville, P.Q.....	99	693	Commenced March 2, 1931; against reduction in piece rates; terminated March 10, 1931; in favour of employer.

* For two disputes reported too late to be included in the table, see text.

theatres in Ottawa, operated by one proprietor, beginning February 23, 1931, at the end of March the six workers involved were still picketing the theatres, the employer having immediately replaced the union employees alleged to have been locked out.

WAITRESSES (RESTAURANT), VANCOUVER, B.C.—The dispute resulting from a reduction in wages and involving waitresses in two restaurants in Vancouver from February 3, 1931, was called off by the union on March 16. The proprietor of one restaurant had renewed his former agreement with the union.

In the other restaurant no settlement was reached but all the employees involved except two secured work elsewhere.

WEAVERS (SILK FACTORY), COWANSVILLE, P.Q.—Weavers in a silk manufacturing establishment at Cowansville, P.Q., ceased work on March 2, 1931, in protest against a reduction in wages, piece rates, estimated as reducing earnings from \$25 per week to \$20, fifty-five hours per week. On March 10 work was resumed at the reduced rates but the employer conceded a ten per cent bonus for night work.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1931, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1930. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in February was 24, and 10 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 34 disputes in progress during the month, involving 127,000 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 1,495,000 working days for the month. Of the 24 disputes beginning in February, 7 were over proposed reductions in wages, 8 over other wages questions, 2 on questions respecting working hours, 6 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and one on a question of working arrangements. Settlements were reached in 18 disputes, of which 7 were in favour of workpeople, 5 in favour of employers and 6 ended in compromises. In the case of one other dispute, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Finland

The number of disputes reported for the year 1930 was 11, involving 32 establishments and 1,673 workers with a time loss of 12,120 working days for the year. Of the 11 disputes, 10 were over wages questions and one concerned a collective agreement. The results of

the disputes show that 4 were in favour of employers, 2 in favour of workers and 5 ended in compromises.

Latvia

For the year 1930, the number of establishments involved by strikes was 38, the number of workers affected was 1,547, with a time loss of 12,077 working days.

United States

During January, the number of new disputes reported was 48 and 26 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 2,439 and the time loss for the month was 186,207 working days.

Of the 48 disputes beginning in January, 13 were in the building trades, 8 in the textile industry, 6 in the clothing industry, 5 in mining, and the others in various other industries.

In the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 314, the new regulations under the Coal Mines Regulation Act of Alberta were detailed. The *Alberta Gazette*, March 14, announces the amendment of Regulation No. 4, which concerns mine ventilation and provides for the installation in every mine (other than a small mine) of an automatic recording pressure gauge, to be kept constantly in use in connection with every ventilating fan. This regulation is now amended, the words "other than a small mine" being struck out, the regulation being thus made applicable to all mines.

The correspondent of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, at Thetford Mines reported a slight improvement in employment conditions on April 1 as compared with the preceding month, with an increase in work on construction and in the mines.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACT, 1930

Report Presented to Parliament on Administration of Act up to March 16

A REPORT prepared by Mr. Harry Hereford, Dominion Director of Unemployment Relief, on the administration of the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, was presented to Parliament during March, in conformity with the provision contained in the Act that a statement of expenditures should be made within fifteen days after the opening of the session now current. In addition to the information called for by the Act the report gives particulars of the extent of the relief afforded and the total commitments of the governments and municipalities, up to March 16 (the date of the report) in respect to public works and undertakings to relieve unemployment to be carried out under the Act.

The Act was assented to on September 23, 1930 (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1930, page 1050) and an Order in Council, P.C. 2246, was issued on September 26, 1930, vesting the administration of the Act in the Minister of Labour, and appointing the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Railways and Canals, the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Marine to act as an Advisory Committee. The Order also set forth the principles to be followed in the administration of the Act, these being contained in a series of Regulations (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1930, page 1141). Under these Regulations, the Minister was authorized to enter into agreements with the several provinces for the expenditure of the \$20,000,000 appropriated under the Act, by contributing to Municipal and Provincial expenditures for public works and undertakings to provide employment, and to supplement the expenditures of the Municipal and Provincial authorities for direct relief where no employment could be arranged. Out of this fund the sum of \$4,000,000 was set aside to provide for the payment to municipalities of one-third of their expenditures for direct relief where suitable work could not be provided for the unemployed, or for one-half of the relief given by the Provincial authorities in unorganized districts.

In regard to public works undertaken for the relief of unemployment, the regulations provide that agreements may be made between the Minister of Labour, on behalf of the Dominion Government, and the Provincial Governments, whereby the municipalities would pay one-half the total expenditures on public works undertaken by them, the Dominion and Provincial Governments concerned each contributing one-fourth of the

total amount. Exception is made where municipalities, by reason of recent abnormal expenditures, are unable to bear one-half the cost of such public works. The regulations stipulate that any agreements involving the expenditure of the Dominion grant shall contain a provision for the payment of fair wages to the workers engaged, and for the observance of the eight hour day in accordance with the principles contained in the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, and the Fair Wages Order in Council.

On September 30, 1930, by Order in Council P.C. 2292, the Minister of Labour was authorized to enter into an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways, whereby there would be expended by these Railway Companies the sum of approximately \$25,000,000 in the performance of certain works, and the purchase of certain material over and above the normal expenditure of the said railways, such works to be commenced immediately and to be completed within the ensuing fifteen months. As compensation to the railway companies for undertaking these works immediately, the Minister of Labour was authorized to pay, out of the amount appropriated by the Unemployment Relief Act, interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, calculated for a period of eighteen months, on the total estimated cost of the works referred to.

Conferences between the Minister of Labour and the governments of the various provinces were held, and agreements, as provided in the regulations, were executed with regard to expenditures for direct relief and for public works and undertakings for the purpose of providing work for the unemployed. The agreements provided, in accordance with the regulations, for the payment by the Dominion Government of one-third of the cost of direct relief undertaken by the municipalities, the province agreeing to contribute an amount equal to that paid by the Dominion. The agreements further provided that the Dominion may pay one-half of the amount expended by the provinces for direct relief in unorganized districts. The agreements also provided that there may be paid by the Dominion twenty-five per cent of the cost of public works and undertakings carried on by municipalities to provide work for the unemployed, and that the provinces would contribute, towards such public works and undertakings, a like amount.

The agreements further provided that the Dominion would pay one-half of the cost of provincial public works and undertakings carried on to provide suitable work for the unemployed, including one-half of any amount expended by the provinces on the Trans-Canada Highway.

The amounts allocated for such public works and undertakings in the various provinces, by the agreements referred to, were as follows: Prince Edward Island, \$90,000; Nova Scotia, \$700,000; New Brunswick, \$500,000; Quebec, \$2,850,000; Ontario, \$3,850,000; Manitoba, \$900,000; Saskatchewan, \$1,000,000; Alberta, \$900,000; British Columbia, \$900,000; Yukon, \$20,000.

A subsequent agreement was entered into with the Province of Saskatchewan to provide for the payment of a sum not to exceed \$500,000 for the relief of distress in the drought area of that province, this sum to reimburse the province for one-half of the cost of its expenditures for undertakings carried on by the Province to provide necessary relief in the drought area.

The original agreement with the Government of the Province of British Columbia allotted the province the sum of \$900,000, but following representations made in March by the government of the province to the effect that, on account of the number of unemployed in that province, they would require a larger sum for expenditure on public works and undertakings than had been originally allotted to them, an additional sum not to exceed \$200,000 was allocated to that Province by Order in Council, P.C. 487, March 4, 1931.

By Order in Council P.C. 2582, November 5, 1930, authority was given to transfer \$500,000 from the Unemployment Relief Fund to the Grade Crossing Fund, administered by the Board of Railway Commissioners, to be used to supplement the fund available to the Board of Railway Commissioners for the elimination of grade crossings, so that unemployment might be relieved by the building of subways. This amount was allocated by the Board of Railway Commissioners for work on subways at Saskatoon, Windsor, Toronto, London, and Whitehead, Man.

As a result of conferences between the Minister of Labour, the Dominion Steel and Coal Company and the Canadian National Railways managements, it was agreed that, in order to provide employment for Canadian miners in the Nova Scotia coal mines, and further to create a greater consumption of this Canadian product, to bank, during the winter for 1930 and 1931, an additional 100,000 tons of Nova Scotia bituminous coal, for use by the Canadian National Railways in areas

west of Montreal, the amount of the additional cost of this work to be borne in equal shares of one-third each by the Canadian National Railways, the coal producers and the Dominion Government, the total cost payable by the Federal Government not to exceed \$50,000.

By Order in Council P.C. 74, January 14, 1931, the sum of \$33,000 was allocated to the Department of the Interior, to provide for winter employment in Banff, Jasper and Waterton Lakes areas, this amount to be administered by and through the Department of the Interior. This grant was made on account of the fact that a substantial number of men, including some eighty returned soldiers residing in the above mentioned park areas, were in need of employment.

A tripartite form of agreement was drafted, to be entered into by any municipality obtaining a grant under the Act, with the province and the Dominion and a form of two-party agreement was drafted for provincial undertakings.

All the agreements entered into with the provinces contain a provision that on all works toward which the Dominion may make a contribution under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, fair wages will be paid and hours of work not exceeded, in accordance with the intent of the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, and the Fair Wages policy of the Government as set forth in Order in Council P.C. 1206, dated June 7th, 1922, and amendments thereto; and that all persons employed on such public works shall be, as far as practicable, residents of the locality in which the work might be performed, and that there should be no discrimination in the employment of persons by reason of their political affiliation. The agreements also provide that the provinces must submit, for the approval of the Minister of Labour, memoranda setting forth the public works and undertakings to be carried on by the provinces and the municipalities to which the Dominion agrees to contribute.

At the date of the report, March 16, 1931, the \$20,000,000 provided by the Unemployment Relief Act, had been utilized as shown in the following table, which shows the amount allocated to each province, the proportion of the allotted amount which the Dominion Government has to date approved as its proportion of the joint expenditure under the various agreements, the balance allotted to the provinces but not yet taken up by them, and the total cost of the public works to be undertaken, as a result of the Dominion, Provincial, Municipal and Railway expenditures.

ALLOTMENTS TO PROVINCES, COST OF PUBLIC WORKS, ETC.

Province	Allotment	Dominion Commitments Approved	Balance Unallotted	Total Cost of Public Works
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	90,000	90,000		200,000
Nova Scotia.....	700,000	691,631	8,369	2,319,636
New Brunswick.....	500,000	469,800	30,200	1,362,474
Quebec.....	2,850,000	2,847,210	2,790	10,199,300
Ontario.....	3,850,000	3,850,000		15,565,921
Manitoba.....	900,000	864,509	35,491	2,490,585
Saskatchewan.....	1,000,000	627,766	372,234	1,988,963
Saskatchewan (Drought Area).....	500,000	424,550	75,450	849,100
Alberta.....	900,000	868,300	31,700	2,750,633
British Columbia.....	1,100,000	871,334	228,666	2,718,320
Yukon.....	20,000	20,000		20,000
Direct Relief.....	4,000,000	331,878	3,668,122	
Grade Crossing Fund.....	500,000	500,000		2,445,312
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	863,550	863,550		11,514,000
Canadian National Railways.....	882,412	882,412		14,119,403
Dept. of the Interior (Parks).....	37,000	37,000		37,000
Banking Nova Scotia Coal.....	50,000	50,000		150,000
Administration.....	100,000	13,663	86,337	
Balance.....	1,157,038		1,157,038	
	20,000,000	14,303,603	5,696,397	68,730,647

The volume of employment created up to February 28, 1931, by carrying out public works and undertakings, is given in the following table.

VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT CREATED

Locality, etc.	(1) Individuals given employment	Number of man-days work given
Nova Scotia.....	30,462	403,260
Prince Edward Island.....	1,143	8,399
New Brunswick.....	24,941	161,179
(2) Quebec.....	39,393	385,518
Ontario.....	43,000	1,590,000
Manitoba.....	21,574	182,681
Saskatchewan.....	19,554	379,174
Alberta.....	15,800	234,711
British Columbia.....	24,509	414,649
Yukon.....	150	2,096
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	4,645	138,166
Canadian National Railways.....	3,180	75,522
Total.....	228,351	3,975,355

(1) This figure does not include repeaters, i.e.—no one individual is counted more than once although he may have been laid off and re-employed.
 (2) Incomplete figures.

The above table takes no account of men engaged in the production and distribution of the materials of all kinds necessarily involved.

The accounts so far rendered for direct relief do not present a complete picture of the direct relief given to March 16, owing to the fact that statements for the disbursements

made by the Municipalities have in many cases not yet been rendered to the Dominion Government for payment.

The following table shows the number of families and individuals reported by the Provinces as having received direct relief to February 28, 1931.

FAMILIES AND PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT RELIEF

Province	Families granted Direct Relief	Individuals granted Direct Relief
Nova Scotia.....	2,331	
Prince Edward Island.....		275
New Brunswick.....		
(1) Quebec.....	22,095 incl	uding 81,344
(2) Ontario.....	17,000	
Manitoba.....		36,968
Saskatchewan.....		14,151
Alberta.....	4,150 and	1,277
British Columbia.....	4,370 and	12,101

(1) In addition to above, the City of Montreal reports having given 178,659 nights' lodgings to single men and 1,063,834 meals.

(2) Figure given for Ontario is number of cases including heads of families and single men.

The following table is compiled from estimates received from the Provinces within a few days of the date of this report and indicates approximately the amount which the Dominion Government will be called upon to expend for direct relief where employment cannot be provided.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES FOR DIRECT RELIEF

	Estimated Expenditure to March 31, 1931	Estimated Expenditure during April 1931	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	17,057 00	2,425 00	19,482 00
Prince Edward Island.....	2,094,00	1,000 00	3,094 00
New Brunswick.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
Quebec.....	170,186 00	180,000 00	350,186 00
Ontario.....	289,680 00	200,000 00	489,680 00
Manitoba.....	170,186 00	75,000 00	372,000 00
Saskatchewan.....	102,000 00	21,000 00	123,000 00
Alberta.....	173,922 00	40,000 00	213,022 00
British Columbia.....	178,000 00	40,000 00	218,000 00
Totals.....	1,239,039 00	559,425 00	1,798,464 00

The regulations provide that there may be paid out of the moneys provided by the Act, such sums as may be required for administration purposes, including salaries of temporary employees, not more than one-half of one per cent of the amount appropriated under the Act, namely \$100,000. The accompanying table shows the expenditures made for admin-

istration purposes up to the date of this report:—

	\$	cts.
Salaries.....	9,087	30
Printing and stationery.....	2,091	86
Petty cash.....	75	10
Telegraphs and telephone.....	932	94
Travelling expenses.....	1,075	78
Total.....	13,262	98

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON RECENT ACTIVITIES UNDER UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACT

The various Provinces, Railway Companies and Departments of the Government, which are co-operating under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, have furnished statistics showing the actual volume of employment given to March 31, 1931. Details for each Province are as follows:—

the rural municipalities have not responded in full to requests for statistics.

However, it will be seen from the above figures that at least 248,274 individuals have been given employment and 4,857,217 man-days work from the commencement of operation, under the Unemployment Relief Act, to March 31, 1931.

It may be observed that the above figures take no account of individuals engaged in the production and distribution of the materials of all kinds which have been necessarily involved in the construction of the public works and undertakings which have been so far carried on.

The following figures show the number of families and individuals reported by the provinces as having received direct relief to March 31, 1931.

Locality, etc.	(1) Individuals given employment	Number of man-days work given
Nova Scotia.....	30,777	408,981
Prince Edward Island.....	1,215	8,711
New Brunswick.....	17,000	189,611
(2) Quebec.....	58,937	662,763
Ontario.....	43,000	1,890,000
Manitoba.....	23,309	233,425
Saskatchewan.....	19,569	458,756
Alberta.....	17,351	282,019
British Columbia.....	27,975	483,018
Yukon.....	150	2,096
Canadian Pacific Railway Company.....	5,337	152,666
Canadian National Railways.....	3,654	85,171
Totals.....	248,274	4,857,217

Province	Families granted direct relief	Individuals granted direct relief
Nova Scotia.....	2,598	.....
(1) Prince Edward Island.....	.....	275
New Brunswick.....	255	.....
(2) Quebec.....	28,257 including	122,946
Ontario.....	19,000	.....
Manitoba.....	.....	38,342
Saskatchewan.....	.....	15,768
Alberta.....	5,329 and	15,577
British Columbia.....	4,611 and	12,515

(1) This figure does not include repeaters, i.e. no one individual is counted more than once although he may have been laid off and re-employed.

(2) 601 Municipalities.

The complete figures cannot be presented as in the Province of Quebec, where Unemployment Relief work has been approved of, to be carried on in over one thousand municipalities, the provincial authorities find themselves unable to furnish a complete statement at the present time, owing to the fact that

(1) March figures not available.
(2) In addition to above the City of Montreal reports having given 226,213 nights' lodgings to single men and 1,320,566 meals.

Revised Details and Additional Expenditures Approved to April 10

	Total estimated cost of works		Total estimated cost of works
Province of Alberta			
Drumheller, city—Water works extension, street repairs, gravel-ling.	\$ 600,000 00	District of Springbank, No. 221.	813 00
Wetaskiwin, city—		District of Stauffer, No. 309. . .	2,777 75
Repairing and reconditioning		District of Success, No. 336. . .	6,650 00
Skating rink; building a shed to house City Road Machinery alongside Fire Hall; demolishing old barn; salvaging old buildings; sidewalks, and gravel-ling.	3,588 75	District of St. Vincent, No. 573.	962 00
Edson, town—Clearing timber, cul-verts; water works system. . .	11,000 00	District of The Pines, No. 516. . .	980 00
Blairmore, town—Construction of about 500 feet of cribbing and removing the existing gravel bar.	1,989 00	District of Vilna, No. 575.	800 00
Improvements to roads, bridges, sewers, etc., in the following Municipal Districts—		District of Waterglen, No. 428. .	5,500 00
District of Bear Lake, No. 740.	1,920 00	District of Waterloo, No. 312. . .	1,000 00
District of Berry Creek, No. 214	1,500 00	District of Woodford, No. 550. . .	2,800 00
District of Bertawan, No. 271. . .	2,000 00	Road Improvements in the follow- ing Localities—	
District of Bigstone, No. 459. . .	1,345 50	Kipp to High River.	\$ 17,000 00
District of Blackfoot, No. 218. . .	4,000 00	Clyde West.	15,000 00
District of Bow Island, No. 94. . .	1,728 75	Stettler to Castor.	15,000 00
District of Bonnyville, No. 572. . .	950 00	Munson to Hanna.	86,000 00
District of Bulyea, No. 215.	3,600 00	Clover Bar East.	7,000 00
District of Burlington, No. 34. . . .	1,902 74	High Prairie to Sturgeon Lake Clearing.	13,500 00
District of Cereal, No. 242.	4,524 00	Saskatoon Mountain Park.	2,700 00
District of Clifton, No. 127.	800 00	Frank to Blairmore River Diver- sion.	6,000 00
District of Canmer, No. 301.	2,124 00	Hanna-Dobson.	22,219 63
District of Dinton, No. 189.	10,000 00	Peace River Highway.	68,300 00
District of Dowling Lake, No. 305	1,000 00	Province of Saskatchewan	
District of Eagle, No. 545.	2,120 00	<i>Municipal Undertakings</i>	
District of Fairview, No. 858.	3,000 00	LIST OF REVISIONS AND ADDITIONS	
District of Fertile Valley, No. 429.	6,000 00	Alameda, town—Gravelling sts. \$	600 00
District of Flowerdale, No. 244. . . .	3,994 00	Aneroid, village—Gravelling sts. . .	1,800 00
District of Flowery Plains, No. 33	1,925 10	Arcola, town—Water works exten- sion.	3,500 00
District of Forty Mile, No. 64. . . .	1,236 78	Aylesbury, village—Gravelling sts.	500 00
District of Grand Prairie, No. 739.	1,120 00	Balcarres, village—Gravelling sts.	1,500 00
District of Grasswold, No. 248.	500 00	Bateman, village—Concrete cross- ing, repairing roads and side- walks.	295 00
District of Hand Hills, No. 275. . . .	5,156 00	Birsay, village—Gravelling sts. . . .	800 00
District of Huamha, No. 393.	1,200 00	Blucher, municipality—Gravelling roads.	800 00
District of Kitchener, No. 582.	2,000 00	Bromhead, village—Gravelling one- half mile of road in village limits.	300 00
District of Keoma, No. 249.	4,000 00	Cabri, town—Gravelling sts., fencing cemetery and nuisance grounds, sidewalk repairs.	2,000 00
District of Lambton, No. 306.	5,522 00	Cadillac, village—Gravelling sts. . .	1,000 00
District of Lamerton, No. 398.	4,306 14	Carlyle, town—Excavation for com- munity hall, sidewalks, ditch- ing and surfacing.	1,000 00
District of Leslie, No. 547.	600 90	Climax, village—Gravelling streets, construction of street cross- ings and culverts, sidewalks and re-staking cemetery with iron posts.	1,000 00
District of Liberty, No. 489.	1,873 40	Estevan, town—Gravelling roads, extension of sewer, clearing out river, labour in connection with fire protection system exten- sion.	13,300 00
District of Lonebutte, No. 245.	3,994 00	Herschell, village—Gravelling sts. . .	500 00
District of Marquis, No. 157.	4,000 00	Kelington, village—Cutting and hauling cord wood and gravel- ling sts.	1,000 00
District of Michichi, No. 277.	2,400 00	Kerrobert, town—Gravelling sts. . .	1,500 00
District of Nelson, No. 638.	1,800 00	La Fleche, village—Gravelling sts.	1,500 00
District of Pembina, No. 552.	5,000 00	Lipton, village—Street improve- ments.	600 00
District of Poplar Grove, No. 341	2,400 00	Lumsden, town—Gravelling sts. . . .	1,500 00
District of Prairie Creek, No. 343.	6,000 00	Meyronne, village—Gravelling sts.	600 00
District of Peace, No. 857.	2,033 00		
District of Raven, No. 342.	4,018 75		
District of Rocky Rapids, No. 522	2,000 00		
District of Royal, No. 158.	5,600 00		
District of Sheep Creek.	4,000 00		
District of Smoky Lake, No. 576	3,000 00		
District of Shoal Creek, No. 610	2,600 00		
District of Spirit River, No. 829	4,000 00		

	Total estimated cost of works		Total estimated cost of works
Moose Jaw, city—Storm sewers; water main at Caron; repairs to wooden bridges; clearing out dead trees and brush in River Park; rock crushing; repairs to bridge on 16th Ave., S.W., road grading and piling along Moose Jaw Creek; replacing Caron pipe line from 14th Ave., W.	208,500 00	Broadview, town — Demolishing power house and street improvements (Additional amount)	3,000 00
Morse, town—Gravelling sts.	1,000 00	Battle River, rural municipality No. 438—Gravelling roads and cutting brush	600 00
McMahon, village—Street improvements	200 00	Buchanan, rural Municipality No. 304—Cutting brush on roadways and brushing sloughs	600 00
Nokomis, town—Gravelling sts.	1,600 00	Dodsland, village—Concrete culvert on main road leading into village	400 00
North Battleford, town—Sewers, water and storm main extensions	12,000 00	Gravelbourg, town—Water extensions	5,000 00
North Qu'Appelle, rural municipality—Fronting Lake	500 00	Humbolt, town—Gravelling and street improvements	4,000 00
Pelly, village—Gravelling and grading sts.	1,000 00	Invermay, rural municipality—Road work and brushing slough	600 00
Qu'Appelle, town—Repairs and gravelling streets, and cutting wood and brush	1,100 00	Willow Bunch, rural municipality—Gravelling roads	700 00
Readlyn, village—Gravelling and street improvements	500 00	Wolverine, rural municipality—Hauling stone and clearing brush	250 00
Regina City—Construction of pipe line to Boggy Creek, also to Mound Springs, waterworks and sewer main extensions, miscellaneous park works and construction of World's Grain Show Building	765,000 00	Radville, town—Construction of well	250 00
St. Boswell's village—Wells, gravelling streets, and tearing down and salvaging lumber in Municipal rink	560 00	Sherwood, rural municipality No. 159—Construction of streets, erecting snow fence, clearing nuisance grounds	2,500 00
St. Peters, Municipality—Clearing road allowance	500 00	Blaine Lake, rural municipality No. 434—Building solid foundation for grade across slough	600 00
Sasman, rural municipality — Brushing sloughs, clearing road allowances	600 00	Cut Knife, rural Municipality No. 439—Road work	500 00
Scott, town—Gravelling streets, construction of culverts	700 00	Success, village—Digging reserve water supply cistern, street improvements, moving nuisance grounds	350 00
Shellbrook, village—Cutting brush on road allowance, extension of pipe line, excavation	2,000 00	Wallace, rural municipality No. 243—Clearing and improving market roads	500 00
Strasbourg, town—Culverts and fire wood cutting	1,500 00	Orkney, rural municipality No. 244 —Clearing scrub on market roads	600 00
Swift Current City—Riprapping creek bank and fencing river bank on 6th Ave. extensions of sewer and water mains, and repairing power line	49,341 00	Connaught, rural municipality No. 457—Road work	600 00
Verwood, village—gravelling sts.	700 00	Oxbow, town—Excavating and construction of cement water cisterns	1,500 00
Watrous, town—gravelling and clearing of land	10,000 00	Kinistino, village—Gravel hauling	800 00
Weyburn, city—Pipe line, enlarging intake pipe for circulating water for condenser, drainage on highway, street gravelling and paving	21,500 00	North Regina, village—Improvements to nuisance grounds and streets	3,000 00
Willow Bunch, town—Hauling gravel and gravelling sts.	1,000 00	Viscount, rural municipality No. 341,—Gravelling and grading roads	600 00
Willows, village—Gravelling roads	350 00	Canora, town—Water and sewer extensions; gravelling sts.	1,500 00
Wilkie, town—Storm sewers	10,000 00	Salteoats, rural municipality No. 213—Scrubbing Road Allowances	450 00
Wynyard, town—Street improvements	2,400 00	Lake Lenore, rural municipality No. 399—Road work	500 00
Yellow Grass, town—Water works, labour, digging, etc.	500 00	Tramping Lake, village—Hauling gravel for village sts.	1,350 00
Blaine Lake, village—Gravelling streets and construction of walls	1,000 00	Unity, town—Grading and graveling sts.	1,000 00
		Redvers, village—Street Improvements	350 00
		Neudorf, village—Street improvements	400 00

	Total estimated cost of works		Total estimated cost of works
Kamsack, town—Sewer and water-works extensions	3,000 00	District No. 396	400 00
Moosomin, town—Sidewalks	4,000 00	District No. 488	600 00
Kelvington, rural municipality No. 366—Road work	500 00	District No. 488	600 00
Shaunavon, town — Extension of sewers	6,300 00	District No. 489	260 00
Hazel Dell, rural municipality—Gravelling main roads, brushing and road cutting, corduroying	600 00	District No. 489	260 00
Edenwold, village—Addition to City Hall	350 00	District No. 516	100 00
Maymont, village—Gravelling roads	350 00	District No. 517	625 00
Elcapo, rural municipality No. 154—Brushing road	600 00	District No. 519	300 00
Herbert, town—construction of one main water reservoir and water main extensions	1,200 00	District No. 519	300 00
Loganton, rural municipality No. 345—Gravelling roads	1,500 00	District No. 520	400 00
Arborfield, rural municipality No. 456—Road improvements	500 00	District No. 521	575 00
Wymark, village—Cinders for roads and sidewalks, digging ditches, putting in culverts	350 00	District No. 517	625 00
Clayton, rural municipality No. 333—Cutting bush and brush on the roadways	600 00	District No. 518	600 00
Antler, rural municipality No. 61—Cutting scrub and clearing road	500 00	District No. 523	480 00
Khedive, village—Gravelling and rebuilding sidewalks after fire and cleaning up debris	400 00	District No. 524	900 00
Livingston, rural municipality No. 331—Road work	500 00	District No. 525	350 00
Mayfield, rural municipality No. 406—Gravelling road	500 00	District No. 555	330 00
Goodeve, village—Gravelling, grading and sidewalks	1,000 00	District No. 588	600 00
Souris Valley, rural municipality No. 7—Gravelling and improvements to roads	1,000 00	District No. 518	600 00
Bjorkdale, rural municipality No. 426—Clearing road	400 00	District No. 555	330 00
Norquay, village — Construction and repair of streets	700 00	District No. 618	300 00
Radville, town—Gravelling streets.	500 00	Prince Albert National Park (additional)—	
<i>Provincial Undertakings</i>			
Ochapawace Reserve. Whitewood Camp—Clearing land	45,000 00	To remove dead wood and debris along park highways and boundaries	\$ 18,000 00
Regina, city—Albert Street bridge	238,000 00	<i>Provincial Highways</i>	
Moose Mountain Camp—Establishing Moose Mountain camp for cutting boundary for Moose Mountain Provincial Forest	4,000 00	Bengough, village—Gravelling No. 34 Highway	800 00
Carragan—Construction of Red Cross Hospital (Labour)	800 00	North Regina, village — Improvements to nuisance grounds and streets	1,200 00
Saskatchewan River—Road allowance on North Bank of Saskatchewan River	1,600 00	Province of Manitoba	
Road Improvements in the following Districts—		Municipality of Hanover—Construction of Piney Highway	\$ 5,000 00
District No. 363	90 00	Municipality of Piney—Construction of Piney Highway	10,000 00
District No. 363	150 00	Ste. Rose, unorganized—General road work	250 00
District No. 364	340 00	Village of Wawanesa — Laying drain pipes in village	250 00
District No. 364	200 00	Municipality of St. James—Construction of water main and sewer on Brooklyn Street	15,000 00
District No. 365	250 00	Municipality of Charleswood—Construction of water main	35,000 00
District No. 365	250 00	Municipality of St. Vital—Construction of sewer and municipal improvements	22,000 00
District No. 365	300 00	Trans-Canada Highway	10,000 00
District No. 395	500 00	Municipalities of Ritchot and Tache—Construction of Piney Highway between above municipalities	1,250 000
District No. 396	200 00	Municipality of Rhineland—cutting brush, spreading cinders and municipal improvements	1,250 00
District No. 396	500 00	Province of Ontario	
		Toronto—	
		Snow cleaning	\$ 100,000
		Grading	47,600
			\$ 147,600 00
		(Additional to \$2,010,932.00 previously allowed).	
		Nepean Township — Sewers and water mains	15,000 00
		(Additional to \$25,000 previously allowed)	

	Total estimated cost of works		Total estimated cost of works
Huntsville—Relief works.	4,000 00	Kingston—Works.	10,000 00
(Additional to \$10,000 previously allowed)		(Additional to \$64,000 previously granted)	
Petrolia—Drainage Works.	3,500 00	Bexley Township—Roads.	200 00
Magnetawan—Relief works.	1,000 00	(Additional to \$1,000 previously granted)	
Township of Sherwood, Jones & Burns—(For police village of Barry's Bay)—Relief works.	1,500 00	Rockland—Works.	10,000 00
Warton—Water mains.	1,500 00	(Additional to \$20,000 previously allowed)	
(Additional to \$5,000 previously allowed)		Richmond Hill—Works.	2,000 00
Port Arthur—Works for which \$170,000 has been previously allowed.	20,000 00	<i>Provincial Highways in the follow- ing Districts—</i>	
Uxbridge—Relief works.	2,000 00	Muskoka.	\$ 100,000 00
Colborne—Relief works.	2,000 00	Parry Sound.	75,000 00
Township of Nipigon (for village of Nipigon) — Relief works.	3,000 00	Nipissing.	40,000 00
North Bay—For works already ap- proved.	10,000 00	Sturgeon Falls.	100,000 00
(Additional to \$60,000 already granted)		Sudbury.	150,000 00
Midland—Sewers.	10,000 00	Manitoulin.	100,000 00
(Additional to \$60,000 already granted)		Sault Ste. Marie.	75,000 00
Burlington—Water mains.	5,000 00	Algoma.	150,000 00
(Additional to \$5,000 already granted)		Temiskaming.	175,000 00
Brantford—For works already ap- proved.	10,000 00	Cochrane North.	225,000 00
Webwood—Drains.	1,500 00	Cochrane South.	225,000 00
Walkerton—Sewers.	2,000 00	Port William.	100,000 00
(Additional to \$2,000 already granted)		Port Arthur.	25,000 00
Milton—Relief works.	5,000 00	Kenora.	100,000 00
(Additional to \$5,000 already granted)		Rainy River.	75,000 00
Newcastle—Water storage tanks (Earth and concrete).	500 00		<hr/> \$1,715,000 00
Fort William—Relief works.	10,000 00	Trans-Canada Highways in the following Districts	
(Additional to \$169,800 already granted)		Nipissing.	\$ 35,000 00
Brantford—Relief works.	30,000 00	Port Arthur.	75,000 00
(Additional to \$250,000 pre- viously granted)		Kenora.	175,000 00
Sioux Lookout—Relief work.	1,500 00		<hr/> \$285,000 00
(Additional to \$10,000 pre- viously granted)		Province of Quebec	
St. Catharines—		Abitibi County—	
Main sewers and excava- tion works.	\$ 36,200	Amos Ville (add).	\$ 3,000 00
Burgoyne woods, culvert and fill.	1,900	St. Felix Dalquier (add).	600 00
Garbage disposal tank		Senneterre Part. Est (add).	500 00
Excess cost of works now completed, over amount estimated.	11,000	Senneterre Part. Ouest (add).	500 00
	<hr/> \$50,000	Argenteuil County—Carillon.	600 00
Allowed.	30,000 00	Arthabaska County—Chenier.	1,000 00
Cochrane—Grading roads.	3,000 00	Beauce County—	
(Additional to \$10,000 already granted)		Aubert Gaillon.	5,000 00
Guelph—Street widening and clear- ing up River Speed.	10,000 00	Beauceville.	1,500 00
(Additional to \$92,500 previous- ly granted)		St. Clothilde Mission (add).	500 00
Port Arthur—Relief works.	10,000 00	Bonaventure County—	
(Additional to \$190,000 previous- ly granted)		St. Simeon.	1,000 00
Long Branch—Grading and level- ing roads clearing mouth Eto- bicoke River.	2,000 00	St. Charles de Caplan (add).	1,000 00
(Additional to \$2,000 previously granted)		Brome County—Bolton Ouest.	600 00
		Chicoutimi County—	
		St. Jean Canton (add).	600 00
		Bourget (St. Chs. Brome) (add).	1,000 00
		Dumas Canton (add).	500 00
		Port Alfred (add).	5,000 00
		Bagotville ville (add).	5,000 00
		St. Alexis Village (add).	3,000 00
		Tache Canton (St. Nazaire) (add).	1,000 00
		St. Ambroise Paroisse (add).	500 00
		Compton County—Bury.	800 00
		Deux Montagnes County—St. Pla- cide.	2,000 00
		Drummond County — Drummond- ville (add).	2,000 00
		Frontenac County—Lambton Pa- roisse.	1,500 00

	Total estimated cost of works
Hull County—	
Aumond..	1,000 00
Hull Ouest (add)..	1,000 00
Jacques Cartier County—	
Lachine (add)..	5,000 00
Ste. Anne de Bellevue..	1,500 00
Joliette County—	
St. Come..	3,500 00
Joliette..	4,000 00
Labelle County—	
Lac St. Paul..	600 00
Ferme Neuve Paroisse..	2,000 00
Turgeon Canton..	1,000 00
L'Ascension (add)..	500 00
Nomingue (add)..	1,000 00
Lac St. Jean County—	
Mistasin Village..	1,200 00
Girardville (add)..	500 00
St. Emilien (Desbiens) (add)..	1,000 00
St. Thomas Didyme (add)..	500 00
Dolbeau..	2,000 00
Laval County—St. Francois de sales..	1,000 00
Levis County—	
St. Etienne-Lanzon..	500 00
St. Romuald d'Etchemin (add)..	2,000 00
Matane County—Priceville (add)..	1,000 00
Matapedia County—	
St. Benoit Joseph Labre..	1,000 00
Saindon Village (add)..	5,000 00
Megantic County—	
Halifax Nord..	3,000 00
St. Jacques de Leeds (add)..	1,000 00
Missisquoi County—	
St. Thomas Paroisse..	1,500 00
Ste. Sabine Paroisse..	600 00
Montcalm County—Chertsey Canton..	1,500 00
Montmorency County — Beaupre (add)..	2,000 00
Nicolet County—	
Ste. Gertrude..	2,500 00
St. J. Baptiste Paroisse..	2,000 00
Portneuf County—	
Ste. Jeanne de Neuville..	1,000 00
Portneuf Village..	600 00
Quebec County—Quebec (add)..	15,000 00
Rimouski County—	
St. Eugene de Ladriere..	1,500 00
St. Narcisse..	1,000 00
Rouville County—St. Ange Gardien..	1,000 00
Shefford County—Ste. Cecile de Milton..	1,000 00
Soulanges County—St. Polycarpe Paroisse..	1,000 00
Stanstead County—Barford Canton	1,000 00
St. Hyacinthe County—	
St. Hyacinthe le Confesseur Paroisse..	1,000 00
La Presentation Paroisse..	1,000 00
St. Maurice County—	
St. Elie..	3,500 00
Trois-Rivieres..	7,000 00
Temiscamingue County—	
Glenwood & Rouyn Landing..	600 00
Rouyn (add)..	5,000 00
Latulippe & Gaboury..	1,300 00
Temiscouata County—	
Riviere du Loup (add)..	3,000 00
St. Pierre d'Escourt (add)..	1,000 00
Terrebonne County—	
De Salaberry & Grandison Cantons..	1,000 00
Ste. Therese Ville (add)..	3,000 00

	Total estimated cost of works
Vaudreuil County—	
Ste. Marthe Paroisse..	1,000 00
Dorion Ville (add)..	1,000 00
Yamaska County—	
St. Michel Village..	1,000 00

Province of New Brunswick

Complete Revised list for Province

PROVINCIAL HIGHWAYS

County of Albert..	\$ 30,000 00
County of Carleton..	50,000 00
County of Charlotte..	55,000 00
County of Gloucester..	55,000 00
County of Kent..	45,000 00
County of Kings..	45,000 00
County of Madawaska..	40,000 00
County of Northumberland..	120,000 00
County of Queens..	35,000 00
County of Restigouche..	60,000 00
County of Saint John..	27,000 00
County of Sunbury..	45,000 00
County of Victoria..	35,000 00
County of Westmorland..	56,750 00
County of York..	60,000 00

TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY

County of Carleton..	\$ 5,000 00
County of Kings..	5,000 00
County of Madawaska..	5,000 00
County of Saint John..	3,000 00
County of Victoria..	5,000 00
County of Westmorland..	10,000 00
County of York..	15,000 00

MUNICIPALITIES

City of Saint John—	
Construction of New Brunswick Museum..	\$ 350,000 00
Improvements to Millidge Ave..	20,000 00
Repairs to City road..	4,000 00
City of Moncton—Construction of curb and gutter..	20,000 00
Town of Newcastle—Storm and sanitary sewers and sidewalks..	10,000 00
Town of Chatham—Construction of water and sewerage extensions and repairs to roads and sidewalks..	10,000 00
Town of Campbellton—Quarrying and crushing stone for building and maintaining streets, also building crib wharf..	12,000 00
Town of Edmundston—Construction of permanent tarvia pavement on St. Francis Street, blasting, grading, rip-rapping and ditching..	12,000 00
Town of Woodstock—Construction of sewers; concrete floor in fire station and preparatory road work..	1,000 00
Town of Hartland—Laying of water mains and repairs to present reservoir; construction of sewerage system..	8,000 00
Town of St. Leonard—Hauling and piling stone and repairing sidewalks with same..	4,000 00
Town of Grand Falls—Completion of present water system and purification of same and construction of permanent sts..	4,000 00
Town of Bathurst—Street paving..	11,474 00

	Total estimated cost of work		Total estimated cost of works
Town of Sackville—Construction of sewer	4,000 00	Revelstoke city—Waterworks extension and pipe renewals; culverts; sanitary sewers, concrete sidewalks	24,500
City of Fredericton—Construction of sewers and paving of street	12,000 00	Richmond district—(Additional)	30,000
Town of Sussex—Crushing rock and surfacing streets	8,000 00	Saanich district—(Additional)	16,000
Simonds Highway Board, St. John—Drilling, blasting and excavating rock for grading purposes	10,000 00	Silverton village—(Additional)	400
Lancaster Highway Board, St. John—Laying water and sewer pipes	20,000 00	Stewart village—(Additional)	20,000
Town of Marysville—Reconstruction of main trunk road	2,000 00	Surrey district—(Additional)	5,000
Town of Milltown—Extension of water system; laying of sewer and construction of sidewalk	4,086 00	Terrace village—Water mains	2,300
Town of Sunny Brae—Construction of sewer	3,000 00	Vanderhoof village—(Additional)	2,500
Town of Shediac—Construction of reservoir	3,000 00	Vancouver city—(Additional)	120,000
		Vernon city—Sewer extension; waterworks renewal; (General work not specified \$1,800)	26,393
		Victoria city—(Additional)	50,000
		West Vancouver district—(Additional)	23,002

Province of British Columbia

Revised List—Municipal Undertakings

Delta corporation—Road work	\$ 6,450
Fernie city—Additional	21,000
Gibson's landing village—Opening and grading streets, waterworks	1,700
Glenmore district—Road construction and ditching	2,055
Grand Forks city—Street and park improvements; labour on new fire hall and city offices; diversion of waterworks intake	12,000
Hope village	1,200
Kaslo city—(Additional)	2,000
Kelowna city—(Additional)	5,000
Kent district—(Additional)	2,000
Maple ridge district—(Additional)	6,000
Nanaimo city—Street grading and sewer system	55,015
New Westminster city—(Additional)	10,000
North Cowichan district—(Additional)	3,000
North Vancouver district—(Additional)	10,000
North Vancouver city—(Additional)	30,000
Oak Bay district—(Additional)	3,000
Penticton district—(Additional)	8,000
Pitt Meadows district—Cutting brush, clearing, bridges, grading and gravelling; ditching	6,000
Port Alberni city—Improvements and renewal of waterworks; repair and construction of streets and sidewalks	17,040
Port Coquitlam city—(Additional)	2,000
Port Moody city—(Additional)	4,500
Prince George city—(Additional)	6,000
Prince Rupert city—Road work within city	35,000
Alberni city—(Additional)	3,780 00
Armstrong city—(Additional)	500 00
Burnaby district—(Additional)	150,000 00
Coquitlam district—Clearing, grading and ditching and widening various roads	20,000 00
Courtenay city—(Additional)	5,000 00
Cranbrook city—(Additional)	9,500 00

Revised List—Provincial Undertakings

Stewart (Atlin)—Bear river protection; raising present wing dam and extending dam 500 feet	10,000
North Lillooet—Lillooet waterworks system	5,000
Provincial undertakings approved by wire; advice of work not yet received	32,700
Provincial undertakings approved by wire; advice of work not yet received	175,750

Trans-Canada Highway

District of Burnaby—Construction of portion of Trans-Canada Highway	50,000
District of Cowichan-Newcastle—Arterial highway; constructing island highway; ditching, widening and gravelling South Wellington road, ditching and culverts on Cowichan lake road	2,000

Revised List—Provincial Highways

Road improvements, land clearing and drainage in the following unorganized districts:—	
Alberni	\$ 28,500
Atlin	6,500
Chilliwack	1,000
Comox	25,250
Cranbrook	30,000
Creston	31,900
Dewdney	5,500
Esquimalt	38,169
Fernie	26,000
Fort George (Peace River Section)	14,000
Lillooet	13,000
Lillooet north and south	15,000
Kaslo-Slocan	21,500
Kamloops	28,300
New Westminster	600
Okanagan South	16,500
Rossland-Trail	20,000
Salmon Arm	24,500
Similkameen	52,000
Skeena	12,500
Victoria (Headquarters)	750
Yale	23,000

UNEMPLOYMENT CONSIDERED BY COMMITTEE OF UNITED STATES SENATE

THE Committee on Education and Labour of the United States Senate on the Causes of unemployment, presented a report in February, which contains also suggestions for its prevention and cure. Three classes of unemployment are recognized in the report, namely, cyclical, seasonal, and technological. The cyclical type of unemployment has been hitherto considered as being inevitable, but the committee holds that remedies may be found, and suggests that it can best be attacked through the control of credit, the Federal reserve system being mentioned as an example of successful action in this direction.

"We all know the story of progression and retrogression in industry as told in the history of all cyclical unemployment. Although there may be different causes and although no student seems to be able to lay down a dogma as to causes which is universally accepted, the results are much the same. We have the first evidence of increased business, development of 'better times' psychology, increased orders, and increased production, plant extensions, increased stocks on shelves, extensions of credit and then the swing downward, a swing which is merely accelerated. And for labour, we have the inculcation of the practices of inefficiency which are definite marks of every period of overdevelopment and overexpansion and then—unemployment. As Dr. John R. Commons put it in his testimony before your committee, 'We first demoralize labour and then we pauperize it.'"

As to seasonal unemployment, this, the committee states, is already being attacked in many industries; and, "if the business men of the country will solve this problem to the extent it is possible of solution, will eliminate this waste, the saving to industry will be two billions of dollars a year."

"Technological unemployment," the report continues, "covers that vast field where, through one device or another, and chiefly through a machine supplanting a human, skilled workers have found that their trades no longer exist and that their skill is no longer needed. What becomes of these men? What can be done about these thousands of individual tragedies? What do these individual tragedies mean to society as a whole? It is an imponderable thing. Some of the experienced witnesses who appeared before your committees stated that new industries absorb the labour turned adrift by machine development. The automobile, the airplane, the

radio, and related industries were suggested as examples. Undoubtedly there is much truth in these statements, but nevertheless we are not relieved of the individual problem. It offers little to the skilled musician to say that he, who has devoted his life to his art, may find a job in a factory where radio equipment is manufactured. Then there is the delay, that inevitable period of idleness when readjustments are being effected, the suffering, the loss, the enforced change in environment. True, this may all be 'the price of progress' but society has an obligation to try, at least, to see that all this 'price' does not become the burden of the worker."

In addition to the three types already mentioned the report points out that "there is one other field of unemployment, the field wherein we find the crippled, the superannuated, the infirm. This field constitutes a problem for industry and for society. It is a growing field, we believe. The man of mature years is not so successful when competing with a machine as is a younger man."

Recommendations

The suggestions and recommendations made by the Committee are summed up as follows:

1. Private industry should recognize the responsibility it has to stabilize employment within the industry. The Government should encourage this effort in every way, through sponsoring national conferences, through publishing information concerning the experience had by industries in this work, and through watching every opportunity to keep the thought of stability uppermost in the minds of employers.

2. Insurance plans against unemployment should be confined to the industry itself as much as possible. There is no necessity and no place for Federal interference in such efforts at this time. If any public insurance scheme is considered it should be left to the State legislatures to study that problem.

3. The States and municipalities should be responsible for building efficient unemployment exchanges. The Government should be responsible for co-ordinating the work of the States so as to give a national understanding of any condition which may rise and so as to be able to assist in any national functioning of the unemployment exchanges

4. The existing United States Employment Service should be reorganized, and every employee should be placed under civil service.

5. Efforts should be made to provide an efficient system for obtaining statistics of unemployment. The first step should be taken by the Bureau of Census in 1930, when the bureau should ascertain how many were unemployed as of a certain date and how many were not seeking employment and yet were unemployed as of that date.

6. The Government should adopt legislation without delay which would provide a system of planning public works so that they would

form a reserve against unemployment in times of depression. States and municipalities and other public agencies should do likewise.

7. Further consideration might well be given to two questions, the effect had on unemployment by industrial developments such as consolidation of capital, and the necessity and advisability of providing either through private industry, through the States, or through the Federal Government, a system of old-age pensions.

Metropolitan Company's Estimate of Unemployment in United States

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company made an employment survey of its policy holders in the United States in the first week of December, which was submitted to the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, as indicating the general extent of unemployment throughout the country. The number of persons in the families canvassed by the company was 886,929 or 3.1 per cent of the total population of these 46 cities, which was shown by the census to be 28,296,849. It is estimated that between 5,500,000 and 6,000,000, nearly half of the total number of gainfully occupied persons in these cities, are of the industrial wage-earning class, of which the policy-holders of this company may be considered representative. The survey showed that, in the 46 cities as a whole, 84,627 out of the total of 355,759 workers in all families canvassed by the company, or 23.8 per cent, were unemployed in the first week of December. It should be remembered that this percentage is an average or composite of many diverse conditions in the various cities covered and is therefore not a measure of conditions in the country as a whole or in any specific locality. Assuming that this percentage is representative of the estimated total of five and one-half to six million industrial workers, this would indicate that between 1,310,000 and 1,430,000 of the industrial workers in these cities were unemployed for various reasons at the time of the survey.

In addition to this total there is the unemployment existing among the higher grade salaried workers not generally represented among the families of industrial policy-holders, although unemployment has been more prevalent among industrial wage earners than among salaried and executive workers. It is estimated that the number of executives, salaried workers, and other classes of employed persons (excluding of course, the independent, professional, and other self-employed groups) who might be subject to unemployment, is about half as large as the number of industrial workers in these cities, or between 2,750,000 and 3,000,000.

"If the same relation between the number of unemployed in these cities to the number in the country as a whole now exists, it would appear that the estimated unemployment of 1,810,000 to 1,990,000 in these cities is between 39 and 40 per cent of the total unemployment in the entire United States. Figured on this basis, total unemployment in the first week of December was between 4,600,000 and 5,060,000, but in view of the liberal estimate of unemployment among the higher grade salaried workers (who were not included in the Metropolitan survey) it seems probable that the total number of wholly unemployed persons in the United States in the first week of December, 1930, was between 4,500,000 and 5,000,000, or about 10 per cent of the total number of persons with gainful occupations. It must be remembered that such a figure is only a very rough approximation, being based upon a number of assumptions that unfortunately cannot be verified at the present time."

The State of New Jersey enacted a law last year to provide that persons forty years of age or over shall not be discriminated against, by reason of their age, in applying for public employment. Such persons, however, are not eligible for a pension, and the act does not apply to police and fire departments or penal institution guards.

There were 4,523 accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board during the month of March as compared with 3,924 during February and 6,016 during March a year ago. The fatal accidents numbered 29 as compared with 42 in March last year. The total benefits awarded amounted to \$560,662.92 of which \$463,809.93 was for compensation and \$96,852.99 for medical aid. The first quarter of 1931 shows a decrease of 5,609 accidents from the number for the same period last year, the figures being 12,683 and 18,292 respectively. The total benefits awarded during the first quarter of 1931 were \$1,646,188.71 as compared with \$1,949,500.72 during the same period a year ago.

PLANS OF LARGE INDUSTRIES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR MEETING UNEMPLOYMENT

A SERIES of radio addresses was given recently throughout the United States, under the auspices of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, for the purpose of placing before all those concerned with the problem of unemployment the experience and judgment of outstanding industrial executives. Some of the plans described have been noted in previous issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, (September, 1930, page 1059, etc.).

The General Electric Company.—During the past 12 years this company has been developing a balanced program designed to provide security of employment. This program includes provision of life insurance, ownership of homes, investment of employees' savings, old age pensions, and finally unemployment benefits, loans and relief. The unemployment relief program is based upon the following principles:—(1). Joint and equal contributions by employees and the company; (2). Joint participation in the administration of the plan; (3). Aid through group action to those workers who are in need or require temporary loans, or who become unemployed, or for whom only part-time work is available; (4). In times of unemployment emergency, co-operation and assistance from those employees of the company not usually affected by unemployment, and assistance by the company in equal amount.

The company has also adopted a further plan for the year 1931 of guaranteeing 50 weeks work of not less than 30 hours each week in the incandescent lamp department. This plan is entirely voluntary and will not be adopted unless 60 per cent or more of the employees in the works are interested and agree to set aside 1 per cent of earnings. The company guarantees 5 per cent interest and the money so saved always belongs to the employee: he takes it with him if he leaves; if he dies, the accumulation is given to his beneficiary, and if he remains with the company until he retires on pension, it is added to his retirement allowance.

The president of the company in concluding his address remarked that "we are now in a situation where things must be done on a broader scale than this. The efforts of a constructive character that are being made to relieve distress and to avoid and ameliorate these conditions in the future are having and should have very general support."

International Harvester Company.—Finding it necessary to lay off some of its regular employees during the present depression, the International Harvester Co. inaugurated the plan of loans to these employees to tide them over the period of reduced income. Mr. Cyrus McCormick, vice-president of the company, described the methods used in carrying out this plan of relief as follows:—

"Throughout Chicago and the other cities where we manufacture, we have sent representatives to call upon our men who have lost their jobs. The message these representatives bring is this: Whenever a regular Harvester man is in need of help because he is out of work or because his earnings have been severely reduced by part-time operations, we lend him the money to carry him through. The amount of the loan varies with the needs of the different individuals, but it is at least sufficient to provide the necessities of life, sufficient to relieve the hard-pressed organized charities of caring for him and his. It will be enough to keep regular Harvester men out of bread lines.

"We believe that lending money to workmen is better than giving it. I have been told by many employee representatives in our works councils that our men are proud that we have not offered them charity. A loan is a business proposition. When it is accepted the recipient expects to pay it back. He feels that he is still standing on his own feet. He understands that the loan is considered an advance against future wages. He maintains his self-respect. Best of all, Harvester men feel that our plan is proof of our confidence in the future. They are out of work, possibly they are in want. Just then a foreman or a fellow worker comes to their homes to tell them that some day times will be better and that they will then have their jobs back. In the meantime they can rely on loans from us. These loans are paid by weekly cheque, exactly like wages. They are without interest. We urge every borrower to find himself a job elsewhere if he can, so that he will have less money to repay when he comes back to work. When he does get his own job back with us, or finds employment in some other shop and is again earning reasonable wages, he repays the money. In the meantime he is able to provide food and fuel and shelter for his family with money he can rightly call his own."

Dennison Manufacturing Company.—As early as 1908 this company has had special plans for meeting recurring slackness in their

business. In 1915 the practice was adopted of making reservations out of profits in good years, from which, during times of unemployment or partial employment, some part of the loss to wage earners could be lessened. The distribution of the reserve was regulated by a joint committee composed of two representatives from the management and two from the employees. "Since 1921," Mr. Dennison stated, "the fund has been drawn upon to make up the pay of our permanent force of wage earners whenever they had to be laid off for lack of work, those with dependants getting approximately 80 per cent of normal rates, and those without dependants approximately 60 per cent of normal. We could not guarantee such payments for all time because we had no sufficient records of experience to tell us what such a guarantee would involve, but payments were to continue as long as the fund lasted, and have continued, as a matter of fact, without any interruption to date.

"The effects of this scheme have been very striking. Undoubtedly it has afforded welcome relief to individuals and probably has held the purchasing power in our community up somewhat higher than it would otherwise have been; and we are assured that it has added a good deal to that feeling of security and confidence without which employees suffer in spirit and in their working abilities as well. But even more valuable have been its effects in stiffening and refreshing the determination of every one who is connected with the management, from salesmen and department heads to general manager, by careful planning and all possible foresight to make payments from the fund as little necessary as they can.

"Our unemployment fund did not originally plan to cover any payments to those who might be laid off permanently—for whom, for one reason or another, no permanent place could be found in our organization. It applied primarily to the trained staff. But gradually, as it was being used, logic forced us to consider some cushioning payment to those whom he had to lay off for keeps—a separation allowance, as it is now coming to be called. Our experience with this form of unemployment relief is short, but over the last 12 months we have been feeling our way and have paid considerable amounts for this purpose. Its influence will undoubtedly add to the good influences of the older scheme, and will especially tend to make us even more careful when planning expansions, temporary or permanent, that we do not fall into the error of unwise overexpansion, which is surely one strongly contributory cause of the alternating periods of prosperity and depression.

"The establishment of unemployment funds requires no new or complicated machinery or statistical records. A moderate amount to begin with may be set aside out of profits or surplus, like any other reserve. Some companies even to-day, although making an unsatisfactory operating showing for the year, have nevertheless reserve assets from which a start can be made—and a little may go a long way. In the Dennison company during the past 10 years the payments have not averaged one-half of 1 per cent of the total pay roll, and even over the worst 10 months of this year have not exceeded 2 per cent. Even small sums may relieve great needs, and such sums may be withdrawn from years of business activity at an individual cost hardly to be felt, and yet at a very real advantage to society as a whole.

"Again, I must emphasize that while the actual funds withheld from use during prosperous times, and put into circulation in slack times are of value in relieving distress, and of still more value in helping to keep our economic blood pressure from running too high and falling too low, they are of the greatest value of all in their psychological effects upon management. They offer very practical arguments against undue expansions at the peak of the cycle, and for the toughest kind of thinking as to what can be done to keep things moving in the cycle's trough.

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.—Mr. W. C. Teagle, president, described this company's methods as follows:—

"As the first step in the present crisis, we stipulated that managers should hire no new employees. We thought that by adjustments and transfers we might better provide work for those already in our service than to discharge in one quarter and hire in another. We ordered elimination of overtime, so as to spread the available work over the largest part of the personnel. Employees have been transferred from slack to busy departments and from one plant to another. To increase the amount of employment, it was suggested that managers begin work of dismantling, maintenance, and repair which had been postponed from busier times. As a general rule our employees have been working full time, but in two or three centres where there has not been work for the entire force employees cheerfully accepted part time in order that no member of the group should be thrown out of work.

"There have been some men laid off for inefficiency and others who have been discharged for cause; but in the few cases where it has been necessary to lay off men permanently

for lack of work, or for any other reason which was no fault of their own, such men have received a cash allowance, the amount depending both on their age and length of service, and this allowance has taken care of them during the time they were seeking work elsewhere. The company has sought to alleviate any distress that might occur through the reduction of working hours or number employed. For instance, in one plant the company has made a contribution to the employees' Association and this, together with money contributed by employees who are at work, will be used for relief work, including loans. Should it become evident that there is distress among other groups of employees, the company would undoubtedly make a similar offer to employees of any plants so affected."

Leeds and Northrup Company.—This company manufactures electrical measuring instruments and employs about 1,100 people. Mr. Morris Leeds, the president, stated that the company opened an unemployment fund in 1923 with a payment of \$5,000, and arranged to contribute to the fund 2 per cent of each pay roll until the total fund should equal twice the largest pay roll of any week in the previous 12 months. The total pay roll, including officers' salaries, is used as a base for these calculations, and is considerably larger than the pay roll of those entitled to benefit. Estimates made at that time indicated that these provisions would give a sufficient fund, when fully accumulated, to pay what we then thought suitable retiring allowances to as many as were likely to be laid off or have their working time reduced.

This fund is managed mainly by the Leeds and Northrup Co-operative Association, an organization of all the employees, which through its elected council, deals with all matters of employee interest. Some of them—such as athletics, a sick benefit organization, and various activities of a cultural and social nature—it handles entirely on its own responsibility; others such as cafeteria management, group life insurance and old age pension, good order of the plant, rules in regard to vacations with pay, on time bonus, etc., it handles in co-operation with management.

The Council of the Co-operative Association made the following rules (among others) for managing and disbursing the unemployment fund:—Control of the fund is vested in a committee of 5, 3 appointed by council and 2 by the company; Unemployment benefits are to be paid only to employees whose annual compensation is \$2,600 or less; Unemployment benefits are to be paid at the rate of 75 per cent of wages for those having depen-

dents and 50 per cent for those without dependents; Unemployment benefits are to be paid to those discharged, laid off for a time, or working less time than the company's 44-hour week. (Those who may be discharged for cause do not benefit from the fund, but have the right of appeal to a board composed entirely of employees appointed by council; Unemployment benefits are to run for a time which varies with the length of time the recipient has been with the company, and ranges from 3 weeks for those who have served 3 months up to 26 weeks for those who have served 5 years. In general, each year of service adds 5 weeks of compensation; Those who work on a reduced schedule are compensated for the time lost in the same proportion as those who lose full time; Benefits cease if the recipient gets another job, but may be reinstated if he loses or quits that job and has not yet received all payments due him.

Eastman Kodak Company.—This company despite a highly varied line of products and marked seasonal fluctuations in demand, has been able to level out peaks in production and avoid lay-offs. The technique thus developed, supplemented by other measures, has assisted the company in maintaining employment during the depression period.

The Kodak Company now has 25,000 employees, one half of these being at Rochester, N.Y. Mr W. G. Stuber, the president, stated that during the first part of 1930 there were more employees at Kodak Park Works than in 1929. "When the effects of the depression were felt in the summer of 1930 and it became necessary to curtail production, a number of departments were put on a 5-day week. In a few cases, a shorter week has been necessary. Lay offs have been kept at a minimum and during the year 1930 only 2½ per cent of the workers engaged in production have been laid off, only slightly more than during normal years. This compares with lay offs of 14 per cent in 1921.

"In the fall of 1929 an extensive construction program was inaugurated to increase the facilities of some of the departments at Kodak Park. When the depression came and it was realized that our business would be affected during 1930, the management decided nevertheless not to interrupt this construction program. The management felt justified in continuing this program, because it had confidence that the business would continue to grow after the depression was over and also because construction costs were low. As a result of this building program, employment was given to 600 workers, a large number of whom would

otherwise have been idle. As these buildings have been completed it has been necessary to lay off some of these construction workers who were engaged temporarily. The total lay-offs at Kodak Park, however, including construction workers, have been only 5 per cent.

"In our other Rochester plants, the products of which are affected more by business depressions, it has been necessary to curtail production to a greater extent. Every effort has been made to put workers in these plants on part time instead of laying them off. The departments affected were placed on a 5-day week and in some cases a greater shortening of the working hours has been necessary. During the past year we have done as much repair and maintenance work as possible and have thus kept men employed who might otherwise have been laid off. We have continued our advertising at the normal rate and have also used special efforts to stimulate sales.

"Due to the stabilization methods in use and the construction program, the average force employed in Rochester in 1930 was greater than in 1929, although many of the workers were on reduced hours during the latter part of the year. Some reduction in the force during the latter part of the year was also necessary. Although the employees at the end of 1930 were 8 per cent fewer than at the beginning of the year, the force was still as large as in the middle of 1929, just prior to the decline in business.

Proctor and Gamble Company.—This company's system of "guaranteed employment," as described by Col. W. C. Proctor, was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1930, page 1118.

United States Steel Corporation.—Despite a marked decline in operations, the United States Steel Corporation, with over 200,000 employees dependent upon it for their livelihood, has been able, by a vigorous policy of spreading work supplemented by a program of new construction, to provide employment to thousands who might otherwise be in distress.

Mr. Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the finance committee of the corporation, stated that on the approach of the depression in 1929, plans were promptly made and a really simple expedient employed—that if operations should be substantially lessened, the remaining work would be distributed equitably, as nearly as might be, among all the workers, giving to each a ratable portion of such work as was going; this program to be continued as well as could be done throughout such emergency.

"Attention is called to the fact that upward of 12,000 men have been given employment on construction work, in the advancement of which we have consistently carried out our construction program without change as outlined at President Hoover's conference in Washington, on November 21, 1929. The record of assistance rendered to employees and their families has been classified under three heads: direct relief given by the corporation; credits extended by the corporation; relief extended by good fellowship clubs and other employees' welfare organizations. For the period between October 1 and December 31, 1930, our reports show under these three headings that total expenditures for relief had amounted to \$210,782. Other ways in which relief is constantly being extended are through the regularly organized company hospitals, the company medical staffs and visiting nurse organizations, and groups of employees organized at some of the plants."

The Railways Systems.—The railroads are among the largest employers of labour and at the same time are acutely sensitive to the changing conditions of business. Railroad managements have been increasingly active in attempting to stabilize the employment of the various groups of workers engaged in operations and maintenance. The Illinois Central System not only exemplifies this movement but has had the opportunity in its own territory, which reaches from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, to test its policies in the face of varying economic conditions.

When the President of the United States, seeing the situation which was developing, undertook more than a year ago to organize the business forces of the country to withstand the shock of a recession, the railroads were among the first to be called into conference. They pledged themselves to do their utmost to maintain employment and wages. In carrying out that program they spent more money for additions and betterments to their properties in 1930 than had been spent in any other year since 1926, despite the fact that their net earnings for 1930 were lower than they had been in any other year since 1921.

Various other methods of stabilizing employment have been worked out by the railroads during the last year. Railway workers, especially those engaged in train operations, have willingly co-operated in accepting shorter hours in order to make the railway pay rolls cover a larger number of people. Some railroads in the closing months of the year succeeding in carrying on their maintenance work with normal or only slightly reduced forces.

EFFECTS OF FARM MECHANIZATION ON LABOUR

THE recent and sudden development of mechanized agriculture and its effects on labour, are described in an article appearing in the March issue of the *International Labour Review* (Geneva), by L. E. Matthaëi, chief of the Agricultural Service, International Labour Office. The mechanical equipment of agriculture, it is stated, remained incomplete for many years until the advent of the gasoline engine. "The period 1860 to 1920 will be known as the period when the three methods of human hand labour, animal draught power, and mechanical appliances were found in simultaneous use over a large portion of the earth's surface, only empirically systematized as far as the genius of each farmer permitted."

It is shown that with the development of the gasoline engine "the principle of automation can now be applied to every one of those perfected tools on which so much inventive labour has been spent in the past; not only can every form of agricultural machine now be put into motion cheaply and easily, but such machines can also move themselves over the ground at a regular rate, without any call on animal power, and, as a rule, carrying their human directors and saving human fatigue, even that of walking."

Of all the new mechanical devices the "combine" which combines the cutting and threshing processes in one machine has made the most spectacular progress. This is strikingly shown by the following figures, which indicate the total number of combines in use in western Canada from 1922 to 1929:—1922—2 combines; 1923—2 combines; 1924—5 combines; 1925—18 combines; 1926—199 combines; 1927—791 combines; 1928—4,341 combines; 1929—7,255 combines. According to the Canada Year Book, the number of "harvesters and reaper threshers" exported rose from 6,617 in 1925 to 17,285 in 1927, to sink again, however, to 11,510 in 1929; in the last year 2,472 machines are first definitely classified as combines ("reaper-threshers").

The effects of the combine on labour may be judged from the fact that while the financial cost of harvesting is about halved by the use of the combine, this pronounced economy is wholly effected by the resulting saving in labour. According to the writer, "the detailed figures for total costs show that the combine costs the farmer about four times as much in initial capital investment, about twice as much in depreciation, about three times as much in repairs, and about a quarter as much in fuel, oil, etc.: traction costs are uneven,

with an uncertain advantage to one machine or the other. The pronounced economy of the combine is therefore wholly effected by a saving in labour; more especially does the complete elimination of a separate labour gang for threshing bring down the figures."

Again, it is pointed that "unlike the earlier machines, the combine has been invented at a period when increased expansion of cultivation areas is not required because increased markets simply do not exist; in operating over already cultivated areas its remarkable labour-saving properties can thus apparently end in only one thing—a decrease in the amount of human labour to be used. It is, of course, dramatic to realize that an acre of wheat can now be harvested in one-fortieth to one-sixtieth of the time used a hundred years ago, but the world has to a large extent already adjusted itself to this improvement; it has not yet faced, and not yet adjusted its labour supply to, the shrinkage in the demand for human labour entailed by being able to harvest in one-fifth to one-sixth of the time required only ten years ago."

Moreover, the movement is only in its early stages: "Even in Canada, out of about 23 million acres of wheat on the prairies only about 3.5 millions are as yet being harvested by combine. Even assuming that not all lands in Canada will be suitable to this machine its future extension (and therefore the effects upon labour) are clearly going to be 'assured.'"

The writer anticipates that the economic consequences of mechanization will be a lowered value of land, transfer of certain crop cultivations to other regions, larger farms, and some withdrawal from the proprietor class into the managerial. "Whatever they may be, practically all observers agree as to the inevitable immediate effects of a great deal of mechanization on the labour situation. It certainly does seem inevitable that there must be, in the first place, a shrinkage in the volume of agricultural labour. The general trend towards greater individual efficiency of workers in farming is too well supported to be ignored, even if particular sets of figures may not be perfectly accurate; this greater efficiency, if again intensified by more and more mechanization and allied with stationary consumption, is bound to bring a general shrinkage in the labour force usable on farms."

Two other possible results are discussed by the writer; first, the partial disappearance of the seasonal "peak" in farm work. "In Canada and the United States and also in Argen-

tina, though less definitely, the method has always been to withdraw from the cities, for harvesting purposes, an enormous fringe of casual labour and to let that surplus disperse itself as best it might when once the harvest was over; a portion in Canada, was absorbed into the winter lumbering industry, but, as a rule, such labour drifted slowly back to the cities. But in 1928 the largest wheat crop ever produced in Western Canada was harvested by 16,500 fewer men, it is estimated, than would have been necessary if some 4,000 combines had not been in operation; in 1929, with 7,500 combines operating, the (rather poor) Western Canadian wheat crop was being harvested without the dispatch of a single harvest excursion from Eastern Canada; 'it is generally considered that the day of the harvest excursion is ended.' Similar announcements are pouring in from the United States."

The second additional result of mechanization anticipated by the writer is the "leveling up," or "urbanization" of rural labour. "It does not require very prolonged thought to realize how important in the lives of the farm workers intimate and continuous contact with the machine world might become. Some go so far as to prophesy the total disappearance of both the peasant and the old type of unskilled farm worker—if indeed he ever has been unskilled."

Discussing the problem raised for the worker by mechanization the writer says: "It is unfortunate, perhaps, that the first stages of renewed progress in the mechanization of agriculture should have coincided with a great phase of world unemployment, unfortunate in two ways, not only in that the displaced agricultural workers will not easily be absorbed into urban industries, but also in that the consuming capacity of populations is, from the purchasing point of view, at a low ebb. As for absorption into other industries, the following is true, in spite of the prevailing unemployment. In the first place, some new employment will be available in the manufacture of the very machines which will have to be placed on the market for agricultural purposes. This will be especially the case in those countries which are already accustomed to manufacture such machinery. Thus a Canadian source attributes shrinkage in rural population partly to a transfer of occupations to cities, and the same point was made by the Canadian representative at the Fourth Session of the Mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee. In the second place, a minor alleviation will be found in that increasing commercial competition on food markets has given a marked impulse to the grading, sorting, packing and labelling of food

products, and, of course, to advertising; the manual processes connected with these tendencies will absorb some workers; so will perfected processes for preserving food. But neither this, nor the manufacture of agricultural machines, can compensate fully for the release of human effort implied in the mechanization of agriculture; indeed, it would be a tragedy for the human race if they could. The facts must be faced: mechanization in farming (if it continues on any very considerable scale) means, to the sociologist, advance by release of human effort; to the persons immediately concerned, unemployment. . . . "The frank acceptance of the coming changes on the part of agricultural workers' organizations is a feature in the situation. Already unemployment is a menace in certain cereal districts. Indeed, it is the purpose of the present article to draw attention to just that menace."

As against the menace of unemployment, mechanization offers two permanent benefits to the workers who remain employed, namely, the saving of fatigue, and shorter working time; but the problem of unemployment remains to be solved, and the writer concludes: "machinery has shortened human effort in agriculture; it remains to translate this knowledge into the required social arrangements."

An analysis of the employment experience of 1,240 plants in six major manufacturing industries in the United States from October, 1929, to October, 1930, published in the March issue of the *Monthly Labour Review*, shows that individual plants have been affected very differently during this period of diminishing employment. Although there was a decrease of 22.2 per cent in total employment in these plants during the year covered, an actual increase in employment occurred in 228 plants and there was no change in the numbers employed in 42 plants. Plans for moderating the effects of adverse employment conditions have been adopted, in the absence of unemployment-insurance legislation in this country, in a number of instances either through collective agreements between employers and the unions or by individual firms. The collective agreements provide generally for guaranteed employment for a specified period in the year, and the unemployment funds are maintained either by the employers or by joint contributions by employers and employees. The plans of individual firms are in most cases a part of a definite stabilization policy by which the employer endeavours to forestall or minimize unemployment. Several trade unions pay out-of-work benefits to their members.

CHANGES IN RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES

THE *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, of Great Britain, February, 1931, published a new estimate of the numbers of workers actually employed in insured trades, recent changes in the conditions of unemployment insurance having resulted in making the recent figures not strictly comparable with those of former years. The new figures for unemployment omit those workers who are absent from their occupations through sickness, trade dispute, or other causes, and include only those affected by changes in the volume of available employment.

Over half the number of insured persons in employment in 1923 and 1930, the two years selected for comparison, belonged to the ten

largest industrial groups. Important changes as between 1923 and 1930 may be noticed in the relative importance of certain industries in regard to the number employed therein. As the *Economist* points out, "the most significant changes are the decline in the part played by coal mining, the immense absolute and relative expansion in the distributive trades, and the departure of the wool textile industries from the list (of ten principal groups) in favour of the motor industry." The ten largest groups and the numbers and percentages of total insured work-people in employment that is represented by each group, are shown as follows for June, 1923, and June, 1930.

June, 1923			June, 1930		
Industry	Number employed (1)	Percentage of employed in all industries	Industry	Number employed (2)	Percentage of employed in all industries
Coal mining.....	1,211,559	11.9	Distributive trades.....	1,622,112	15.5
Distributive trades.....	1,180,548	11.6	Coal mining.....	813,711	7.8
Building.....	626,440	6.1	Building.....	726,268	6.9
General engineering.....	525,737	5.2	General engineering.....	499,399	4.8
Cotton.....	445,422	4.4	Cotton.....	329,853	3.1
Wool and worsted.....	250,755	2.5	Hotel, etc.....	311,257	3.0
Hotel, boarding house, etc.....	233,437	2.3	Local government.....	279,107	2.7
Local government.....	227,503	2.2	Printing, etc.....	256,368	2.4
Commerce, banking, etc.....	216,735	2.1	Commerce, etc.....	224,790	2.1
Printing, etc.....	215,010	2.1	Motors, cycles and aircraft.....	214,696	2.0
Total of above.....	5,133,206	50.4	Total of above.....	5,277,561	50.3

(1) Insured persons aged 16 and over.

(2) Insured persons aged 16-64 inclusive.

The changes shown in the table in the distribution of employment as between the various industrial groups have resulted in a marked shifting of British industry towards the south. The *Economist* comments on the Department's new figures as follows:—"It is becoming increasingly evident from these annual analyses that this country's habit of regarding itself as mainly a producer of coal,

textiles, and iron and steel, with its industry concentrated around the coal fields of the North, the Midlands and South Wales, is gradually becoming an anachronism. The part played in our manufacture by newer industries, and the increasing proportion of labour in occupations other than manufacture, are circumstances of which sight must not be lost in the framing of economic policy."

Unemployment Insurance to be Studied in United States

The Washington correspondent of the *Wall Street Journal* stated in a recent issue that "it is not impossible the next Congress will enact legislation on unemployment insurance. If that does not happen, it is almost certain that both party platforms in 1932 will promise some action." The basis for this prediction is an investigation shortly to be begun

by a special committee of the Senate under Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, who has specialized on legislation dealing with unemployment ever since he came to Congress. The committee is authorized to study job insurance plans by private employers in the United States and other countries, how they are instituted and operated, costs and results achieved and responsibility of state and federal governments and private employers to the systems.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Members of Plumbing Combine Convicted under Combines Investigation Act

MR. Justice Wright, at the assizes of the Supreme Court of Ontario at Sandwich, delivered judgment on March 23 in the case of *Rex v. Singer et al*, against members of the Amalgamated Builders' Council and related organizations, an alleged combine in the plumbing and heating industry; finding Louis M. Singer, K.C., of Toronto, and Charles E. Paddon and Herbert Ward, Windsor plumbing contractors, to be guilty of being parties to an illegal combine under all seven charges laid against them by the Crown. Three others accused in this case, all residents of Toronto, were found not guilty of the same charges. The judgment imposed fines of \$8,000 on Louis M. Singer, with an alternative of eight months' imprisonment, and fines of \$800 on each of the remaining two parties convicted, with alternatives of two months' imprisonment. The convictions were appealed. The hearing of this case by Mr. Justice Wright occupied five days, from March 3 to March 7. The defendants elected to be tried without a jury.

On March 23 the trial of the remaining eleven Windsor members of the Amalgamated Builders' Council, charged with similar offences, was commenced at the continuation of the Sandwich assizes under Mr. Justice Sedgewick, in the case of *Rex v. White et al*. The defendants elected trial by jury. The trial lasted eight days, concluding on April 1 when all eleven accused were convicted by the jury under all seven charges laid against each. Mr. Justice Sedgewick was to impose sentences in this case later in the month of April.

The prosecutions in these cases followed an investigation conducted under the Combines Investigation Act in 1929 into the Amalgamated Builders' Council, the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild and related organizations, an alleged combine of plumbing and heating contractors and others, in the province of Ontario. Preliminary hearings on charges under the Combines Investigation Act and under section 498 of the Criminal Code were commenced early in 1930 before Magistrate Brodie at Windsor and Magistrate Scandrett at London, Ontario. A further charge under section 444 of the Criminal Code, dealing with conspiracy to affect prices or defraud the public, was laid against those charged at London. The prosecutions were conducted by A. G. Slaght, K.C., and J. C. McRuer, K.C., counsel appointed by the Dominion Government. Certain parties to

the combine in London and Windsor pleaded guilty in May and June, 1930, and fines totalling \$26,500 were imposed.

Pending the decision of the Privy Council confirming the constitutional validity of the Combines Investigation Act and of section 498 of the Criminal Code,* completion of the preliminary hearings was postponed until February, 1931, when the accused were committed for trial. The prosecutions were then taken over by the Ontario Government and were conducted at Sandwich by D. L. McCarthy, K.C., A. G. Slaght, K.C., and J. C. McRuer, K.C. Each of the accused was charged with seven counts, four of which were laid under the Combines Investigation Act and three under the Criminal Code, section 498. The charges related to combining with the result of lessening competition, enhancing prices, fixing common or resale prices, limiting facilities for supplying and dealing, and otherwise restraining or injuring trade in relation to plumbers', steam-fitters', sheet metal workers' and other builders' supplies or services. On March 2 the Grand Jury returned a true bill against all persons charged at Sandwich excepting three sheet metal contractors. The trial in *Rex v. Singer* against the principal persons associated with the combine was then commenced before Mr. Justice Wright under a separate indictment. James H. Clark, L. M. Singer, K. C., and W. F. O'Connor acted as counsel for the defendants.

The judgment of Mr. Justice Wright in this case, delivered March 23, reads in part as follows:

"As this was stated to be the first prosecution under The Combines Investigation Act in this Province, it is eminently proper that the whole question should be fully considered, and with that object in view I postponed delivery of judgment until I had an opportunity to review and analyze the evidence, and consult the various authorities to which I was referred by counsel.

"The Act in question was recently declared by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to be *intra vires* of the Dominion Parliament in a judgment delivered on January 29th of the present year. The judgment of the Privy Council which was delivered by Lord Atkin, traces the origin and history of the legislation so fully that I do not think it necessary to discuss origin or history of the legislation in this judgment. The judgment referred to declared *inter alia* that the Act in question was one relating to Criminal Law."

*The text of this judgment was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1931, page 378.

"The logical and convenient method or procedure to be followed is first to determine whether there was a combine within the prohibitions of the Act, and in the next place to determine if the part taken by the accused in such combine renders them liable under the provisions of Sec. 32 of the Statute.

"At this stage it is desirable to sketch the history of the various organizations leading up to the offences charged in the indictment, in order that a proper conception of the situation may be obtained.

"Prior to March, 1927, there was in existence in Ontario an association known as the Ontario Society of Domestic Sanitary and Heating Engineers. This association had been somewhat dormant for years, but at a convention held in Guelph in March, 1927, it was resolved to revive the association with a view to extend its usefulness. At that convention the accused Belyea and Weinraub were elected as directors, together with one Baker. The latter is said by the witness Frankland to have outlined a new organization and plans were then laid to hold a meeting at a subsequent date, in order to get all the allied trades into one organization. It was also suggested that a Commissioner with plenary power should be appointed as head of the organization."

"As a result of this campaign a largely attended convention was held at Hamilton on June 11th, 1927, at which applications for membership were received from a large number of persons, firms or corporations, and it was then decided to proceed to form a new association and to have a Commissioner appointed to guide and govern its affairs.

"Letters of incorporation of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild were granted on June 30th, 1927. Prior to the granting of this charter, the sum of \$7,500 was paid to Singer as his charges for his services in connection with the organization and incorporation of the Guild.

"The purposes and objects of the Guild as set forth in the letters of incorporation did not disclose the real purposes or objects as shown by the future operations of the Guild. Two of the accused, namely Belyea and Weinraub, were among the incorporators of this Guild. The membership in the Guild included manufacturers and wholesalers of plumbing supplies, but shortly after the incorporation these parties became restless owing, it was stated at the trial, to a legal opinion received by them to the effect that it was illegal for them to be in the same organization as the master plumbers, when the purpose of the organization was to enhance the price of material or to fix a common price or in any way to act against public interest."

"Singer conceived the idea of another organization, and on April 13th, 1928, it was arranged that a new organization to be known as the Amalgamated Builders' Council should be registered under the Trade Unions Act, and the same was duly registered on the 8th day of June, 1928, with the Deputy Registrar General of Canada, as required by the Trade Unions Act. Of this organization, the accused Belyea was appointed President, and Weinraub as Secretary. The President, on the 9th July, 1928, appointed Singer as Commissioner under rule 3 of the By-laws of the new organization."

"Certain master plumbers residing in Windsor and the adjoining border cities made application for a charter for a local section of

the Amalgamated Builders' Council and on September 25th, 1928, a charter was granted to the branch at Windsor to be designated as Local Section No. 112. Of this Local Section, Paddon and Ward were members, and Ward was duly elected secretary. Throughout its entire existence, Ward and Paddon were most active in the interests of the Local Section—indeed they appear to have been the most active of all the members.

"This organization continued to function until the 31st day of December, 1929, when after an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act, the certificate of registration of the Amalgamated Builders' Council was cancelled by the Secretary of State and Registrar General of Canada.

"This is, in short, the history of the various organizations. The evidence disclosed that they were the creation of Singer, and that his was the guiding hand throughout the entire operation of the different organizations. Under the terms of the by-law which will be referred to, he was vested with wide powers, and the evidence disclosed that he exercised them to the limit."

"Had it (the A. B. C.) confined its operations to those authorized by that Act (the Trade Unions Act), no objection could well be taken, but from its operations it is clearly evident that the purpose of those responsible for its creation and operation was to avail themselves of any immunity provided by this Act, and, if possible, evade the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act, and the Criminal Code."

"From the foregoing it is manifest that these three organizations (Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, Dominion Chamber of Credits, Limited, and Amalgamated Builders' Council) were formed and operated for the express purpose of controlling the plumbing and heating industry in its various branches, including manufacturing and jobbing, and to further that end absolute control and direction of these organizations were vested in one individual, styled "Commissioner", which in itself was a vicious and indefensible system.

"The inquiry will now be directed to the various acts and matters alleged by the Crown to constitute a contravention or violation of the Statutes referred to in the indictment.

"In the first instance there is the act of bringing into one organization the manufacturers, jobbers and master plumbers so as to create or control a monopoly of the sale of plumbers' supplies and the plumbing industry generally. This was in the first instance effected by the organization of the Canadian Heating and Plumbing Guild and the other two organizations were merely to further that object.

"That there was a fixing of a common price was shown by the action of the members of the Guild in Windsor, at their meeting on September 12, 1927, when the following resolutions were carried:

"Whereas it is unanimous and for the best interest of all concerned that we figure on all jobs up to \$5,000, an overhead of 15 per cent and a profit of 10 per cent on the cost of all material and labour. Carried and signed by every member present.

"That the secretary inform all members of the guild that we have arrived at the 15 and 10 method of figuring.

"That it is the best interest of all members of this guild to charge at the rate of \$1.75 per hour for plumbers working on job."

"The accused Paddon was chairman at this meeting.

"At the meeting of the Windsor Guild held on January 5th, 1928, a committee was appointed to report as to prices and their report was adopted. . . . The material parts of it may be summarized thus:

(1) That labour on repair work be charged at \$1.75 per hour for plumbers or steam-fitters and \$1.00 per hour for helpers.

(2) That all contract work 20 per cent, plus 2 per cent be added to the cost.

"It also recommended certain fixed prices for labour. The item of two per cent mentioned in this report was, as appears from the evidence, collected for the purpose of the Guild. Thus the public was forced to pay tribute to the Guild.

"At the meeting of May 10th, 1928, a new committee was appointed to work out a new schedule and the new schedule was adopted. On May 31st the schedule of prices recommended in the report of the heating committee was adopted. The minutes of the meeting of July 5th, 1928, also show that the schedule of prices recommended by the heating committee was adopted.

"The evidence established that at one stage of the operations of this organization schedules were adopted by the members whereby 30 per cent was to be added to the cost of the materials for labour and to the total cost of labour and materials a further addition of 30 per cent was to be added as profit. It was strenuously argued by counsel for the accused that the foregoing resolution and the methods adopted in pursuance thereof was not the fixing of a common price. In my view it was substantially the fixing of a common price as the method of computing price was standardized and the cost of labour was fixed.

"Another branch of the case concerns or includes the operations of these organizations as creating a monopoly or limiting competition in the plumbing and heating industry at Windsor. At a meeting of Local Sec. 112, held on October 4, 1928, at Windsor, a resolution was adopted in the following terms:

"Resolved that the members of this Local ought not to purchase and after communication of this resolution will not purchase from any supplier who directly or indirectly sells plumbing, heating or radiation fixtures, goods, materials or systems in or about or for installation or use in or about the Border Cities to persons, firms or corporations other than members of this Local."

"The minutes show that the Secretary-Treasurer was directed to communicate the foregoing resolution to such suppliers as customarily sell within the territory of the local, and this was done accordingly. This resolution was either drafted by Singer or submitted to him for approval, as appears from his letter to Paddon of October 3rd, 1928.

"The evidence established that this resolution was acted upon in many instances and non-members of the Amalgamated Builders' Council at Windsor found great difficulty in procuring supplies and were greatly embarrassed in their business operations. From time to time manufacturers and wholesalers of plumbing and heating supplies were furnished with lists of members of the local Section 112 of the Amalgamated Builders' Council and there was a

tacit, if not an express agreement, that the dealers would refuse to sell to non-members and this was actually done in many instances.

"Local Section 112 of the A. B. C. under the advice and with the approval of Singer made a written agreement (drawn by Singer) with Local Union 552 of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada, dated September 26th, 1928, whereby the former agreed to employ only members of the latter union and the latter on its part agreed that its members would not work for any non-members of the former. The evidence established that both parties to this agreement carried out its provisions.

"In order to finance these organizations, a levy was made upon the members varying at times according to the volume of business done by the members. If default was made by a member in payment of his assessment, he was liable to expulsion by the Commissioner Singer, and this power was exercised in several instances. The resulting effect was that the expelled member was precluded from obtaining labour or supplies wherewith to carry on his operations.

"These various activities built up an autocratic and despotic organization of the plumbing and heating industry in Windsor, and the problem now presented for solution is as to whether or not the provisions of The Combines Investigation Act have been violated by the individuals now on trial.

"Section 32 of the Combines Investigation Act, R. S. C. 1927, chapter 26, declares it to be an indictable offence on the part of anyone who is a party or privy to or knowingly assists in the formation or operation of a combine within the meaning of the Act. There is no express definition of what constitutes a combine, found in the Act itself although section 2 defines the class of combines which is prohibited. Applying the rule of construction that words in the Statute are to receive their ordinary meaning unless a contrary intention is indicated by the context, I interpret the word "combine" as used in subsec. 1 of sec. 2 to mean a combination or agreement. A more extended definition or meaning is given in Corpus Juris, Vol. II, p. 1230, where a combine is stated to be 'a combination, contract, understanding or agreement expressed or implied between two or more persons, corporations or firms and associations of persons.' I have no hesitation in holding that the evidence in this case established that there was a combine falling within these definitions.

"The next step is to determine if this combine has operated or is likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public, whether consumers, producers or others. The deductions I have already drawn from the evidence clearly establish that the combine in this case falls within the class indicated in this sub-section.

"However, the Statute requires other conditions to bring a combine within the Act. To come within the Statute, the combine must also be a merger, trust, or monopoly so-called or (a) result from any actual or tacit contract, agreement, arrangement or combination which has or is designed to have the effect of any of the results set forth in clauses i, ii, iii, iv, v, or vi of sec. 2, sub-sec. 1 (c).

"The indictment does not charge that the combine under review was a merger, trust or monopoly, and while the evidence appears to establish that there was a virtual monopoly

created by the workings of this combine, it is not necessary for me to decide this point.

"The indictment does, however, allege that the combine resulted from an actual or tacit contract, agreement, arrangement or combination which has or is designed to have the effects set forth in clauses i, iii, iv and v of sec. 2, sub-sec. 1 (c). The evidence, in my view, as already indicated, clearly establishes that there was an actual or tacit agreement, arrangement or combination, but it is still open for decision as to the actual or designed effect of such combine.

"In my opinion the evidence establishes, and I so find, that the combine did have or was designed to have the following effects:

- (a) Limiting facilities for supplying or dealing in plumbing and heating supplies within the purview of sub-sec. 1 (c) (i).
- (b) Fixing a common price within the meaning of sub-sec. 1 (c) (iii).
- (c) Enhancing the price or cost of articles within the meaning of sub-sec. 1 (c) (iv).
- (d) Preventing or lessening competition or substantially controlling within the City of Windsor and adjoining district the purchase, sale or supply of plumbing and heating materials.

"Summarizing these findings, the result is that I hold the combine disclosed in the evidence falls within the class of combines prohibited by sec. 2 of this Act."

"Stress was also laid by counsel for the accused on the provisions of Sec. 4 of the Combines Investigation Act, and sections 2, 4 and 29 of the Trade Unions Act, R. S. C. 1927, chapter 202.

"Dealing first with section 4 of the Combines Investigation Act, it clearly applies to combinations of workmen or employees only and the accused are certainly not in that class.

"The sections of the Trade Unions Act present greater difficulty. Section 2 defines a trade union. Section 4 relates to civil actions only. Section 29 declares a member of a trade union shall not be liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise merely because the purposes of the trade union are in restraint of trade. In the present instance it is not the purpose of the so-called trade union (Amalgamated Builders' Council), which is called in question; but the operations of its individual members which greatly exceed the legitimate purposes and objects of a trade union. It would be a travesty on justice if acts and transactions such as those disclosed in the evidence in this case could be justified or excused merely because the offenders were members of a trade union.

"Thus far I have dealt with the evidence mainly from the viewpoint of the Combines Investigation Act, but the indictment in counts 5, 6 and 7 contains charges under the provisions of sec. 498 sub-sec. 1 (a), 1 (b) and 1 (d) of the Criminal Code. The evidence applies to these charges as well as to those already reviewed, and the findings of fact will also apply to these counts.

"The evidence establishes a conspiracy to unduly limit the facilities for supplying and dealing in plumbing and heating supplies. I need only refer to the evidence as to the arrangement restricting the sale or supply of materials to members of the organization in question, which clearly establishes an offence under this section.

"The evidence also establishes a conspiracy to unduly prevent or lessen competition in the sale or supply of plumbing and heating materials within the meaning of sub-sec. (d) of sec. 498.

"I find upon the evidence that there was a conspiracy to restrain or injure trade or commerce as defined in sub-sec. (b).

"Section 498 contains a saving clause in sub-sec. 2 similar in its terms to sec. 4 of the Combines Investigation Act, and as I have already stated my views on the scope and meaning of this provision, it is unnecessary to repeat them here. It is strenuously argued that the provisions of sec. 497 apply to the situation in this case. It was contended by counsel for the Crown and I think properly that the provisions of sec. 497 relate only to offences charged under sub-sec. (b) of sec. 498. It will be noted also that sec. 497 of the Criminal Code is in practically the same language as sec. 29 of the Trade Unions Act, which has already been considered. It is quite evident that it was never intended by Parliament that sec. 497 should operate as a complete defence to all the offences created by sec. 498 of the Code. As already stated it is not the purposes of the trade union that are attacked in these proceedings, but the acts and operations of some of the members which are entirely outside the ambit of a trade union, and in this view section 497 cannot avail as a defence.

"The situation here resembles in many respects that dealt with by the present Chief Justice of Ontario in *Rex. v. McMichael*, 18 C. C. C. 185, where there was an agreement in writing similar in its provisions and objects to that disclosed in the present case between the master plumbers and the supply houses, and it was held that such an agreement amounted to a conspiracy within the provisions of the Criminal Code.

"The decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in *Stinson-Reeb Builders Supply Co. v. Rex*, (1929) S. C. R. 276, establishes that the proper test to be applied in a prosecution under section 498 of the Criminal Code is the injury to the public notwithstanding any advantage to the members of the combine. Some of the other authorities which are relevant to the issue here are:

Rex v. Elliott, 9 O. L. R. 648;¹

Weidman v. Schragge, 46 S. C. R. 1;

Attorney General of Ontario v. Canadian Wholesale Grocers, 53 O. L. R. 627;

Rex v. Master Plumbers, 14 O. L. R. 295.

"Having arrived at the conclusion that offences were committed against both the Combines Investigation Act and the Criminal Code, it now becomes necessary to decide as to the complicity or participation of the accused in the offences established.

"I shall deal first with the case of the accused Singer. I have already, in discussing the evidence, pointed out that he was the originator of the three organizations referred to; that he was the Commissioner of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, The Dominion Chamber of Credits and the Amalgamated Builders' Council; that he directed the operation of all three organizations, not as an ordinary member but as a paid Commissioner receiving from these organizations during their existence the sum of approximately \$40,000 by way of salary in addition to his expenses. He

¹See particularly the judgment of Osler, J. A. at page 661 as to the meaning of 'unduly'.

had the veto power over all the by-laws and proceedings of these organizations; he drafted the agreements and resolutions for the Windsor Local 112 of the Amalgamated Builders' Council; he frequently addressed meetings not only of the Associations in general conference assembled, but also the meetings held at Windsor and was in close touch with the workings of the organizations and the actions of the members. There can be no doubt that he was a party and privy to and knowingly assisted in the formation and operation of all the combines which I have already found to have existed. In view of this he should be found guilty of all the offences charged in the indictment. The methods adopted by him showed a studied and deliberate effort to effect an unlawful result under the pretence of keeping within the letter of the law."

"As to Paddon and Ward, there can be no doubt, and I so find, that these two men played an active part in all the transactions that took place in Windsor. Paddon was particularly active in that respect as his correspondence with Singer and other parties discloses. Ward at times acted as Secretary to the Windsor group and had a full knowledge of everything that was going on, and actively participated in the workings of the combines. I find upon the evidence that these two men were parties to the combines, and were also parties to the conspiracies which were entered into. However, Paddon and Ward are laymen and acted generally under the advice and direction of Singer and while they are no less guilty on that account, yet in awarding punishment I propose to take cognizance of these circumstances.

"I find the accused Singer guilty upon the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th counts of the indictment and for such offences I impose a fine of \$4,000, and I direct that in default of payment of such fine he be imprisoned for the period of four months. I also find the accused Singer guilty upon the 5th, 6th and 7th counts of the indictment and in respect thereof I impose a fine of \$4,000 and in default of payment thereof I direct that he be imprisoned for the period of four months.

"I find the accused Paddon and Ward guilty on all the counts of the indictment. For the offences set forth in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th counts, I impose a fine of \$400 on the accused Paddon and a further fine of \$400 in respect of the offences set forth in the 5th, 6th and 7th counts, and in default of payment I direct that he be imprisoned for a term of two months. I impose on the accused Ward a fine of \$400 for the offences set forth in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th counts of the indictment and a further fine of \$400 in respect of the offences set forth in the 5th, 6th and 7th counts, and in default of payment I direct that he be imprisoned for the term of two months.

"I find the accused O'Connor, Belyea and Weinraub not guilty on all counts of the indictment."

The offences set forth in the seven counts of the indictment, under all of which three of the accused were convicted, were stated in the judgment as follows:—

"1. That they were parties or privies to or knowingly assisted in the formation or operation of a combine as defined in sec. 2, sub-sec. 1 (c) (v) of The Combines Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1927, cap. 26.

"2. That they were parties or privies to or knowingly assisted in the formation or operation of a combine as defined in sec. 2, sub-sec. 1 (c) (iv) of The Combines Investigation Act.

"3. That they were parties or privies to or knowingly assisted in the formation or operation of a combine as defined in sec. 2, sub-sec. 1 (c) (iii) of The Combines Investigation Act.

"4. That they were parties or privies to or knowingly assisted in the formation or operation of a combine as defined in sec. 2, sub-sec. 1 (c) (i) of The Combines Investigation Act.

"5. That they did unlawfully conspire, combine, agree or arrange together and with one another, and with certain persons named in the indictment to unduly prevent or lessen competition in the purchase, barter, sale or supply of articles or commodities which may be the subject of trade or commerce, to wit, plumbers' supplies, etc., contrary to the provisions of the Criminal Code, sec. 498, sub-sec. 1 (d).

"6. That they did unlawfully conspire, combine, agree or arrange together and with one another, and with certain other persons named in the indictment to restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation to articles or commodities which may be the subject of trade or commerce, to wit, plumbers' supplies, etc., contrary to the provisions of the Criminal Code, sec. 493, sub-sec. 1 (b).

"7. That they did unlawfully conspire, combine, agree or arrange together or with one another and with certain persons named in the indictment to unduly limit the facilities for supplying or dealing in plumbers' supplies, etc., contrary to the provisions of the Criminal Code, sec. 498, sub-sec. 1 (a)."

A study of hours and earnings in the men's clothing industry made by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics in 1930 covered 212 representative establishments and 33,404 employees. Since 1928, when the Bureau's last previous study was made, average full-time hours per week have increased from 44·0 to 44·3; average earnings per hour have fallen from 73·1 to 70·1 cents; and average full-time earnings have decreased from \$32.16 to \$31.05.

RAILWAY WORKERS EXERCISING SENIORITY MAY CROSS INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY

AN Order in Council (P.C. 1413) was passed on August 7, 1929, (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1929, page 844), prohibiting the entry into Canada of "contract labour"—"Provided that the Minister of Immigration and Colonization may admit any contract labour if satisfied that his labour or service is required in Canada; and provided further that the provisions of this Order in Council shall not apply to the inclusion of farmers, farm labourers and houseworkers." Several rulings have been since made by the Department of Immigration modifying the Order so as to except from this provision railway employees desirous of crossing the boundary line between Canada and the United States for the purpose of exercising their seniority rights, as follows:—

In October, 1929, an order was passed exempting locomotive engineers, firemen and railway trainmen.

In September, 1930, railway telegraphers were exempted.

In February, 1931, train-despatchers, station agents and lever men were exempted.

Finally, in March, 1931, maintenance-of-way employees were exempted.

All the above-mentioned classes are thus excluded from the definition of alien contract labour, and are therefore permitted to enter Canada in the exercise of their seniority in an International Division or District.

These modifications are in harmony with the attitude of the United States Department of Labour in waiving the provisions of its contract labour regulation in so far as concerns railway workers resident in Canada exercising their seniority rights in the United States.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN SASKATCHEWAN IN 1931

A CONSIDERABLE amount of legislation of labour interest was enacted during the Session of the Saskatchewan Legislature which opened on January 8 and closed on March 11, 1931. An Act was passed providing for a weekly half-holiday for shop employees in certain cities, and amendments were made to the laws relating to workmen's compensations, masters and servants, minimum wages, mothers' pensions, licensing of chauffeurs and old age pensions.

Closing of Shops on Holidays

The Weekly Half-Holiday Act applies to cities having a population of 7,000 or over and provides for the closing of shops at 12 o'clock noon each Wednesday from April 1 to August 31. A list of trades or businesses exempt from the provisions of the Act is given in the Schedule and may be added to by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but city councils are authorized to pass by-laws declaring such trades or businesses subject to the provisions of the Act. Penalties are provided for breaches of the law.

Clauses added to The City Act, The Town Act and The Village Act and effective May 1, 1931, empower councils to pass by-laws requiring any class or classes of shops to be closed on holidays. These clauses do not apply, however, to cities which are within the scope of the Weekly Half-Holiday Act.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act was amended to include in the definition of "workman" certain employees excluded from Part 1 of the Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act, including numerous classes of railway workers. Persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour whose remuneration exceeds \$3,000 per annum are excluded from the definition "workman." Formerly all such persons earning more than \$2,000 per annum were excluded. The amending Act comes into force on June 30, 1931.

The Companies Act was amended to make directors of companies liable to the Workmen's Compensation Board for all assessments due by the company while they are directors. A certificate under the Workmen's Compensation Act must be filed within one year after the debt becomes due.

Non-payment of Wages

The Master and Servant Act was amended as from May 1, 1931, by the re-enactment of a clause deleted in 1930, providing for distress and sale of the goods and chattels of a master who defaults when payment of wages and costs of a suit is directed by the justice. The provisions of Part XV of the Criminal Code for enforcing an order for the payment of money are not to apply to proceedings under the Act.

Minimum Wages for Women

An amendment to the Minimum Wage Act which comes into force on May 1, 1931, authorizes the Minimum Wage Board to extend the provisions of the Act to any town having a population of 1,500 or more. Formerly the Board might extend the Act to any portion of the province.

Licensing of Chauffeurs, etc.

A subsection added to the Vehicles Act provides that no licensed chauffeur whose certificate of good character has been furnished by a person other than the chief of police or acting chief of police of a city shall operate a motor vehicle used in the business of a liveryman in a city unless his licence is endorsed with the approval of the chief or acting chief of police of that city. If such certificate has been furnished by the chief or acting chief of police of a city he may not operate such motor vehicle in another city unless his licence has been endorsed by the chief or acting chief of police of that other city. A licensed chauffeur changing his address must file notice of such change with the Minister of Highways or send such notice by registered mail within ten days. The amending Act comes into force on May 1, 1931.

In the revision and amendment of the Theatres and Cinematographs Act which also becomes effective on May 1 a clause was inserted requiring apprentices to operators of moving picture machines, etc., to have licences.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN MANITOBA IN 1930

THE report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Manitoba for the year 1930 shows a decided reduction in the number of fatalities and of all accidents in all industrial groups. During the year there was an accident decrease of 22.6 per cent, there being a total of 10,329 as compared with 13,340 in 1929. This decrease was most marked in the steam railways group where the reduction was 44.6 per cent, while the decrease in the class covering the general body of employers was 17 per cent. Fatal accidents for all classes showed a decrease of 38.8 per cent, there being 52 such accidents during 1930, as compared with 85 for 1929. The decrease in fatal accidents was most marked in the group "general body of employers," the number reported for 1930 being 33 as compared with 61 during 1929.

Mothers' Allowances

The Child Welfare Act was amended to provide for the payment of a mothers' allowance to a mother whose husband is permanently incapacitated by blindness. A foster mother caring for children whose mother is dead and whose father is incapacitated or whose parents are both incapacitated is also eligible. These amendments are to be deemed always to have been in force. The amending Act becomes effective on May 1.

Old Age Pensions

The Old Age Pensions Act was amended to provide for the payment by the Dominion to the Province of such amount as may be agreed upon towards deferring the cost of old age pensions.

Resolutions

On February 24 the Legislature adopted unanimously a Resolution,—“That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Dominion Government should be requested to grant pensions to the blind, in accordance with the Petition presented by the Canadian Federation of the Blind to the House of Commons of Canada on the 21st day of January, 1926, and that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Dominion Government.”

On March 5th a Resolution was agreed to as follows:—

“That, in the opinion of this Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan should request that immediate consideration be given to a plan of federal unemployment insurance by the Government of Canada.”

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN MANITOBA, 1929-30

Group	1929	1930
Steam railways.....	2,890	1,600
Province of Manitoba.....	156	246
City of Winnipeg.....	318	414
General body of employers.....	8,893	7,380
Winnipeg Electric Company.....	142	129
Dominion Government.....	941	560
	13,340	10,329

The report comments on the decrease in accidents as follows: “Just how far this decrease in accidents is due to a reduction in

payroll we are as yet unable to say as the audited returns for 1930 are not yet available. There has been a good deal of interest in safety work in many industrial plants, and this cannot fail to have good results. The Board has, as heretofore, co-operated with the Bureau of Labour during the past year in the holding of first aid classes, which have been well attended. The instruction given is excellent and the interest on the part of the classes is commendable."

At the close of the year 1930, the Board had on its books 559 dependants of workmen killed in industry during the period March 1, 1917, to December 31, 1930, making a net addition of 10 dependants during 1930. Twenty employers made application to the Board during 1930 and were permitted self-coverage for themselves and their dependants. At December 31, 1930, there were 93 employers carrying this protection. During 1930, 92 employers had their operations brought under Part One of the Act by application approved by the Board. At December 31, 1930, there were 437 employers whose operations had been brought under the Act in this manner.

During 1930 the actual cash disbursed by the Board amounted to \$1,024,982.90 as compared with \$1,068,378.86 disbursed during 1929, a decrease of \$43,395.96. The number of cheques issued by the Board during the year totalled 35,585 as compared with 37,379 issued during 1929, a decrease of 1,794.

THE MINING INDUSTRY OF NOVA SCOTIA IN 1930

THE annual report of the Department of Public Works and Mines of Nova Scotia reviews the mining activities in that province during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1930. In a preliminary note the Minister states that "the difficulties of the past year have had their effect upon the mining industry in Nova Scotia, yet when one views the conditions surrounding similar industries in other countries of the world, it is apparent that we in this Province can take at least some measure of satisfaction in the knowledge that we have avoided to a large extent the acute industrial conditions which exist elsewhere. . . . The main problem facing this industry is the securing of larger markets. Our tremendous coal deposits are sufficient to meet the requirements of all of Canada for generations, yet our miners have seen, year after year, additional inroads upon the Canadian market by importations from foreign countries. It is my confident hope that the people of Canada will soon awake to the necessity for a national fuel policy through which Can-

The value of Board Orders passed during 1930 for the payment of compensation, including orders respecting Dominion Government employees, and amounts transferred to General Unclassified Reserve to provide for future payments in fatal and permanent disability cases, was \$1,236,824.04 as compared with \$1,208,451.28 for the year 1929, an increase of \$28,372.76.

The final statistics for 1929 show that 13,285 accidents were reported to the Board as having occurred during that year. Of these accidents, 78.6 per cent entailed the payment of compensation, either for medical aid only or for compensation for time loss and medical aid, while in 21.4 per cent of cases no expense was entailed.

In the final statistics for 1929, which are presented in the present report, the compensable accidents during that year have been analysed according to number of accidents by classes, nature of disability, time loss, average age and average wage; causes of accidents; month of occurrence; week of termination of temporary disability; nature of injuries (temporary disability cases); permanent disability cases; death cases; sex, marital conditions of claimants; nativity of claimants; industries in which permanent disability cases occurred; industries in which fatal accidents occurred.

adian coal will be used more extensively by the Canadian people. Such a development will, I believe, mean very much in the way of advancement for the coal industry of this province."

The following extracts from the report summarize the principal facts in regard to the mining industry:—

The average number of men employed at the coal mines show the total to be 13,423, as compared with 13,060 of the previous year.

The total number of man-days worked was 2,989,428, as compared with 3,261,764 in the fiscal year of 1929, which is a decrease of 272,336 days.

The coal output for the year was 5,754,502 tons of 2,240 pounds, as compared with the previous year's output of 6,339,492 tons, a decrease of 584,990 tons.

Coal sales totalled 5,281,508 tons of 2,240 pounds, as compared with the previous year's sales of 5,766,212 tons, a decrease of 484,704 tons.

The quantity of coal distributed for consumption in Nova Scotia during the fiscal year was 1,844,480 tons of 2,240 pounds, as compared with the previous year of 1,925,519 tons, a decrease of 81,039 tons.

Shipments to the United States were 10,883 tons during the fiscal year as compared with 30,184 tons for the previous year.

During the year shipments to the St. Lawrence markets were 2,213,767 tons of 2,240 pounds as compared with 2,527,683 tons for the previous year, a decrease of 313,916 tons.

The quantity of coal supplied the Dominion Iron and Steel Company was 1,004,845 tons as against 927,752 tons in 1929, an increase of 77,093 tons.

The total output of coal used by the coke ovens in the province last year was 751,657 tons—742,213 tons by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and 9,444 tons by the N.S. Light and Power Co., while this year a total of 566,768 tons were used—556,976 tons by the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., and 9,792 tons by the N.S. Light and Power Co.

The total quantity of coke manufactured in the province during the year was 342,155 tons—335,753 tons by the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., and 5,467 tons by the N.S. Light and Power Co. Last year there was a total of 459,305 tons produced—452,406 tons by the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. and 6,899 tons by the N.S. Light and Power Co.

The quantity of tar manufactured from coal during the fiscal year was 5,491,723 imperial gallons, as against 7,012,027 gallons manufactured during the previous year.

The benzol gas, from coal manufactured for motor fuel, etc., during the year was 966,044 imperial gallons, as against 1,074,928 in

the previous year, showing a decrease of 108,884 gallons.

During the year 2,341 oz. of gold were produced showing an increase of 773 oz. as compared with last year.

During the period under review, 1,548,556 silicate brick were manufactured. This is a decrease of 558,578 as compared with the previous year.

The mining and shipment of crude and calcined gypsum reached 863,134 tons for the fiscal year. This is a decrease of 157,947 tons from the previous year.

The production of salt for the fiscal year was 25,703 tons as against 30,625 tons for the previous year.

Fatal accidents.—During the year there were 30 fatal accidents in the coal mining industry as compared with 24 in the previous year. The fatal accident ratio per 1,000,000 tons of 2,240 pounds was 5.21 in 1930 as compared with 3.78 in 1929, while the ratio per 1,000 men employed was 2.23 as against 1.91 in 1929. Of the total fatalities, 28 were underground. Falls of roof or face was the cause of the fatality in 33.3 per cent of the accidents, and gas and dust explosions in 26.7 per cent.

Included in the report are statistical tables containing information with respect to the mining industry, and records of boring. In addition, the operations at each mine are detailed. The annual review also contains the reports of the various officials, and in this respect, Mr. Norman McKenzie, Inspector of Mines, expresses the Department's appreciation of the important assistance rendered to the province by the Federal Department of Mines through the Canadian Geological Survey.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN ONTARIO IN 1930

THE tenth annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario details the administration of the Act during the year 1930. This report marks the completion of ten years' operations, the Board having been appointed in 1920. Commenting on the general adoption of minimum wage legislation in Canada and throughout the British Commonwealth, the report observes: "When the Board was appointed in 1920, the minimum wage laws were in operation in Canada only in the western provinces. To-day the entire Dominion is covered except Prince Edward Island, which, with its slight industrialization, scarcely needs such a law. Thus, Canada has drawn into alignment with the other democracies of the British Empire, as Great Britain,

Australia, New Zealand and South Africa all possess such laws, enforcing them both as to male and female labour."

The report deals with the industrial depression as indicated by the trend of employment under its direct observation. This factor is dealt with in the following paragraphs:—

"These ten years have carried Ontario through one depression, followed by some years of business expansion, and brought us into a second depression. The statistical records of the Board reflect these changes. During the earlier part of this ten-year period the Board was busy studying its problem and issuing its orders, so that the records gathered at that time are not so complete as in more

recent years. We have chosen factory employment from 1926 to 1930, inclusive, as a section at once definite, compact and typical of general conditions, and herewith present some figures and facts which tell the story of four years of rapid advance followed by a year of recession. The picture so shown may be taken as exceptionally full and accurate:

Female factory workers in 1926	43,242
“ “ “ “ 1927	45,416
“ “ “ “ 1928	50,118
“ “ “ “ 1929	53,461
“ “ “ “ 1930	50,069

“Thus employment has fallen 6.7 per cent during the last year. Yet it is as high in 1930 as in 1928, and four per cent higher than

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND HOURS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN ONTARIO, 1930

Industry	Number of firms	Female employees		Average weekly wages		Average hours per week	Minimum wage (experienced adults)	
		Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18		\$	c.
				\$	c.			
Laundries, dyeworks, etc. (Toronto)	61	1,628	135	14 10	10 83	46-5	12 50	
Laundries, dyeworks, etc. (other cities over 30,000)	52	598	54	13 49	9 25	48-4	12 00	
Laundries (rest of province)	65	518	95	12 38	9 77	49-5	11 00	
Retail stores (Toronto)	225	1,340	95	15 42	11 14	50-5	12 50	
Retail stores (other cities 30,000 or over)	173	2,474	210	14 55	10 39	51-2	12 00	
Retail stores (places from 5,000 to 30,000)	242	1,946	237	12 99	9 96	49-9	*	
Retail stores (rest of province)	137	411	31	12 15	10 00	52-0	*	
Departmental stores having over 150 employees (Toronto)	2	4,065	390	16 63	11 84	48-0	12 50	
Textile factories (Toronto)	46	2,552	232	15 32	10 19	45-6	12 50	
Textile factories (other cities 30,000 or over)	26	3,797	401	15 97	12 42	48-2	11 50	
Textile factories (places 5,000 to 30,000)	64	4,748	905	13 48	10 87	50-2	11 00	
Textile factories (rest of province)	59	2,168	411	12 64	9 63	51-8	10 00	
Needle trades (Toronto)	439	8,583	455	15 86	11 09	43-3	12 50	
Needle trades (other cities 30,000 or over)	82	843	32	14 57	9 30	46-2	11 50	
Needle trades (5,000 to 30,000)	54	1,605	128	14 31	9 53	46-4	11 00	
Needle trades (rest of province)	22	262	14	12 77	8 24	46-2	10 00	
Drugs, chemicals, etc. (Toronto)	78	690	74	15 08	10 12	43-9	12 50	
Drugs, chemicals, etc. (other cities 30,000 or over)	27	224	19	14 68	11 01	44-5	11 50	
Drugs, chemicals, etc. (places 5,000 to 30,000)	11	141	4	15 94	13 45	44-4	11 00	
Drugs, chemicals, etc. (rest of province)	12	167	15	11 67	9 57	45-6	10 00	
Boot, shoe and leather trades (Toronto)	35	493	56	15 75	9 09	44-9	12 50	
Boot, shoe and leather trades (other cities over 30,000)	8	160	14	18 08	11 52	48-0	11 50	
Boot, shoe and leather trades (places 5,000 to 30,000)	32	560	96	15 04	11 16	48-3	11 00	
Boot, shoe and leather trades (rest of province)	22	442	102	13 21	10 01	47-9	10 00	
Electrical trades (Toronto)	30	708	110	15 63	11 66	46-1	12 50	
Electrical trades (other cities over 30,000)	7	537	38	16 50	11 86	48-8	11 50	
Electrical trades (places 5,000 to 30,000)	12	454	45	13 69	11 90	46-5	11 00	
Electrical trades (rest of province)	3	12	4	12 91	11 38	48-0	10 00	
Food trades (Toronto)	106	2,652	419	13 93	10 72	45-9	12 50	
Food trades (other cities 30,000 or over)	60	878	112	13 61	11 50	48-1	11 50	
Food trades (places 5,000 to 30,000)	67	561	141	13 43	9 91	48-3	11 00	
Food trades (rest of province)	41	311	48	13 23	9 87	49-7	10 00	
Tobacco trades (Toronto)	4	229	12	16 39	10 72	43-8	12 50	
Tobacco trades (other cities 30,000 or over)	6	193	15	12 13	9 90	43-5	11 50	
Tobacco trades (rest of province)	2	177	6	11 60	9 35	49-5	10 00	
Rubber trades (Toronto)	4	495	13	17 39	13 76	45-0	12 50	
Rubber trades (other cities 30,000 or over)	1	66	.....	17 89	.....	50-0	11 50
Rubber trades (places 5,000 to 30,000)	11	795	168	13 50	9 64	44-6	11 00	
Rubber trades (rest of province)	4	85	10	14 69	10 21	47-2	10 00	
Jewelry trades (Toronto)	21	193	18	15 75	10 66	43-3	12 50	
Jewelry trades (other cities over 30,000)	8	20	2	15 47	7 28	44-4	11 50	
Jewelry trades (places 5,000 to 30,000)	8	129	28	13 74	9 14	48-5	11 00	
Paper trades (Toronto)	199	2,573	310	16 22	10 40	45-5	12 50	
Paper trades (other cities 30,000 or over)	74	1,251	109	13 93	9 88	45-7	11 50	
Paper trades (places 5,000 to 30,000)	73	702	67	14 21	9 73	47-7	11 00	
Paper trades (rest of province)	74	318	36	14 01	11 68	48-9	10 00	
Hotels, restaurants (Toronto)	175	2,879	356	16 27	15 18	50-7	12 50	
Hotels, restaurants (other cities 30,000 or over)	151	855	27	14 65	13 87	51-6	12 00	
Hotels, restaurants (cities 10,000 to 30,000)	215	1,009	48	13 90	13 07	50-1	11 00	
Hotels, restaurants (places 4,000 to 10,000)	195	620	59	13 18	11 97	52-8	10 00	
Custom millinery (Toronto)	47	389	27	17 85	7 55	47-9	12 50	
Custom millinery (other cities 30,000 or over)	38	120	3	16 91	8 62	46-5	12 00	
Custom millinery (places 4,000 to 30,000)	64	131	2	16 69	4 50	50-6	10.00-11.00	
Hairdressing and beauty parlours (Toronto)	62	261	12	20 51	12 40	46-5	12 50	
Hair dressing and beauty parlours (other cities over 30,000)	44	115	3	16 82	8 33	47-6	12 00	
All other factory trades (excepting seasonal canneries) (Toronto)	140	1,381	118	15 11	10 56	45-2	12 50	
All other factory trades (excepting seasonal canneries) (other cities over 30,000)	73	861	64	14 76	10 79	47-6	11 50	
All other factory trades (excepting seasonal canneries) (places 5,000 to 30,000)	95	1,038	147	13 92	11 22	48-3	11 00	
All other factory trades (excepting seasonal canneries) (rest of province)	71	910	127	12 76	10 28	49-2	10 00	

* In places between 10,000 and 30,000 population, minimum wage is \$11 per week; between 4,000 and 10,000, \$10; between 1,000 and 4,000, \$9; all below 1,000 and rural parts, \$8.

in the average of the four years 1926-1929. However, these figures do not tell the full story of unemployment, as many whose names are reported on the payrolls have been working short time. No statistics are obtainable as to the proportion of full time which they have been working. In detail, girls under eighteen have been dropped in larger proportion than adults. As between these two classes this is the better arrangement for fewer young girls are away from home. The proportion of married women at work is larger. This is in line with a tendency which has been evident in recent years. Doubtless, it also shows that some wives have gone to work when their husband's jobs failed. The women's trades, on the whole, suffer less than the men's trades in times of depression.

"Wage levels have been maintained. Indeed, more gains than losses are reported. This is quite surprising in view of the fact that wage rates have heretofore fallen in times of unemployment. We believe that this is in part due to the enforcement of our orders, in part to the desire of employers to pay decent wages, and in part to their desire to support the buying power of the general public, a consideration which the Board has always stressed. If the depression should end without wage levels having been lowered the workers will be fortunate and the general resumption of business activity will be accelerated."

The minimum wage rates are established as a result of surveys of the cost of living in the various sections of the province. The cost of living budget of an average working woman in Toronto is first estimated as a basis for these calculations, the budgets of the workers in other localities being adjusted in proportion to a recognized variation in the cost of living as between large and small cities, towns, villages and country districts. The budget for Toronto as reviewed to October, 1930, allows \$364 per year, or \$7 per week, for board and lodgings; \$127 per year for clothing; \$162 for sundries (including laundry, doctor, dentist, carfare, amusements, church, etc.), making a total of \$653 for the year. The weekly budget for Toronto is, therefore, as follows: board and lodging, \$7; clothing, \$2.44; sundries, \$3.06, making a total of \$12.50 per week. The figure thus arrived at is taken as the minimum wage required to provide a female worker at Toronto with the necessities of living.

The report stated that "there is reason to believe that the enforcement of its orders by the Board has had the effect, not only of forbidding wage rates beneath the prescribed minimum levels, but also of supporting wage

standards generally as menaced by the present depression."

The Board utilizes three chief methods in enforcing the provisions of the Act. The first is to require the posting of cards, containing the wage orders of the Board in all factories, stores, laundries, hotels and theatres. It is the duty of the factory inspectors while on their inspections to report whether these cards are properly displayed. The second method of enforcement is through the investigation of complaints. Regular meetings, attended by the chief factory inspector, are held to review these complaints. During the year, 350 complaints were dealt with and satisfactorily settled. The third method is based on an analysis of wage returns from firms employing women. Any apparent lack of conformity to the orders is taken up with the firm concerned. There were 409 firms interrogated during the year out of a total collection of 4,159 wage sheets. All of these were either explained or adjusted.

As a part of its administrative duties, the Board collects arrears of wages due to female workers. During the year, 57 firms made payments of arrears to 67 employees. The total amount collected was \$2,425.21, of which the largest to any one worker was \$250, the average being \$36.18.

The Board has authority to allow lower wages to handicapped employees or to suspend or vary an order in cases of emergency. During the year, 68 such permits were issued. The report points out that the proportion of these permits is so small as not to affect the general standards of wages, while allowing for a desirable flexibility in administration, and saving a number of handicapped women from dismissal.

Three new orders were issued during the year as follows: increasing the minimum wage in laundries, dye works and dry cleaning establishments in Toronto; amending the regulation of hours in retail stores in Toronto; and amending the provisions governing the custom tailoring shops in the five largest cities.

The report closes with a high tribute to the late Mrs. Lydia M. Parsons, a former member of the Board, and with an acknowledgment of the sympathy and co-operation received by the Board from organized labour, from employers generally, and from the public.

The accompanying table shows the average weekly wages and hours of female employees in the various industries in Ontario during the period covered by the report.

ONTARIO APPRENTICESHIP ACT

Review of Progress under the Act since 1928*

THE Ontario Apprenticeship Act, which is the first legislation of its kind in Canada, is the result of seven years' effort on the part of interested individuals representing both employers and employees in the construction industry. It is enabling legislation which permits the industry, as represented by joint committees of employers and employees, to regulate the training and instruction of apprentices in designated building trades. The program now in operation is experimental and will require frequent adjustments or amendments before it will meet the requirements of each trade in all parts of the province. It is, however, a definite advance in the methods of training young workers for the building trades.

The need of an organized system of apprenticeship has long been felt, but heretofore the various organizations in the construction industry have not been able to co-operate in their efforts to improve conditions. Repeated attempts were made to persuade the Dominion and provincial governments to enact legislation governing apprenticeship, but these attempts were not followed by any display of active interest on the part of the industry as a whole. Finally a group of general contractors, in co-operation with international labour officials, organized the Construction Apprenticeship Council of Ontario in 1926. This voluntary body consisted of four employers, four employees, a representative of the provincial Department of Education, and an advisory secretary. It undertook to demonstrate the feasibility of a scheme of apprenticeship proposed by J. M. Pigott, who for several years had been chairman of the apprenticeship committee of the Canadian Construction Association. This scheme, which is the basis of the work being carried on under the Apprenticeship Act, received the endorsement of organized labour and of various bodies representing trade contractors.

Approximately twenty-five apprentices in the bricklaying and carpentry trades were indentured in the cities of Hamilton and Toronto. Joint trade committees were organized and regulations were adopted governing the whole procedure. Expenses were borne by voluntary contributions from large employers, from organized labour, and a few individuals.

After approximately two years' operation, the scheme appeared to be acceptable to the industry, and the prime minister of Ontario, Hon. G. H. Ferguson, was convinced that government assistance was needed. He requested the council to co-operate with the Department of Labour in drafting legislation which would provide the necessary assistance without taking control out of the hands of industry.

Existing legislation in several countries was studied and the Apprenticeship Act of South Africa was selected as a model. A few changes were made and new features were incorporated in the bill, which was sponsored by the prime minister and became law on April 3, 1928.

Purpose of the Act.—The purpose of the Apprenticeship Act may be stated as follows: (a) To create a regulated supply of competent mechanics where needed; (b) to provide an opportunity for Canadian boys to learn skilled trades under favourable conditions, and (c) to develop and maintain a high standard of workmanship and ethics in the construction industry.

Scope of the Act.—The scope of the act is confined to nine designated building trades, namely: bricklaying; masonry; carpentry; painting and decorating; plastering; plumbing; steamfitting; sheet metal work; and electric installation. Provision is made whereby other trades and industries may be brought under the act, if employers and employees in these trades so desire.

Administration and Organization.—The act is administered by the Minister of Labour acting on the advice of the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee, consisting of an equal number of employers and employees (four of each), a representative of the provincial Department of Education and a chairman. The Inspector of Apprenticeship, appointed by the provincial government, is charged with the responsibility of supervising the training and instruction of apprentices, seeing that regulations are carried out by all concerned and promoting apprenticeship throughout the Province. He is assisted by district inspectors (five at present) who work through joint trade apprenticeship committees established in the larger cities. In addition to the inspectors, the apprenticeship staff comprises an assistant to the inspector, an assessment officer, and six clerks and stenographers.

* Address delivered at the annual convention of the Canadian Construction Association by Mr. A. W. Crawford, Deputy Minister of Labour for Ontario.

Principal requirements of the Act.—The provisions and requirements of the act may be summarized as follows:

(1) Every person between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one employed in a designated trade must be placed under contract of apprenticeship within three months after commencing employment, and the contract must be registered in the office of the inspector.

(2) The conditions of employment and training for apprentices are set forth in regulations made by order-in-council on the advice of the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee and local trade committee.

(3) The period of apprenticeship is four years, except in the painting and decorating trade which requires only three years, and in plumbing and steamfitting, in which trades five years must be served before a diploma is granted.

(4) All first and second year apprentices are required to attend special day classes for eight weeks of five eight-hour days (320 class-hours) during the winter months. Third and fourth year apprentices are required to attend evening classes during the winter months wherever available.

(5) The cost of administering the act is borne by the provincial government. The cost of school training for apprentices is borne by local school boards and the provincial department of education. The cost of paying apprentices while at work and in attendance at classes is borne by employers.

(6) Provision is made for regulating the number of apprentices in each trade, for transferring apprentices from one employer to another, for cancelling contracts, and imposing penalties for violation of the act or regulations.

Progress to Date.—On January 26, 1931, 1,484 apprentices had been indentured and registered in the nine trades. Of these, 187 had completed their training and 100 contracts had been cancelled for various reasons. The following table gives the distribution by trades:

Trade	Registrations	Cancellations	Completions	Active
Bricklaying.....	176	12	43	121
Masonry.....	12	2	0	10
Carpentry.....	169	6	36	127
Painting and Decorating.....	56	5	12	39
Plastering.....	106	7	20	79
Plumbing.....	462	29	37	396
Steamfitting.....	136	11	7	118
Sheet metal work.....	145	8	12	125
Electric installation.....	222	20	20	182
Totals.....	1,484	100	187	1,197

It is expected that approximately 2,500 apprentices will be constantly employed in the building trades throughout the province when the act is in full operation.

Classes.—Day classes have been conducted during the past three years in Hamilton and Toronto, and this year special day classes for all first and second apprentices throughout the province are being held in Windsor, Hamilton, Toronto and Ottawa. Classes for all trades are being held in Toronto; Hamilton has classes for all trades except steamfitting; Ottawa has bricklaying, plumbing, and sheet metal, while Windsor has plumbing alone. Enrolments in these classes are as follows:—

	Resident apprentices	From other centres	Total
Toronto.....	104	34	138
Hamilton.....	53	74	132
Windsor.....	3	7	10
Ottawa.....	20	20	40
			320

There are also a number of third and fourth year apprentices attending these classes at their own expense.

Apprentices are enthusiastic about the classes and are unanimous in expressing the view that the school training is of much greater benefit than that received on the job during an equivalent space of time. A number of employers whose apprentices attended classes during the past two years have stated that they found it a good investment to pay the wages of boys while attending classes. The majority of these employers, however, felt that since the benefits of apprenticeship are shared by all employers in the industry, the cost of sending boys to classes should be borne by all.

Assessment.—The act was therefore amended at the last session of the legislature to give the minister power to require employers in any designated trade to contribute annually, or otherwise, such sums as may be required. For this year the funds raised by assessment are being used to pay apprentices a weekly allowance of \$10 while attending classes, also the cost of the railway fares for boys from outside centres, and one half of the tuition fees of boys sent to classes from small centres where vocational schools have not been established. Apprentices are struck from the payroll while attending classes and each boy receives his allowance on Friday of each week.

The rate of assessment for this year is one-eighth of one per cent of the 1929 payroll. A total of approximately \$40,000 will be collected from more than 3,400 employers in all parts of the province. The average assessment is about twelve dollars, but more than 2,100 employers pay the minimum assessment of five dollars, while only 65 firms are assessed more than one hundred dollars.

Benefits of Act.—It is too early to judge the effects of the act on industry, but already there has been a decided improvement in the training being given to apprentices. Many boys who under previous conditions would have drifted about from employer to employer picking up their trades as best they could are receiving thorough training in the various branches of the work, which will fit them for responsible positions in later life. The supervision and assistance given by inspectors and teachers have aroused their interest and stimulated them to greater endeavor.

our. A visit to the classes now in session will convince the most confirmed sceptic of their value and necessity.

As a result of developments to date, particularly the collection of assessments, many employers have come to realize their responsibilities in training young workers as they have never done before. Some are decidedly opposed to being taxed for a service the value of which they do not appreciate, but the majority of employers are willing to give the act a fair trial. Organized labour feels that for the first time in many years an honest effort is being made to secure a regulated supply of skilled workers who will bring credit to the industry.

Given a measure of support from both employers and employees, which appears to be forthcoming, there is every reason to believe that a system of apprenticeship will be developed in Ontario which will benefit all concerned and which may be extended to other trades and industries in the near future.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Industrial Health Units

The *Public Health Nurse*, the official organ of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing (New York), has published its first special industrial nursing number. Among other valuable contributions this issue contains a paper by Dr. Glenn S. Everts on the "Organization and Administration of Industrial Health Units." (THE LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1930, page 1369, noted that a joint industrial clinic was about to start at Montreal under the auspices of the Province of Quebec Safety League.)

An industrial health unit, as considered in this paper, is composed of a group of plants, each having 100 to 500 employees, which for purposes of health supervision are grouped into a single administrative unit with a total of approximately 1,000 employees. One industrial nurse, it is stated, if her time is carefully scheduled and the plants reasonably near together, can serve that number satisfactorily and do the necessary travel between plants. Dr. Everts bases his recommendation as to the best method of organization on the experience of the Philadelphia Health Council, of which he is the medical secretary.

Services.—The Philadelphia plan, he writes, enumerates the following as the services to be provided for each plant:—

1. Physical examinations, including examinations of all applicants for work before or

shortly after employment; re-examination at intervals of employees having physical defects; annual examination of employees;

2. Medical and surgical relief including emergency treatment of accidents and minor illnesses occurring at plant, and follow-up of all compensable cases; advice as to the correction of defects found upon examination; follow-up of sick employees in their homes by nurse when necessary; co-operation with family physician of sick, injured or defective employees.

3. Instruction in first aid to selected individuals or groups in each plant.

4. Industrial hygiene and sanitation including sanitary survey of plant annually; sanitary supervision of plant including regular inspection.

5. Health education and hygienic instruction, including health talks to employees, health classes for women workers, posters and especially prepared leaflets, motion pictures on health problems affecting industrial workers where suitable arrangements can be made.

Benefits.—Benefits derived from industrial health units include decreases of absenteeism and turn-over, with consequent increases in production, which are obtained in the following ways:—

1. Prevention of contagious diseases by detection, isolation and vaccination.

2. Prevention of slight illnesses developing into serious sickness.

3. Diagnosis of early beginnings of serious types of illness, as tuberculosis, kidney disease, heart disease.

4. Advice to employer in placing of physically defective workmen at occupations where they can do efficient work without accident hazard.

5. Investigation and advice regarding sanitation and any industrial health problems which may arise.

The cost of medical nursing service alone is borne by the participating plants. This cost is \$4.50 per employee per year, payable monthly. Plants participating also have the expense of equipping a clinic or first aid room which costs from \$100 to \$400, depending on the size of the plant.

Enginemen Demand Mechanical Aids

The Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States is holding hearings in Washington, D.C., on the petition of the Engine Service Brotherhoods, asking that railroads be required to install mechanical stokers and power reverse gears on all locomotives. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen is presenting the case for mechanical stokers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers that for power reverse gears. The present situation in connection with the operation of large locomotives was explained recently by Mr. Timothy Shea, assistant president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, as follows:—

“Engines have grown in size until hand firing is beyond human endurance,” he said. “Firing always has been hard work. When I was on the Jersey Central in 1898, it was not at all uncommon for firemen to be taken out of the cab in a state of utter exhaustion. Engines in those days ran from 100,000 to 198,000 pounds weight on the drivers. When this last size was introduced, the boys called them man killers. Now, the best freight engines run from 300,000 to 350,000 pounds on the drivers. It is impossible to fire such an engine properly by hand.

“Every one of these giant engines takes the place of two or three or four of the older type, stops promotion, and throws some man who once had an engine back to firing. Of course, the depression has made things very much worse. In April, 1930, 33,000 of our men were on furlough. I suppose now the total is close to 38,000. A very large percentage of all the men who got their engines since 1906 have been demoted, and are back firing. We are trying to fix it so that these men, who have given the best years of their lives to railroad

service, can still do the work they have been trained to do. They can't shovel from 10 to 30 tons of coal into a firebox on each run, and keep it up very long; and that's what these new engines take.”

Mr. Shea holds that the mechanical stokers will more than pay their way. “You can get a better fire with a mechanical stoker than it is possible to get by hand. An engine with a mechanical stoker will haul from 18 to 20 per cent more than the same engine will haul under hand firing.”

Mr. McLaughlin, of the same Brotherhood, presented a similar case for power reverse gears. “Hand reverse gears are no longer safe,” he declared. “You are putting human muscle against steam power, and the steam power has grown too great.”

Accident Prevention in Coal Mines in U.S.A.

“Safety in Coal Mines in 1930” is the subject of an article by Mr. Scott Turner, Director of the United States Bureau of Mines, which appears in the February issue of *Coal Age*. The writer points out that each ton of coal produced in 1930 represented a somewhat larger loss of life than in 1929. The death rate per million tons is estimated at 3.91 as compared with 3.59 in 1929. Most of this increase is attributed to the larger number of deaths from major explosions of gas or coal dust during the year. However, it is pointed out that without such explosions in either year the death rate would still have been a little higher in 1930, chiefly because of a slight increase in the rate for falls of roof and coal.

Mr. Turner states that “one definite achievement during 1930, so far as the Bureau of Mines is concerned, and one that should contribute toward the prevention of accidents, was completion of the training of 112,000 employees in the mining and related industries in first-aid or mine-rescue methods. Of this number, 72,000 men were employed in coal mines. The total number trained last year was about 31,000 more than in any previous year, and it brought the total number of persons so trained by the Bureau of Mines since its establishment to approximately 480,000.”

Other factors contributing to safety in coal mining were the increasing employment of rock-dusting in mines, and the increasing use of permissible explosives instead of the more dangerous black blasting powder.

The annual number of accidents in coal mines is given as ranging from 110,000 to 120,000, and the prevention of these accidents is considered to be the most important problem that confronts the coal mining industry.

Inexperienced Workers in Building Construction

The risks connected with the employment of unskilled men in the building industry are described by Mr. Charles Denning, supervisory inspector of building construction for the State of New York, in an article in the *United States Daily*, as follows:—

“We find little effort on the part of the employer to teach the safe method of working at dangerous operations. In recent years higher wages have attracted men to perform work for which they had but little training or experience. If such men prove unsatisfactory in one place they endeavour to secure work elsewhere; thus they gain a more or less haphazard training in a business which demands skill, judgment and experience. The result of these conditions has been that the industry has absorbed many untrained men, and such men are a source of danger to themselves and other employees. The inexperienced worker trips or stumbles over unfamiliar footings on which the experienced worker treads with comparative safety. Moreover, much of the work has to be done at high speed, in close quarters, often with insufficient and changing light and shadows, all of which tend to confuse the inexperienced worker. The best condition and the most co-operation is secured on both large and small construction work where the contractor is experienced and successful, and also among the greater portion of general contractors who properly install and maintain their own safeguarding.”

Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

Of one hundred and thirteen deaths from poisonous gases in New York State in 1929, forty-five were from carbon monoxide poisoning. Seventeen of these deaths were due to operating the engine of an automobile in a closed garage.

Employees of public garages frequently suffer from headaches or dizziness during the cold weather when the garage doors are closed. If exposure is prolonged these symptoms may go on to muscular weakness, vomiting, muscular twitchings or even convulsions. Garages should be equipped with exhaust fans or some efficient system of natural ventilation.

Unemployment and Health

The United States *Monthly Labour Review*, December, 1930, states that last year the Visiting Nurse Society of Philadelphia conducted a survey of all the unemployed families on their lists on that day. Four hundred and forty-two families were studied, and it was found that there was illness in all of these families and that in 70 per cent the illness was among adults. This was considered unusual as it is usually the children who fall ill through poverty. Although the data are incomplete there would appear to be a direct relationship between extensive unemployment and an increased amount of sickness.

Dust and Pulmonary Disease

The subject of dusty trades is receiving a great deal of consideration of recent years. As a result, it has been ascertained that morbidity and mortality records indicate that workers in dusty trades have excessive rates of respiratory diseases and that inorganic dusts produce more pulmonary disability than organic dusts. Silica of the crystalline variety is present in varying amounts in practically all industry dusts and is the chief element in the production of pulmonary disability. The disease silicosis is insidious in its onset and progress and presents few symptoms in its early stages. It is almost invariably complicated with tuberculosis and in latent tuberculosis hastens progress of the disease. Masks are ineffective and the only real protection is the removal of the dust at its sources.

The United States Public Health Service states that although in recent years it has been found that the human body takes up lead from its surroundings much more frequently than was formerly supposed, and although there are still important industrial sources of lead poisoning which need correction, the incidence of lead poisoning does not seem to be on the increase. The recent development of quick-drying lacquers and enamels has doubtless kept down the number of cases of this disease. One of the most prolific sources yet remaining is the painter's trade, and it is believed that here the dust arising from scraping or sandpapering dry paint may be more important than brush painting. Even the hazard in removing paint may be avoided by the use of wet methods.

LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

The executive of the United Mine Workers of America (District 26) presented its legislative program to the Nova Scotia Provincial Government on March 14. The recommendations included: Encouragement to establish coking plants; an eight-hour day for certain underground workers and all surface labour; old age pensions; amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, increasing the scale of compensation and bringing check-weighmen within the scope of the Act; special legislation to grant compensation in several cases of death and injury held by the Compensation Board not to come within the Act.

At another meeting the miners' executive accompanied a New Waterford delegation, headed by Mayor W. J. Hinchey, which interviewed the government regarding the anticipated closing of No. 14 colliery at New Waterford. Premier G. S. Harrington gave assurances the government would make a further investigation before allowing the closing.

The Edmonton Trades and Labour Council recently expressed strong opposition to a proposal made in the Alberta Legislature to establish the principle of appeals in Court from decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Board. It is considered that the result of such procedure would be to delay the payment of compensation to injured workmen, and to undermine the authority of the Board.

The Montreal Trades and Labour Congress Council, at a meeting on March 19, resolved to request the Dominion Government to institute a system of unemployment insurance in Canada. This action was taken on the motion of Local 111 of the International Association of Machinists.

Union Amalgamation in Australia.—An amalgamation conference of representatives of the Australian Workers' Union and the Miners' Federation was held at Sydney on January 19, 1931. It was agreed to retain the name "Australian Workers' Union," with headquarters in Sydney. The constitution of the new organization provides for division into branches. In addition to the Pastoral and Construction Branches, there will be a Mining Branch (comprising coal, shale and coke workers). The Mining Branch will be divided into districts similar to those provided for in the rules of the Miners' Federation. Membership will be open to all persons eligible to join the former Australian Workers' Union and all persons covered by the constitution of the Miners' Federation, and other classes of workers corresponding to the nature of the new organization. Provision is made for an annual convention of delegates from the branches on a membership basis of 4,000 and in the case of miners' delegates from districts on the same basis. The Mining Branch will be represented on the Executive Council by two members.

International Federation of Trade Unions

"The Activities of the International Federation of Trade Unions, 1927-1930" is the subject of a book recently published at the headquarters of that organization at Amsterdam. This publication, of 395 pages, contains a full account of the proceedings of the Fifth Ordinary International Trade Union Congress, held in Stockholm in July, to which reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1930, page 741, and October, 1930, page 1170. It also includes the report of the conference of International Trade Secretariats, the report on activities presented to the congress, the text of the various papers submitted, and the resolutions adopted. Among the chief features of the book are the discussion of the economic policy of the I.F.T.U., its draft social legislation program, and the addresses given on "Disarmament and Peace" and "The Trade Union Movement in Countries Without Democracy."

In a brief introduction, the general international economic situation is described as follows:—

"This report on activities must be pre-faced by the general remark that recently there has been a great change for the worse in the economic position and that no signs of improvement are as yet in view. Especially in industrial countries, the unemployment figures are abnormally high. The creation of national and international trusts and cartels is making increasing progress, but the consumer reaps little or no advantage from the process. The improvement which it was hoped that the International Economic Conference might effect in the economic policy of individual countries has not materialized; in fact, tariff walls have been raised higher than ever."

In spite of unfavourable economic conditions, the membership of the Federation is

reported as showing an improvement, Germany and Sweden, in particular, indicating substantial increases. Three new national centres—the Greek and Esthonian national trade union organizations, and the Labour Union for Southwest Africa—became affiliated, while relations with non-affiliated national bodies were extended, thereby expanding the sphere of influence of the I.F.T.U. Tabular statistics indicate the membership of the affiliated national centres, the total at the end of 1929 being 13,800,567, comprised in 27 national organizations.

Discussing the attitude of the I.F.T.U. toward Communism, the report declares "the influence of the Communists in the free trade union movement has sunk to a minimum; the affiliated national centres and the international trade secretariats have all held and, of course, still hold the principles of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and the policy adopted by the Communists since the dissolution of the Anglo-Russian Committee—that of gaining influence in our movement via the Scandinavian unions—has been baffled. The only Russian union belonging to an international trade secretariat—the Russian food-workers' union, which was until recently a member of the Food-workers' International—has now withdrawn, having at last realized that the executive of that International was not to be induced to adopt its opportunist and highly impracticable policy."

On the other hand the report states that the "International Federation of Trade Unions has carefully watched the inflammatory and reactionary action which has taken place in various countries, and has warned the working class of the danger of such tendencies."

The draft social legislation policy of the I.F.T.U. is dealt with in several sections. This draft program, which formed the basis of the discussion of the congress at Stockholm, and which was referred back to the executive for further amendment, was outlined under its various sub-divisions in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1930, page 1170.

Economic Policy.—The Economic Policy of the I.F.T.U. which was adopted at the Stockholm Congress, was formulated after several years of study of economic questions. It was considered that as a result of such policy, "the international working class will thus be provided with a clear statement of the standpoint of the free trade union movement in regard to current economic problems, and this will tend to strengthen the solidarity of the trade union fight of the individual countries for the realisation of international trade union demands."

The general object of such a policy is stated in part as follows:—

"The unprecedented concentration of capitalism during the last few years and the increasing competition for new markets and for the control of raw materials call for constant vigilance from the national and international trade union movements. In order to keep up its competitive capacity, every country and every enterprise endeavours to produce larger quantities of goods at lower costs. The organized working class does not oppose this process of development. But it must resolutely combat the unmistakable policy of the employers to appropriate for themselves alone the benefits of more systematic methods of production, which might otherwise be enjoyed by all mankind. Employers' attempts to keep the share of wages in production as low as possible and to force down the standard of living of the working class must be resisted, and a higher standard of living, in keeping with the increase in productive capacity, attained."

The policy is classified under two headings—international and national. The demands listed in the international sphere included: (1) the establishing of an international economic office in collaboration with the International Labour Office; (2) supervision of the operations of international trusts, cartels and agreements; (3) promotion of international trade; (4) creation of economic courts of arbitration; (5) equalization of working conditions; (6) maintenance of stable currency and purchasing power.

Prominent among the demands in the national sphere is that of rationalization of industry. "The Trade Unions" it is stated, "should further the conscious planning of the development of industries, rational organization into larger units, the reorganization of industrial finance, and substitution of the most modern plant and technique for less modern machinery and methods, provided safeguards against the exploitation of the workers are secured, and provided the standard of life of the workers rises proportionately as productivity increases. With regard to rationalization, the I.F.T.U. requires among other guarantees, the following:—

"(1) The participation of the trade union organizations in the preparation and application of measures of rationalization.

"(2) Comprehensive plans ensuring the transfer to other employment of workers who have been rendered superfluous in individual enterprises or branches of industry.

"(3) In case of delay in effecting this, the granting of unemployment benefit without restriction of time to persons thus thrown out of employment.

"(4) In the application of rationalization, full safeguards for the safety and health of the workers.

"(5) Guarantees that the workers shall receive their share in the advantages resulting from rationalization by the following means,

adopted wholly or in part according to the requirements of the public interest; the reduction of selling prices, the increase of real wages, the shortening of working hours and the guarantee of an annual holiday."

Other demands in the field of national activity included: national supervision of national credit and currency; promotion of public enterprises; improvement of agricultural efficiency; expansion of home markets.

Hours of Work in Australia

Shorter Hours in New South Wales

The Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment Act, 1930, restored the working week of eight hours in New South Wales. This Act also provided for a system of rationing of work whereby an employer was authorized to require any employee to lay off work for a time in order to allow whatever work was available to be shared equally among the employees. It also provided that during the lay-off the employee had no claim to wages. However, toward the close of 1930, the Government decided to revert to the 44-hour week and to prohibit rationing in private industry, the proclamation to this effect coming into force on January 5, 1931.

The decision to abolish rationing of employment has resulted in protests in various quarters on the ground that it would involve the dismissal of approximately 26,000 employees. The Employers' Federation and the Retail Traders Association were particularly opposed to the change. Certain labour leaders also expressed themselves as being in favour of rationing. On the other hand, a prominent trade union official stated that under the extensive rationing adopted by the employers the trade unions were losing heavily, as members could not keep up their payments and the unions were thus in danger of ceasing to function because of the exhaustion of funds. With rationing prohibited, employers would be compelled to extend full time to at least a proportion of their workers, and full dues could be collected from those at work. The strain on the unions would thus be relieved to some extent.

Hours for State Employees in Western Australia

The Arbitration Court of Western Australia recently granted an application by the Government for the amendment of the various awards covering employees in the State service, the objective being to revise the exist-

ing scheme of district allowances and to increase the working hours from 44 to 48 in the week. In giving judgment, the president stated that in 1923 the court had delivered a number of awards covering the workers involved in the present application. All these awards provided for a 48-hour week, but later, by an Act of Administration, the hours were reduced to 44. The Crown, as the employer, now stated that it could no longer afford to have this concession continued, and the Court would now order a reversion to the hours provisions as embodied in the original awards. The 48-hour week would apply to all but engine-drivers and firemen during the slack period of the year and painters on building construction. With regard to the latter, the Court, in 1924, had decided after thorough investigation that painting was undoubtedly an unhealthy occupation, and that the shorter hours would do something to ameliorate the conditions inseparable from the trade. In the absence of any evidence to show that there had been any change in the unhealthy features of the industry since 1924, the Court must maintain the judgment of 1924. When questions of health were involved financial considerations had to go by the board.

The Quebec Social Insurance Commission which was appointed last year (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1930, page 1236) is now conducting inquiries throughout the province into the various subjects referred to it for investigation. Among these subjects, that of family allowances has already, according to reports in the press, received the approval of the Commission. Among the witnesses who submitted evidence on this subject was the Rev. Father Leon Label, S.J., who was also one of the chief witnesses before the House of Commons committee on Industrial and International Relations in 1929, during their investigation of family allowances (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1929, page 605).

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Ratification of International Labour Conventions

On February 28, 1931, the total number of ratifications of International Labour Conventions registered with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and officially notified to the International Labour Office was 421.

At the same date the number of Conventions of which ratification had been authorized by the competent authority in the countries concerned but had not yet been registered at the Secretariat of the League of Nations was 26.

During the month of February, 1931, six new ratifications were registered.

Marking of the Weight on Heavy Packages

The first country to ratify the Draft Convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels, which was adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1929, was the Irish Free State. Australia was the second country to deposit its ratification and now Japan's ratification is being registered.

The object of the Convention is to protect dock and riverside workers against accidents due to the overstraining of cranes and other mechanical appliances used for lifting and lowering goods in the loading or unloading of vessels. As the result of a suggestion made by the German Government, the question was considered by the International Labour Conference in 1928 and again in the following year, when, in spite of certain opposition from the employers' representatives, the Conference adopted the present Convention. Its main operative provision requires that any package of one metric ton or more consigned within the territory of any country which ratifies the Convention for transport by sea or inland waterway shall have had its gross weight plainly marked on it before it is loaded on a vessel.

Australia and the International Labour Conference

Industrial and Labour Information, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, in its issue of March 23, mentions that Australia has ratified to date three Conventions of the International Labour Conference, namely: (1) that concerning the creation of minimum wage-fixing machinery; (2) that concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels; and (3) the Convention concerning facilities for finding employment for seamen. "If," the publication continues, "this number may seem small in proportion to the total of thirty Conventions so far adopted by the International Labour

Conference, it should be borne in mind that Australia is a federal country, and that the very definite limitations imposed by the Constitution on the powers of the Commonwealth with respect to industrial and labour matters complicate the question of the ratification of many of the Conventions."

Publications of the Office

The fifth issue of the *International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law*, containing judgments delivered during 1929, has just appeared. As in previous years the survey contains a selection of typical cases heard in England, France, Germany, Italy and the United States, with a subject index. In the English section the judgments relating to minimum wage rates and the Trades Disputes and Trade Unions Act of 1927 are of special importance. The French section includes several decisions interpreting the Act of 1928 relating to notice of dismissal. Other important decisions define the limits of the legitimate exercise of trade union pressure. As regards Germany, attention may be called to the decision relating to collective agreements and to the nullification by the Federal Labour Court of an arbitration award issued by the chairman of the board without the concurrence of his colleagues. Finally, the United States section contains some interesting decisions on the subject of constitutionality and injunctions.

Russian Wages and Labour Conditions

Under the title "Wages and Regulation of Conditions of Labour in the U.S.S.R." the International Labour Office has just published a posthumous report by the late Simon Zagorski, formerly chief of the Russian Service in the Office. In a preface to the report the Director of the International Labour Office, Mr. Albert Thomas, draws attention to the fact that in this instance the Office has departed from its usual practice of assuming direct responsibility for its publications. The work has been published as left by Mr. Zagorski. The first part of the report, dealing with the regulations of working conditions, describes the machinery of State regulation, the system of discipline in factories and the forms of individual and collective contracts of service. The second part deals with the system of wage regulation and wages policy and traces the increase in wages from 1924 to 1929. Three appendices are added containing respectively exhaustive tables of monthly and daily wages in various industries, the methods of calculating cost-of-living index numbers and a bibliography.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN FEBRUARY, 1931

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on March 1 was 7,452, their employees numbering 906,813 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for February was 1,832, having an aggregate

membership of 202,669 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 67 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of March, 1931, as Reported by Employers

Largely owing to seasonal curtailment in the out-door industries, there was a falling-off in employment at the beginning of March, which, however, involved a smaller number of workers than that indicated on March 1, 1930. Statements were furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 7,452 of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada, whose payrolls aggregated 901,585 persons, as compared with 906,813 in the preceding month. This decrease caused the index number (based upon the average for 1926 as 100) to decline from 100·7 on February 1, 1931, to 100·2 at the beginning of March, as compared with 110·2, 111·4, 102·6, 97·5, 92·6, 88·1, 91·8, 91·0, 82·9 and 89·1 on March 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Thus the index was lower than on March 1, 1930, 1929 and 1928, but with these exceptions was higher than in any previous year of the record.

Improvement was indicated in manufacturing, but seasonal reductions were shown in logging, mining, construction, trade and transportation, while communications also reported reduced employment.

Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Ontario; in British Columbia there was no general change, while improvement was indicated in Quebec.

Maritime Provinces.—There was a considerable decrease in the Maritime Provinces, where 543 employers reduced their staffs from 75,130 persons on February 1, to 70,971 at the

beginning of March. Gains were registered in railway transportation, building and railway construction, but manufacturing, logging, mining, telephone communications and shipping and stevedoring were slacker, and there were large losses in highway construction, as the unemployment relief program progressed. Employment on March 1, 1930, had also shown a decline, but the index then was higher than on the date under review.

Quebec.—Employment showed an increase in Quebec, contrasting with the decrease noted on March 1, 1930, when the index was, however, several points higher. Logging was seasonally inactive on the date under review, and trade and services afforded less employment. On the other hand, manufacturing reported considerable seasonal improvement, especially in the leather, textile and iron and steel groups, and increased employment was also indicated in construction. Statements were tabulated from 1,736 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 263,174 employees, as against 260,692 at the beginning of February.

Ontario.—Very little general change was registered in Ontario, where the 3,327 co-operating establishments reduced their labour forces by 550 persons, bringing them 372,826 on March 1. The situation was not so favourable as that noted on the same date of last year, although the losses then recorded were much larger. Iron and steel and textiles reported considerable recovery, and metallic ore, mining and services were slightly more active than on February 1; logging and construction,

however, were seasonally slacker, while reductions were also indicated in pulp and paper, electrical apparatus and some other factories, and in trade.

Prairie Provinces.—As is customary in the late winter, there was a contraction in the Prairie Provinces on March 1; although this involved a smaller number of workers than that recorded on the same date in 1930, the index number was then higher than on the date under review. Statistics were tabulated from 1,096 firms with 119,037 employees, compared with 121,906 in their last report. Manufacturing, notably of pulp and paper products, registered a moderate decrease, while coal mining, transportation, construction and trade showed considerable declines.

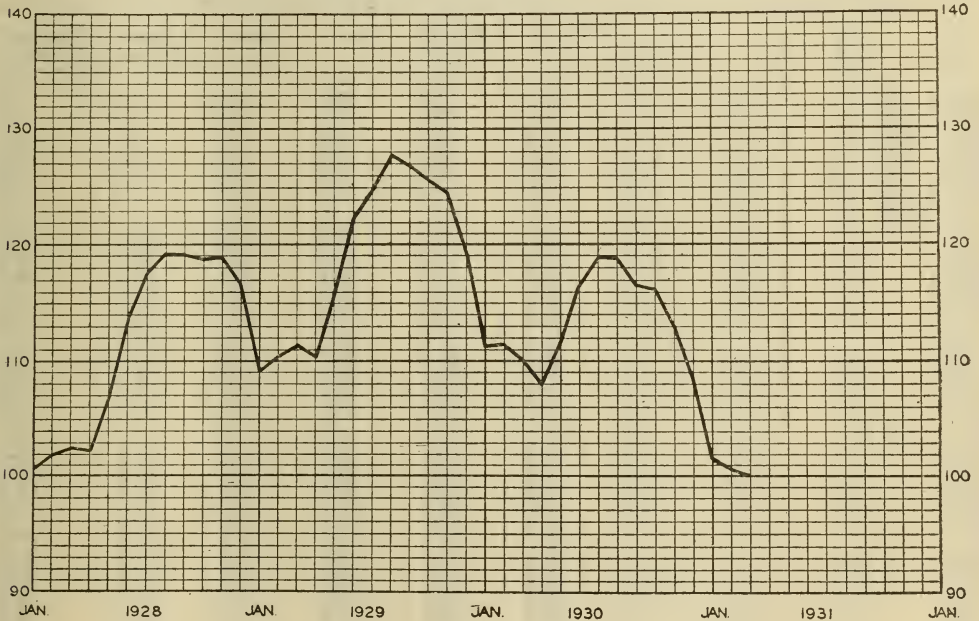
Employment by Cities

Employment declined in Hamilton and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities; in Vancouver, practically no change was indicated, while the trend was favourable in Montreal, Quebec city, Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg.

Montreal.—Additions to staffs were reported in Montreal, chiefly in textile, leather, iron and steel and vegetable food factories, and in construction. Statements were tabulated from 973 firms employing 140,587 workers, as compared with 137,259 in the preceding month. The tendency on March 1, 1930, was downward, but the index then was rather higher.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



British Columbia.—Manufacturing, particularly of lumber products, recorded a falling-off in employment, and mining was also slacker, but logging and construction showed improvement, and fish-preserving plants reported the commencement of seasonal activity. The working forces of the 750 co-operating employers aggregated 75,577 persons, while the index, at 93·8, was the same as on February 1, but was over ten points lower than at the beginning of March, 1930, when additions to staffs had been indicated.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

Quebec.—Manufacturing afforded more employment, but construction was not so brisk, while other industries recorded only small, general changes. The working forces of the 131 co-operating employers totalled 13,071 persons, compared with 12,792 on February 1, 1931. The index was higher than on the same date in 1930, when losses had been indicated.

Toronto.—The iron and steel, textile and service groups showed increased activity, but there was a considerable decrease in printing and publishing plants, and in construction and trade. According to returns received from 1,047 firms in Toronto, they had enlarged their

staffs from 118,003 workers in the preceding month to 118,344 at the beginning of March. Losses had been indicated on the same date of last year, when the index stood at 115.9, compared with 107.5 on March 1, 1931.

Ottawa.—Employment in Ottawa improved; the gain took place chiefly in construction, while trade was not so active. The 153 co-operating employers reported a total payroll of 13,636 on the date under review, compared with 13,157 on February 1. The index was rather higher than on March 1, 1930, when a smaller advance had been noted.

Hamilton.—A downward tendency was in evidence in most groups in Hamilton, but the losses were generally small. An aggregate

payroll of 32,839 workers was reported by the 227 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 33,001 in their last report. Decreases had also been recorded on the same date of last year, but the level of employment then was higher.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.—A slight decline was indicated in the Border Cities, mainly in manufactures and construction. Data were received from 137 firms with 11,847 employees, or 112 less than on February 1. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of March, 1930, when improvement had been recorded.

Winnipeg.—There was an increase in Winnipeg, where 352 employers reported 29,752

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1921.....	89.1	101.8	84.6	91.8	90.4	77.5
Mar. 1, 1922.....	82.9	90.6	76.8	87.0	83.8	75.7
Mar. 1, 1923.....	91.0	101.7	83.8	96.7	88.3	81.5
Mar. 1, 1924.....	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
Mar. 1, 1925.....	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Mar. 1, 1926.....	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Mar. 1, 1927.....	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1.....	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
April 1.....	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1.....	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1.....	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1.....	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1.....	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1.....	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1.....	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1.....	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1.....	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1.....	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
April 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.4	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Mar. 1, 1931.....	100.0	7.9	29.2	41.3	13.2	8.4

workers, as against 29,452 in the preceding month. The gain was largely in construction and manufacturing, while trade was seasonally slacker. Employment was in less volume than on March 1 of last year, although losses had then been registered.

Vancouver.—Manufactures recorded small gains in Vancouver, but trade showed seasonal curtailment; on the whole, there was practically no change in the employment reported by 305 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 30,931 persons. Improvement had been indicated on

the same date of a year ago, when the index was almost the same.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

The trend of employment in this group continued upward, according to statistics furnished by 4,540 manufacturers employing 476,031 operatives, as compared with 468,500 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in iron and steel

Note.—The "Relative Weight" in Table II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCIAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR, 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1922	81.6		90.5				84.5	78.9
Mar. 1, 1923	87.0		94.7	98.2	93.9		88.4	78.3
Mar. 1, 1924	88.9		93.4	95.1	87.6		85.8	81.5
Mar. 1, 1925	87.8	94.2	90.4	92.2	84.3		84.6	88.1
Mar. 1, 1926	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Mar. 1, 1927	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
April 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
April 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
April 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Relative Weight of employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1931	15.6	1.4	13.1	1.5	3.6	1.3	3.3	3.4

factories, but textiles also showed important seasonal gains and considerably increased activity was recorded in leather, food, chemical and building material plants. On the other hand, pulp and paper, tobacco, electrical apparatus and electric current works were slacker. The general improvement in manufactures, though greater than on March 1,

1930, was below the average recorded in the years since 1921, while the index was lower than at the beginning of March in the last four years.

Animal Products, Edible.—Employment in this industry showed a small increase, contrasting with the decline recorded on the same date last year. The index number, how-

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100)

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
1921									
Mar. 1.....	89.1	91.6	147.7	97.1	89.4	88.5	54.7	80.5	91.3
1922									
Mar. 1.....	82.9	94.5	98.9	94.5	83.8	89.7	51.3	77.7	87.5
1923									
Mar. 1.....	91.0	94.7	160.3	103.1	83.7	92.1	51.4	78.0	83.2
1924									
Mar. 1.....	91.8	93.1	163.9	104.3	90.5	93.2	57.0	83.7	90.5
1925									
Mar. 1.....	88.1	88.6	146.2	97.2	91.3	90.1	57.8	83.7	91.3
1926									
Mar. 1.....	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
1927									
Mar. 1.....	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
1928									
Jan. 1.....	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.8	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1.....	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
April 1.....	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1.....	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1.....	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1.....	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1.....	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1.....	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1.....	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1.....	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
1929									
Jan. 1.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	123.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
April 1.....	110.4	116.5	93.1	112.9	113.5	101.5	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	121.2	82.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.3	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
1930									
Jan. 1.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
April 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	165.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
1931									
Jan. 1.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Relative weight of employment by industries as at Mar. 1, 1931.....	100.0	52.8	2.5	5.4	3.0	12.0	12.5	2.3	9.5

TABLE IV—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	Mar. 1 1931	Feb. 1 1931	Mar. 1 1930	Mar. 1 1929	Mar. 1 1928	Mar. 1 1927	Mar. 1 1926
<i>Manufacturing</i>	52.8	97.6	96.1	110.9	115.7	104.7	99.8	94.9
Animal products—edible.....	1.8	95.0	94.2	100.6	104.7	94.6	90.6	86.6
Fur and products.....	0.2	89.1	86.5	80.2	84.8	88.2	83.2	94.4
Leather and products.....	2.0	89.9	77.7	93.0	93.3	108.9	105.6	100.7
Lumber and products.....	4.1	70.5	70.6	90.4	95.0	88.9	85.5	83.3
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.9	51.8	52.8	76.5	81.1	77.4	74.6	75.0
Furniture.....	1.0	105.5	104.8	115.7	123.8	113.7	105.8	98.9
Other lumber products.....	1.2	99.3	96.8	112.5	115.5	106.4	105.0	97.9
Musical instruments.....	0.2	49.1	51.0	68.7	103.3	95.3	95.8	91.9
Plant products—edible.....	3.1	97.6	95.9	100.9	100.2	93.8	94.4	92.1
Pulp and paper products.....	6.4	95.4	97.4	108.8	108.0	108.3	99.8	94.7
Pulp and paper.....	2.8	82.7	85.0	103.9	103.2	110.2	96.7	91.0
Paper products.....	0.8	99.1	96.6	106.9	109.7	106.0	103.5	98.5
Printing and publishing.....	2.8	111.1	114.4	116.1	114.3	107.0	103.2	98.9
Rubber products.....	1.5	102.8	104.3	127.5	138.5	119.5	108.5	105.6
Textile products.....	9.2	102.5	99.7	106.3	110.1	106.8	103.1	99.6
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.3	103.2	102.2	99.8	110.6	110.4	104.0	99.4
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.8	106.6	104.9	110.9	111.5	102.1	102.3	97.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	106.1	98.3	111.5	108.5	103.7	102.6	100.3
Other textile products.....	1.0	89.0	87.6	104.1	110.3	111.6	104.0	102.6
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.6	114.6	117.2	121.5	121.9	121.7	104.1	92.5
Tobacco.....	0.9	105.4	104.3	111.3	111.4			
Distilled and malt liquors.....	0.7	127.7	137.2	137.9	138.6			
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.1	122.4	120.8	171.9	152.9	148.0	107.3	119.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	0.9	118.9	114.2	118.8	112.9	108.9	101.6	98.6
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.1	95.4	91.6	104.8	107.7	96.0	92.1	81.4
Electric current.....	1.6	118.4	121.1	124.8	116.5	109.0	97.1	93.5
Electrical apparatus.....	1.7	136.2	143.2	157.8	130.4	109.6	107.4	94.1
Iron and steel products.....	13.8	96.0	93.0	117.2	132.1	106.9	103.5	97.8
Crude, rolled and forged products.	1.5	106.8	102.5	130.5	141.4	114.1	104.1	93.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)...	1.2	99.8	105.0	129.4	127.1	117.3	104.4	96.1
Agricultural implements.....	0.4	45.8	43.9	84.3	125.3	104.0	111.7	94.0
Land vehicles.....	6.4	97.0	94.1	113.3	134.8	120.7	101.6	100.0
Automobiles and parts.....	1.5	94.4	87.9	137.7	194.9	123.3	114.7	104.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing...	0.4	98.5	97.8	140.8	112.8	104.8	114.1	96.8
Heating appliances.....	0.4	87.0	79.0	108.8	132.1	103.3	100.2	94.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)...	1.0	146.7	132.4	173.3	173.2	127.3	101.2	96.1
Foundry and machine shops pro-								
ducts.....	0.6	97.3	89.9	112.7	134.6	100.4	105.9	102.3
Other iron and steel products.....	1.9	91.0	89.1	112.5	111.9	105.3	101.3	96.5
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2.0	116.7	115.7	134.4	135.3	116.1	105.8	94.6
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.0	122.6	121.5	142.4	126.3	106.4	96.9	96.4
Miscellaneous.....	0.5	105.7	104.3	110.7	112.1	96.6	104.4	95.1
<i>Logging</i>	2.5	82.7	102.2	178.3	167.8	159.6	137.5	139.0
<i>Mining</i>	5.4	109.5	111.6	119.8	115.9	111.4	101.6	93.0
Coal.....	2.9	99.5	104.1	106.7	111.6	109.7	104.2	95.0
Metallic ores.....	1.8	138.4	136.0	151.7	125.6	122.6	102.1	92.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).	0.7	98.1	98.7	116.2	115.8	100.4	92.3	84.5
<i>Communications</i>	3.0	103.9	106.6	118.7	112.0	101.2	99.8	94.7
Telegraphs.....	0.6	102.0	102.8	110.5	109.4	98.4	96.0	83.6
Telephones.....	2.4	104.3	107.5	120.8	112.7	101.9	100.9	96.2
<i>Transportation</i>	12.0	93.2	94.0	97.7	99.8	97.3	95.7	92.3
Street railways and cartage.....	2.7	118.6	118.6	115.6	112.3	103.4	96.9	96.4
Steam railways.....	7.9	90.9	91.5	97.2	101.3	99.4	99.0	95.1
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.4	73.0	75.4	76.8	74.4	77.9	75.7	72.4
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i>	12.5	101.1	101.5	83.7	80.0	73.3	72.3	65.6
Building.....	3.9	90.3	91.0	109.2	94.3	79.3	87.3	67.8
Highway.....	5.0	138.1	149.8	52.0	40.7	49.9	27.4	25.4
Railway.....	3.6	81.0	80.9	72.7	81.4	75.1	76.2	78.2
<i>Services</i>	2.3	121.8	122.2	125.0	118.4	105.3	97.3	93.0
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.3	120.5	121.4	125.1	113.7	99.1	92.5	91.6
Professional.....	0.2	125.9	128.7	119.0	122.5	114.6	100.9	101.0
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.8	122.6	121.5	126.8	124.5	111.5	103.0	92.0
<i>Trade</i>	9.5	122.0	123.1	123.0	117.8	109.7	101.2	95.8
Retail.....	6.9	128.1	128.7	127.8	121.9	112.3	102.4	96.0
Wholesale.....	2.6	108.5	110.8	112.3	109.0	104.6	99.0	95.6
<i>All Industries</i>	100.0	100.2	100.7	110.2	111.4	102.6	97.5	92.6

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

ever, stood at 95.0, as compared with 100.6 on March 1, 1930. The working forces of the 190 reporting establishments aggregated 16,393 persons, as compared with 16,227 in the preceding month. The advance occurred largely in dairies.

Leather and Products.—There was considerable improvement in employment in this industry at the beginning of March, according to statistics from 231 manufacturers, whose staffs aggregated 17,841 persons, compared with 15,477 on February 1. Gains were reported in Quebec and Ontario. A smaller increase had been noted on the corresponding date a year ago, but the index number then was rather higher.

Lumber and Products.—Practically no change was indicated in the lumber group, improvement in wooden vehicle plants being offset by losses in sawmills and container works. Statements were tabulated from 749 employers, whose staffs totalled 36,469 workers. The tendency was favourable in Quebec and Ontario, but decreases were registered in British Columbia. The index number was lower than on March 1, 1930, when considerable gains had been reported.

Plant Products, Edible.—An increase was recorded in the edible plant product group, chiefly in the sugar and syrup and chocolate and confectionery divisions. The firms making returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 379 in number, had 27,578 workers in their employ, or 591 more than at the beginning of February. Quebec and Ontario showed most of the gain. The tendency was downward at the beginning of March last year, when the index number stood at 100.9, compared with 97.6 on the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—As on March 1, 1930, there was a falling-off on the date under review, chiefly in the pulp and paper and printing and publishing divisions, while paper products showed improvement. A combined working force of 57,241 persons was reported by 538 co-operating manufacturers, who had 58,408 employees on February 1. The situation was not so favourable as in the early spring of 1930. The largest decline took place in Ontario, while increased activity was reported in Quebec.

Rubber Products.—A moderate falling-off in employment was recorded in rubber factories, 40 of which employed 13,118 workers, as compared with 13,258 in their last report. The index number was lower than on March 1, 1930, when similar declines were indicated. The losses took place chiefly in Quebec and Ontario.

Textile Products.—Garment, cotton and knitting factories registered an increase which involved about the same number of employees as that reported on March 1, 1930. The level of employment then, however, was rather higher. The payrolls of the 710 co-operating establishments aggregated 82,524 persons, as compared with 80,289 on February 1. Considerable improvement was registered in Quebec and Ontario, while elsewhere comparatively small changes occurred.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Losses in employment were noted on March 1 in distilled and malt liquor factories; the index number, at 114.6, was nearly seven points lower than on the same date a year ago. Data were received from 148 firms employing 14,622 workers, or 350 less than in their last report. The bulk of the decrease was in Ontario and British Columbia.

Chemical Products.—Further improvement took place in this group, according to data from 132 establishments with 8,464 employees, compared with 8,262 on February 1. The index was practically the same as at the beginning of March last year.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Activity increased in building material plants, in which the situation was not so good as on the same date in 1930. Statements were compiled from 152 manufacturers with 9,813 employees, as against 9,454 in the preceding month. Practically all the gain took place in glass and stone works, and was recorded in Quebec.

Electric Current.—Employment in plants producing electric power showed a moderate recession, according to the 94 co-operating firms who employed 14,471 workers, compared with 14,764 on February 1. There were declines in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, with slight improvement in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. The index number was lower than on March 1, 1930.

Electrical Apparatus.—The trend of employment was downward in electrical appliance factories, 74 of which reduced their payrolls by 567 persons to 15,294 on the date under review; Ontario registered most of the loss. Curtailment had also been indicated at the beginning of March, 1930, when the index number was much higher.

Iron and Steel Products.—Continued advances were reported in the iron and steel industry, in which employment was, however, in smaller volume than in the early spring of 1930. Automobile and railway car shops registered the greatest increases, but there was

also an upward movement in rolling mills, iron and steel fabrication, heating appliances and foundries and machine shops. Returns were tabulated from 724 establishments having 124,295 persons in their employ, or 3,762 more than in the preceding month. The most noteworthy expansion was in Ontario, but general improvement was noted except in British Columbia.

Non-Metal Ferrous Products.—Lead, tin, zinc and copper plants showed heightened activity, while other non-ferrous metal plants reported little change; 120 firms had 17,999 workers on their payrolls, as against 17,872 at the beginning of February. The additions to staffs were made chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, while there were losses in British Columbia. The level of employment was lower than on March 1, 1930, although the gains then indicated were smaller.

Mineral Products, n.e.s.—Statistics tabulated from 95 employers indicated that they had enlarged their forces from 11,932 workers in the preceding month to 12,085 at the beginning of March. Curtailment had been indicated on the corresponding date a year ago, but the index number then was decidedly higher.

Logging

Marked contractions were noted in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were almost completed; 232 firms had 22,199 men in their employ, or 5,185 less than in their last report. The decline involved a smaller number of workers than that recorded at the beginning of March a year ago, when the index was, however, many points higher.

Mining

Coal.—Employment in both Eastern and Western coal fields showed a seasonal falling-off, which involved the release of fewer workers than that indicated on March 1, 1930, when the index number was some seven points higher. Eighty-three operators reduced their labour forces from 27,613 persons on February 1, to 26,409 at the beginning of March, 1931.

Metallic Ores.—As on the same date last year, there were general advances in employment in this group at the beginning of March. Data were received from 67 mines employing 16,249 workers, as against 15,947 at the beginning of February. The situation was not so good as on March 1, 1930, but was better than in any other March on record.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than coal).—Very little change was registered in these industries, according to statistics from 76 em-

ployers having 6,435 persons on their payrolls. An increase had been noted on March 1 of a year ago, when the index was higher.

Communications

Reductions in personnel were indicated on telephones, while telegraphs reported a slight gain. Returns were received from 68 companies and branches with 26,903 employees, compared with 27,555 in the preceding month. Curtailment had also been registered on March 1, 1930, when the index was higher.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Statistics tabulated from 152 employers in this division showed that their staffs, including 24,005 persons, were practically unchanged at the beginning of March. Losses had been noted on the same date in 1930, when the index was slightly lower.

Steam Railways.—Continued but smaller reductions were registered in steam railway operation, from which 546 workers were released by the 104 co-operating companies and divisional superintendents, on whose payrolls were 71,369 persons. A loss had also been indicated on March 1 last year, but the index number was then several points higher. Declines were noted in the Prairie Provinces, but in the Maritime Provinces gains were recorded.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There was a decrease in shipping and stevedoring, mainly in the Maritime Provinces. Employment was slightly less active than on March 1, 1930, when improvement had been indicated. On the date under review, 78 employers reported a staff of 12,109 persons, or 399 less than in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—As on the same date last year, there was a falling-off in employment in building construction at the beginning of March; this was reported almost entirely in Ontario. The 687 contractors furnishing data throughout the Dominion had 35,419 employees as against 35,920 on February 1. The index number was considerably lower than in the early spring of 1930.

Highway.—Shrinkage in employment involving a larger number of workers than on the corresponding date in 1930 was indicated in this group on March 1, 1931, when 265 employers reported 45,296 workers, as compared with 49,043 on February 1. Most of this contraction took place in the Maritime Provinces.

Employment was in greater volume than on March 1 in any other year on record, due to the unemployment relief program being carried out.

Railways.—Employment on steam railway construction and maintenance showed a slight increase, according to data received from 46 companies and divisional superintendents employing 31,884 persons, or 108 more than at the beginning of February. The gain was chiefly in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, while there were contractions in the Prairie Provinces. Losses had been noted at the beginning of March in 1930, when the index was lower.

Services

Very little change was indicated in the service group, in which 248 establishments reported a staff of 21,150 persons. Activity was slightly less than in the same month of 1930, although the index was higher than on March 1 in earlier years of the record.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of February, 1931

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

Unemployment among local trade unions at the close of February remained in much the same volume as in January, the tendency, however, being toward greater activity. This was manifest by the returns tabulated for February from an aggregate of 1,832 labour organizations, combining 202,669 members, of whom 31,602, or a percentage of 15.6, were idle on the last day of the month, compared with 16.0 per cent at the close of January. Noteworthy contractions in available work, however, were recorded from February last year when 11.5 per cent of the members reported were idle. A general upward employment trend from January was noted by unions in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, though the improvement registered was slight. On the other hand, Alberta unions reported moderate declines in activity from January and recessions

Trade

Retail and wholesale trade continued to release employees; there was a seasonal decrease of 981 in the personnel of the 806 firms furnishing data, who had 86,127 workers. The index stood at 122.0 on March 1, 1931, compared with 123.0 at the beginning of March, 1930, the maximum so far recorded for that date. In a few of the larger stores, however, it was reported that certain of the employees were being given work in rotation, rather than for the full time per month.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

of minor importance occurred among Manitoba and Saskatchewan unions. In every province a lower level of activity was maintained than in February a year ago, the contractions in Ontario being the most substantial.

Each month a separate tabulation is made of unemployment in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these Saint John unions showed a noteworthy employment advance from January conditions, while fractional gains were reported by Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Regina unions. Edmonton unions, on the other hand, reported a moderate drop in the volume of work afforded and in Halifax and Vancouver nominal reductions only occurred. With the exception of Edmonton all cities used for comparison reflected a lower level of employment than in February of last year, the recessions indicated by Saint John unions being particularly marked, though the contractions reported in the other cities were noteworthy. In Edmonton the tendency was toward greater employment than in February a year ago, but the improvement registered was slight.

Accompanying this article is a chart which shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1925, to date. The level of the curve changed but slightly during February from the previous month, the projection continuing in the downward movement shown during January and indicative of a better em-

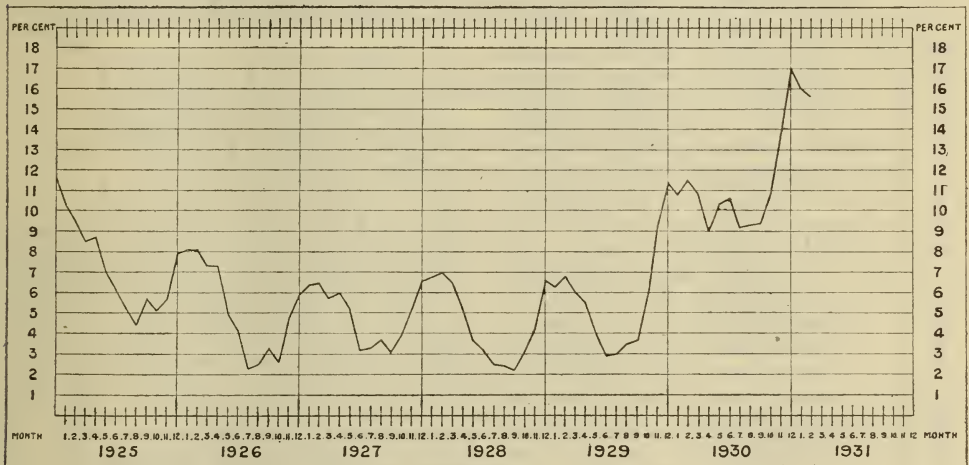
ployment tendency. A distinct rise in the curve was noted from February last year, showing a marked increase in the volume of unemployment during the month reviewed.

Activity for workers in the manufacturing industries showed a further, though slight, increase at the close of February, the 481 unions from which returns were tabulated, with 56,875 members, indicating 10.6 per cent of idleness, compared with 12.0 per cent in January. Pulp and paper makers reported employment advances during February which involved the greatest number of workers. Viewed from a percentage basis glass workers, cigarmakers, hat and cap workers and metal polishers indicated pronounced expansion, but as these tradesmen formed but a small share of the entire membership in the manufactur-

other hand, more favourable conditions prevailed for hat and cap, leather, fur, jewellery and glass workers.

Employment for coal miners at the close of February eased off slightly from January, as shown by the returns received from 48 unions embracing a membership of 18,369 persons. Of these, 1,148, or a percentage of 6.2, were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 5.5 per cent of inactivity in January. This employment reduction indicated from January was entirely confined to the coal fields of Alberta, Nova Scotia unions showing nominally improved conditions, while in British Columbia all members were reported at work in the two months compared. A slight drop in the volume of work afforded was registered in the mining division from

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



ing industries they did not materially affect the percentage for the group as a whole. Among garment, leather and iron and steel workers an upward employment tendency was noted, though the gains were small. On the contrary, general labourers showed a substantial falling off in the employment afforded and among woodworkers the recessions were important, while minor declines in activity occurred among textile workers. In the printing trades approximately the same level of unemployment was maintained as in January. Compared with the situation for February last year, when 8.5 per cent of idleness was recorded in the manufacturing industries, pulp and paper makers, garment and iron and steel workers, printing tradesmen, wood workers, cigar makers, metal polishers, and bakers and confectioners, all reported a lower level of activity during the month reviewed. On the

February last year, when the unemployment percentage stood at 5.7. As in the previous comparison Alberta miners were wholly responsible for this unfavourable employment trend during the month reviewed. In Nova Scotia the situation remained practically unchanged, while in British Columbia no inactivity was recorded, compared with a substantial unemployment percentage in February a year ago.

Little change in the situation for building tradesmen was shown during February from the previous month, though marked depression was indicated from February a year ago. For the month reviewed reports were tabulated from 263 unions in the building trades with a membership total of 31,274 persons, 47.1 per cent of whom were without work on the last day of the month, contrasted with 46.2 per cent in January and with 34.0 per

cent in February, 1930. A downward employment movement was shown by carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, and plumbers and steamfitters from January, which was largely offset by the improvement recorded among bridge and structural iron workers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, granite and stone cutters, painters, decorators and paper hangers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers. Bridge and structural iron workers and granite and stone cutters were the only trades to report a better situation than in February of last year, the gains for these workers being quite pronounced while in the remaining trades curtailment of activity was noted, the most extensive of which occurred among bricklayers, masons and plasterers and carpenters and joiners.

Reports were tabulated from 788 unions in the transportation industries at the close of February, with 70,304 members, 7,312 of whom, or a percentage of 10.4 were without work, contrasted with 11.0 per cent in January. Steam railway employees, whose return constituted over 82 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, street and electrical railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs all registered fractional employment increases, and navigation workers a minor decline in activity. Less favourable conditions prevailed in the transportation industries than in February last year, when 8.1 per cent of the workers reported were idle, steam railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs showing moderate employment recessions and street and electrical railway employees nominal declines only. Unemployment for navigation workers, however, was in slightly lesser volume than in February a year ago.

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

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.6	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Feb., 1919.....	5.7	2.7	4.9	5.5	2.8	4.5	4.2	7.8	5.2
Feb., 1920.....	5.1	2.4	2.3	2.9	4.6	5.2	5.1	10.2	4.0
Feb., 1921.....	14.4	7.3	10.7	14.8	9.9	12.1	10.3	32.1	16.1
Feb., 1922.....	11.0	7.4	7.5	10.1	17.0	9.9	8.5	20.1	10.6
Feb., 1923.....	5.7	1.7	6.4	7.0	9.5	5.2	4.8	6.4	6.4
Feb., 1924.....	3.1	2.7	7.9	9.1	8.0	4.8	7.6	8.1	7.8
Feb., 1925.....	8.8	4.2	11.4	9.2	9.0	5.3	9.7	9.4	9.5
Feb., 1926.....	22.2	2.2	6.6	7.9	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	8.1
Feb., 1927.....	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
Feb., 1928.....	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0
Jan., 1929.....	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Feb., 1929.....	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.8
Mar., 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
April, 1929.....	6.0	1.3	9.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.5
May, 1929.....	3.9	5.6	6.8	2.6	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.3	4.0
June, 1929.....	3.3	1.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	2.6	2.9
July, 1929.....	2.0	8.4	4.8	2.2	3.1	1.8	2.7	2.7	3.0
Aug., 1929.....	2.2	8.4	4.6	2.5	2.5	1.8	5.7	3.9	3.5
Sept., 1929.....	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.1	4.7	2.5	6.1	4.5	3.7
Oct., 1929.....	2.3	2.3	7.8	4.4	9.3	4.0	7.2	6.9	6.0
Nov., 1929.....	5.1	3.0	13.6	6.3	10.5	8.8	10.8	9.8	9.3
Dec., 1929.....	5.2	2.4	14.5	9.7	12.8	13.0	13.9	11.5	11.4
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar., 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.6	12.4	10.8
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June, 1930.....	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.9	14.3	8.4	10.6
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.8	9.2
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Nov., 1930.....	7.4	5.1	19.2	12.9	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Dec., 1930.....	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.8	16.8	17.0
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6

From longshore workers, whose returns are tabulated separately each month, 14 reports were received during February, covering 6,903 members, 1,907, or a percentage of 27.6, of whom were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 24.0 in January and with 10.8 in February last year.

Retail clerks at the close of February were better engaged than in the previous month, the seven reports tabulated, which represented a membership of 999 persons, indicating 1.5 per cent of inactivity compared with 3.4 per cent in January. In February of last year however all members were reported busy.

Civic employees, with 69 unions reporting in February, a membership of 6,982 persons, indicated 1.9 per cent of their members idle at the end of the month in contrast with 2.1 per cent in January and with 1.6 per cent in February last year.

Moderate improvement in conditions was reported by unions in the miscellaneous group of trades during February, the 127 unions from which reports were tabulated, with 6,842 members, showing 15.7 per cent of idleness, compared with 18.3 per cent in January. Hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees, barbers, stationary engineers and firemen, and unclassified workers, all shared slightly this employment advance. With the exception of theatre and stage employees all trades participated in the unfavourable employment trend shown in comparison with February of last year, when 9.6 per cent of idleness was recorded in the miscellaneous group of trades, the recessions indicated by hotel and restaurant employees and unclassified workers being especially noteworthy.

Among fishermen an unemployment percentage of 19.2 was recorded at the close of

February, in contrast with 11.0 per cent in January and with 2.4 per cent in February, 1930. The percentage for the month under review was based on the reports received from 3 unions embracing a membership of 1,305 persons.

Lumber workers and loggers reported a slight decline in activity during February from January conditions, as shown by the reports tabulated from 5 unions with 896 members. Of these, 290 or a percentage of 32.4, were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 30.6 per cent of unemployment in January.

Heavy losses in employment were indicated from February last year, when 13.0 per cent of the members recorded were without work.

Table II shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1930, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for February of each year from 1919 to 1928, inclusive and for each month from January, 1929, to date. Table I summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table II.

(3) Employment Offices Reports for February, 1931

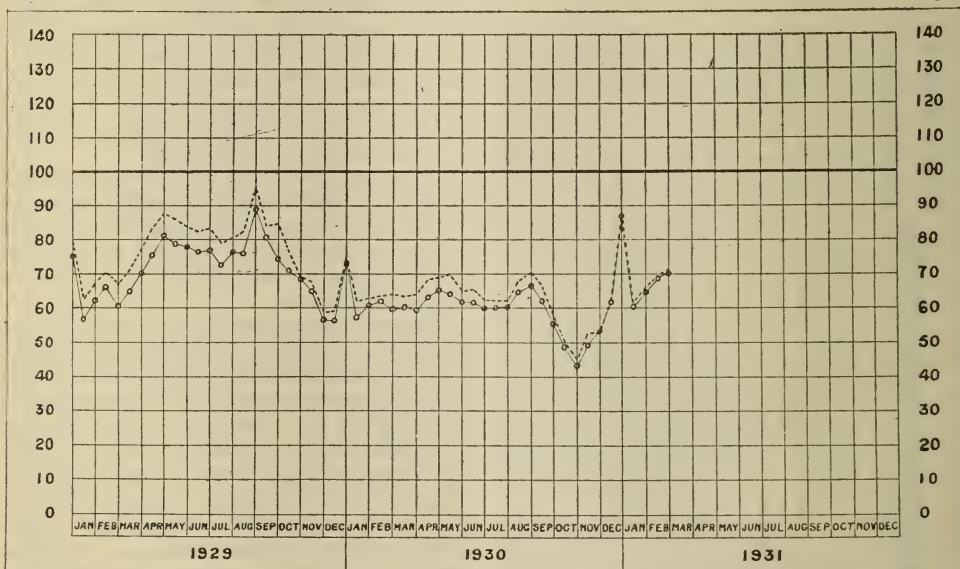
The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of February, 1931, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed an increase of 2 per cent over that of the previous month and a gain of 130 per cent when compared with February, 1930. The total placements for the month under re-

view in the construction and maintenance group, which was the result of relief work carried on by different municipalities and provinces in road improvement, sewer construction, etc.; all other groups showed declines, that in logging being the heaviest.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1929, as represented

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

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



view in comparison with those of January were slightly less, however, due to the fewer number of working days. Manufacturing, farming and transportation were the only groups to show gains in placements over January and of the declines registered that in construction and maintenance was the heaviest. The marked gain over February last year was entirely accounted for by increased placements

by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curve, both of vacancies and placements, in relation to applications, showed an upward trend throughout the month, and at the end of the period the curve of vacancies had attained a

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1931

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Regular Place- ments same period 1930	
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			Un- placed at end of period
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	556	48	611	549	89	419	941	227
Halifax.....	284	29	330	244	24	220	529	78
New Glasgow.....	140	18	136	172	44	89	152	93
Sydney.....	132	1	145	133	21	110	260	66
New Brunswick	1,008	7	996	1,005	146	859	754	108
Chatham.....	57	3	43	57	38	19	90	17
Moncton.....	580	4	594	577	33	544	264	32
St. John.....	371	0	371	371	75	296	400	59
Quebec	1,137	121	3,009	1,570	825	191	1,310	829
Amos.....	6	0	24	0	0	0	24	13
Hull.....	123	0	301	129	127	2	4	155
Montreal.....	416	49	1,464	415	284	48	786	280
Quebec.....	363	34	797	608	156	135	282	124
Rouyn.....	2	0	7	7	0	0	7	81
Sherbrooke.....	84	15	214	135	138	0	43	78
Three Rivers.....	136	21	199	276	113	6	7	81
Ontario	30,283	516	40,400	30,284	5,592	24,077	28,042	5,114
Belleville.....	216	2	222	214	37	177	110	81
Brantford.....	2,885	6	2,987	2,883	51	2,832	1,963	82
Chatham.....	487	8	499	484	30	454	418	52
Cobalt.....	97	1	131	105	100	5	61	127
Fort William.....	142	0	201	142	77	65	173	257
Guelph.....	882	9	1,002	896	46	845	304	50
Hamilton.....	554	31	1,075	548	136	372	5,092	202
Kingston.....	1,795	16	1,818	1,792	49	1,743	141	50
Kitchener.....	1,217	8	1,337	1,227	117	1,094	776	110
London.....	2,031	13	2,131	2,034	231	1,789	1,701	574
Niagara Falls.....	104	3	167	108	79	27	340	68
North Bay.....	79	2	100	80	36	44	91	243
Oshawa.....	738	2	793	732	27	705	51	51
Ottawa.....	3,504	81	3,885	3,547	298	3,102	3,819	281
Pembroke.....	209	1	254	205	100	105	32	180
Peterborough.....	596	7	599	599	42	553	370	72
Port Arthur.....	1,230	1	1,220	1,215	1,200	15	102	427
St. Catharines.....	1,038	15	1,429	1,091	127	964	1,286	59
St. Thomas.....	358	42	486	346	61	285	323	78
Sarnia.....	283	2	286	281	67	214	356	98
Sault Ste. Marie.....	127	2	323	140	85	35	102	58
Stratford.....	108	1	186	122	84	23	399	.....
Sudbury.....	97	0	314	97	56	41	155	167
Timmins.....	205	0	239	186	159	27	144	165
Toronto.....	10,759	256	18,011	10,694	2,141	8,201	7,935	1,358
Windsor.....	542	7	705	516	156	360	1,597	224
Manitoba	7,541	43	9,016	7,560	814	6,680	3,244	1,576
Brandon.....	1,206	7	1,256	1,190	37	1,153	231	88
Dauphin.....	17	0	80	16	6	10	85	32
Winnipeg.....	6,318	36	7,680	6,354	771	5,517	2,928	1,456
Saskatchewan	2,639	54	3,000	2,584	1,091	1,480	4,951	736
Estevan.....	96	0	139	90	8	82	143	11
Melfort.....	21	0	21	21	0	0	0	.....
Moose Jaw.....	797	24	882	789	80	696	1,129	97
North Battleford.....	47	5	62	42	33	9	67	18
Prince Albert.....	206	15	206	151	116	35	113	59
Regina.....	384	6	579	389	258	131	1,844	301
Saskatoon.....	818	0	875	918	510	408	1,451	164
Swift Current.....	38	1	70	40	31	9	119	36
Weyburn.....	21	0	37	24	14	6	67	52
Yorkton.....	211	3	129	124	20	104	18	82
Alberta	5,839	19	8,197	5,833	2,068	3,756	7,143	1,501
Calgary.....	2,314	2	3,114	2,077	1,272	805	3,431	271
Drumheller.....	61	0	550	303	281	22	421	24
Edmonton.....	1,878	13	2,876	1,875	432	1,434	2,736	1,039
Lethbridge.....	1,271	4	1,263	1,263	39	1,224	264	134
Medicine Hat.....	815	0	396	315	44	271	291	33
British Columbia	2,306	35	8,011	2,908	563	2,224	10,253	874
Cranbrook.....	31	4	110	27	27	2	81	63
Kamloops.....	36	5	194	46	17	15	82	35
Nanaimo*.....	595	1	660	593	4	589	488	12
Nelson.....	57	1	79	57	41	14	17	60
New Westminster.....	41	0	88	41	14	27	183	40
Penticton.....	48	5	101	50	19	27	219	14
Prince George.....	163	0	217	163	12	151	17	53
Prince Rupert.....	96	0	90	96	91	5	261	3
Revelstoke.....	80	0	98	80	2	78	3	409
Vancouver.....	581	19	5,121	677	269	305	7,943	155
Victoria.....	1,078	0	1,253	1,078	67	1,011	940	135
All Offices	51,809	843	73,240	52,293	11,188	39,686	56,638	10,965
Men.....	44,798	222	63,479	44,880	8,304	36,443	50,721	7,839
Women.....	7,011	621	9,761	7,413	2,884	3,243	5,917	3,126

* In the corresponding table last month "K elowna" should have read "Nanaimo".

level eight points and that of placements ten points higher than the levels recorded at the close of February, 1930. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 69.9 during the first half and 71.7 during the second half of February, 1931, in comparison with the ratios of 63.8 and 64.1 during the corresponding periods of 1930. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 68.9 and 70.2 as compared with 62.0 and 59.9 during the corresponding month of 1930.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during February, 1931, was 2,159 as compared with 2,123 during the preceding month and with 966 in February, a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 3,052 in comparison with 3,310 in January, 1931, and with 1,510 during February last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during February, 1931, was 2,120, of which 466 were in regular employment and 1,654 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 2,076 during the preceding month. Placements for February a year ago averaged 920 daily, consisting of 457 placements in regular and 463 in casual employment.

During the month of February, 1931, the offices of the Service referred 52,293 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 50,874 placements; of these the placements in regular employment were 11,188, of which 8,304 were of men and 2,884 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 39,686. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 44,798 for men and 7,011 for women, a total of 51,809, while applications for work numbered 73,240, of which 63,479 were from men and 9,761 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada each year from January, 1921, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931 (2 months).....	25,120	79,726	104,846

NOVA SCOTIA

There was a decrease of over 4 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia during February when compared with the preceding month, and of nearly 29 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were 7 per cent less than in January and nearly 30 per cent below February, 1930. All industrial groups participated in the declines in placements from February last year except farming and mining, and in these divisions the gains were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 31; construction and maintenance 55; trade 38; and services 343, of which 267 were of household workers. There were 42 men and 47 women placed in regular employment during the month.

NEW BRUNSWICK

During February, orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick called for nearly 5 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and were over 64 per cent in excess of the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of 6 per cent in placements in comparison with January and of nearly 66 per cent when compared with February, 1930. There was a small decrease in placements in the manufacturing industries from February last year, but gains were reported in all other groups. Construction and maintenance showed the largest increase, attributable to work undertaken in relief of unemployment on highway and railway construction. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 25; transportation, 24; construction and maintenance, 349; trade, 23; and services, 575, of which 327 were of household workers. During the month regular employment was obtained for 96 men and 50 women.

QUEBEC

Orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during February called for nearly 14 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but over 18 per cent more than in the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of over 5 per cent in placements when compared with January, but a gain of nearly 8 per cent in comparison with February, 1930. Services showed the largest increase in placements over February last year, but there were minor gains in construction and maintenance, mining and trade. All other groups reported fewer placements, but with the exception of logging, where a considerable

reduction was recorded, these declines were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 63; logging, 93; construction and maintenance, 154; trade, 39; and services, 644, of which 530 were of household workers. There were 351 men and 474 women placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received by employment offices in Ontario during February, were nearly 10 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 183 per cent above the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of over 9 per cent in placements when compared with January, but a gain of nearly 210 per cent in comparison with February, 1930. The large increase in placements over February of last year was entirely due to work undertaken in relief of unemployment on highway and sewer construction, as the gains in services and transportation, the only other groups in which placements were higher, were more than offset by declines in all other divisions. Of the reductions, those in logging were the most pronounced. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 799; logging, 476; farming, 210; transportation, 138; construction and maintenance, 24,368; trade, 333; and services, 3,276, of which 2,004 were of household workers. During the month, 4,359 men and 1,233 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

There was a nominal gain only in both vacancies notified and placements effected by employment offices in Manitoba during February when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 200 per cent in vacancies and of nearly 164 per cent in placements when compared with the corresponding month of last year. The entire gain in placements over February, 1930, was due to relief work for the unemployed, as construction and maintenance, the industrial division under which this work is provided, was the only group to show improvement under this comparison. Of the declines in all other groups, those in logging, services and farming were the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 41; logging, 53; farming, 158; construction and maintenance, 6,190; trade, 84; and services, 955, of which 811 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 457 of men and 357 of women.

SASKATCHEWAN

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during February, was nearly 18 per cent less than in the preceding month but nearly 55 per cent better than in the corresponding month last year. Placements declined over 19 per cent from the preceding month, but were nearly 59 per cent higher than during the corresponding month last year. The improvement over February, 1930, was, for the greater part, due to placements on relief work under construction and maintenance, although more workers found employment in the logging industry. Of the declines in all other groups, those in services were the most noteworthy. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 28; logging, 262; farming, 192; construction and maintenance, 1,406; trade, 39; and services, 614, of which 415 were of household workers. Regular employment was provided for 796 men and 295 women during the month.

ALBERTA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during February, were nearly 24 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 52 per cent in excess of February, 1930. There was a gain also of nearly 24 per cent in placements when compared with the preceding month and of over 53 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. As in all other provinces, relief work accounted for the gain in placements over February a year ago. There was, however, a small increase in bush placements and a nominal gain in mining. Fewer placements were effected in all other groups, the reductions in services and farming being the most substantial. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 52; logging, 495; farming, 200; construction and maintenance, 4,422; and services, 572, of which 495 were of household workers. During the month 1,849 men and 219 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a decline of over 16 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in British Columbia during February when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of over 38 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements declined over 16 per cent when compared with January, but were nearly 43 per cent higher than in February, 1930. The increase in placements over February of last

year was due to work undertaken in relief of unemployment on highway and sewer construction. Logging showed a nominal gain, but all other groups declines. Of the latter, the largest reductions were reported in services and manufacturing. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 44; logging, 229; farming, 93; construction and maintenance, 1,689; and services, 660, of which 419 were of household workers. During the month 354 men and 209 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of February, 1931, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 11,188 placements in regular employment, 3,229 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 453 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 423 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 30 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Certificates issued in Quebec during February numbered 6, these being granted at Hull to bushmen proceeding to Pembroke and vicinity.

In Ontario 182 persons secured certificates for reduced transportation, 177 of whom went to provincial employment, the remainder representing an interprovincial movement. Within the province Port Arthur transferred 107 bush workers and Fort William 54 bush workers to centres within their respective zones. The Timmins zone was the destination of 2 carpenters, 1 cement finisher, and 1 pipefitter, travelling from Niagara Falls, 3 miners from Cobalt, 3 lumber loaders from North Bay, and 3 carpenters from Pembroke. In addition, Ottawa despatched 3 bushmen to Sudbury. The 5 persons going outside the province were mine workers conveyed from Cobalt to employment in the Amos zone.

Transfers, both within and from the Province of Manitoba during February were effected by the Winnipeg office and numbered 48. Of these, 33 were provincial and 15 interprovincial. Provincially 24 farm hands, 5 bushmen and 1 chef secured certificates to centres within the Winnipeg zone and 2 farm domestics and 1 hotel employee to points in the Brandon zone. The workers proceeding to employment outside the province included 1

farm hand, 1 farm domestic, and 1 blacksmith going to Port Arthur, 1 porcelain hand turner to Toronto, 1 hotel chef to Yorkton, and 8 farm hands and 2 farm domestics to various Saskatchewan rural points.

Benefiting by the Employment Service reduced rate in Saskatchewan 156 persons proceeded to employment within the province, and 3 to situations outside. Of the latter, Regina transferred 1 mine labourer to Dauphin, and 1 teacher to Edmonton, which zone also received 1 farm hand from Saskatoon. A large part of the provincial movement was of bush workers, 81 going to Yorkton zone, 39 to the Prince Albert zone and 2 to Regina, the Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Regina offices being responsible for the transfer of these workers. In addition, 25 farm hands and 2 farm domestics were despatched to various agricultural districts throughout the province, 5 farm hands and 1 farm domestic being transported from Moose Jaw, 3 farm hands from Prince Albert, 16 farm hands and 1 farm domestic from Regina and 1 farm hand from Saskatoon. From Regina also, 1 hotel employee was sent to Estevan, 1 teacher to Yorkton, and 2 teachers within the Regina zone. To centres within their respective zones Saskatoon despatched 1 hotel cook and 1 hotel porter, and Prince Albert 1 harness repairer.

All certificates issued in Alberta during February were to provincial points and totalled 31. Of these 23 were granted by the Edmonton office to 1 farm domestic and 2 farm workers travelling to Calgary, and to 11 farm hands, 1 farm housekeeper, 1 cook, 2 mine workers, 3 maids, 1 bushman and 1 labourer going to situations within the Edmonton zone. Securing certificates at Calgary 3 farm domestics were carried at the reduced rate to Lethbridge, 1 housekeeper, 1 farm hand and 1 hotel employee to Drumheller, and 2 farm hands within the Calgary zone.

Business transacted by British Columbia Offices during February involved an issue of 27 reduced rate certificates, 26 of which were to centres within the province, and 1 to a point outside. The latter was granted to a farm hand travelling from Vancouver to Edmonton. Within the province the Vancouver office effected transfers of 1 farm hand to Prince George and of 6 railway construction workers, 2 bush workers, 2 power construction workers, 1 farm hand, 1 housekeeper, 1 carpenter and 1 flunkey to employment within the Vancouver zone. In addition, 8 bushmen went from Prince George and 2 bushmen and 1 farm hand from Nelson to centres within their respective zones.

Of the 453 persons who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during February 320 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 110 by the

Canadian Pacific Railway, 12 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 11 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During February, 1931

The value of the building represented by the permits issued by 61 cities during February, as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was lower by \$1,581,158 or 21·1 per cent than in the preceding month, and was also less by \$2,989,491 or 33·5 per cent than in February of last year; the total stood at \$5,929,587 during February, 1931, as compared with \$7,510,745 in January, 1931, and \$8,919,078 in February, 1930. The February, 1931, total was below the average for February in the years 1920-30, but the aggregate for the first two months of this year was higher than the January-February average in the last eleven years; it was in fact higher than in any earlier year since 1920 except 1928, 1929 and 1930, while the wholesale costs of building materials were considerably lower than in any of the preceding eleven years.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had granted over 600 permits for dwellings valued at about \$2,200,000, and nearly 1,100 permits for other buildings, estimated to cost in excess of \$3,500,000. In January, authority was given for the erection of some 400 dwellings and 1,000 other buildings, estimated at approximately \$1,800,000 and \$4,500,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with January, 1931; the largest gain, of \$488,950, took place in Manitoba. Of the declines in the remaining provinces, that of \$1,544,539 or 46·9 per cent in Ontario was most pronounced.

As compared with February, 1930, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia registered gains, that of \$345,495, or 24·9 per cent in Saskatchewan being greatest. Of the decreases in the remaining provinces, that of \$2,492,352 or 48·8 per cent in Ontario was most marked.

Of the larger cities, Montreal recorded an increase in the value of the permits issued as compared with January, 1931, but a reduction as compared with February, 1930. In Toronto

there were declines, and in Winnipeg there were increases in both comparisons, while Vancouver reported a reduction as compared with January, but an increase over February of last year. Of the other cities, the following recorded increases in the value of building authorized during February as compared with January, 1931, and February, 1930: Westmount, Brantford, Fort William, Kingston, Owen Sound, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Regina, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Kamloops and Nanaimo.

Cumulative Record for First Two Months, 1931.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during February, and in the first two months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in January and February of the same years are also given (1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in February	Value of permits issued in first two months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first two months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first two months (1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1931.....	5,929,587	13,440,332	132·1	83·8
1930.....	8,919,078	16,136,475	158·6	96·8
1929.....	10,465,330	18,882,210	185·6	99·6
1928.....	10,318,338	18,034,925	177·3	96·4
1927.....	7,138,176	13,314,713	130·3	97·1
1926.....	7,639,549	11,859,083	116·6	102·4
1925.....	5,902,118	11,349,388	111·6	103·2
1924.....	4,093,800	8,554,379	84·0	112·3
1923.....	5,679,671	9,819,169	96·5	110·1
1922.....	4,738,105	8,064,642	79·3	108·3
1921.....	3,683,359	6,278,923	61·7	140·5
1920.....	6,156,287	10,173,311	100·0	137·5

The aggregate for the first two months of 1931 was lower by 16·7 per cent than the total for the same months of 1930, but was greater than the average of \$12,042,474 recorded in the years 1920-1930.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	February, 1931	January, 1931	February, 1930	Cities	February, 1931	January, 1931	February, 1930
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Is.				Ontario—Con.			
Charlottetown.....			Nil	Sarnia.....	19,089	9,525	16,490
Nova Scotia.	113,350	49,840	324,855	Sault Ste. Marie...	2,335	1,158	1,675
Halifax.....	113,150	44,840	321,405	*Toronto.....	698,185	1,243,036	2,632,228
New Glasgow.....	200	5,000	700	York and East			
Sydney.....	Nil	Nil	2,750	York Town-			
New Brunswick.	28,525	80,875	458,485	ships.....	174,581	494,558	166,509
Fredericton.....	1,400	Nil	416,000	Welland.....	2,200	14,990	20,685
*Moncton.....	27,125	80,875	28,445	*Windsor.....	16,246	7,350	66,690
*Saint John.....	1,208,455	1,466,442	1,715,307	East Windsor...	Nil	500	14,750
Quebec.				Riverside.....	600	Nil	35,000
*Montreal—				Sandwich.....	1,600	1,200	12,900
*Maisonneuve....	1,078,860	1,028,570	1,458,790	Walkerville.....	12,000	482,000	18,000
*Quebec.....	46,457	317,247	111,717	Woodstock.....	647	15,782	4,143
Shawinigan Falls..	4,000	Nil	42,250	Manitoba.	600,375	111,425	403,270
*Sherbrooke.....	5,150	93,900	19,900	*Brandon.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Three Rivers.....	24,350	26,725	45,450	St. Boniface.....	375	75	6,570
*Westmount.....	49,638	Nil	37,200	*Winnipeg.....	600,000	111,350	396,700
Ontario.	1,745,345	3,289,884	4,237,697	Saskatchewan.	285,504	256,658	137,057
Belleville.....	3,400	200	8,750	*Moose Jaw.....	1,655	4,000	88,625
*Brantford.....	80,697	71,137	7,700	*Regina.....	268,359	34,083	88,507
Chatham.....	69,950	2,300	409,567	*Saskatoon.....	15,490	218,575	47,925
*Fort William.....	98,300	14,000	30,000	Alberta.	217,128	169,433	256,987
Galt.....	100	7,350	4,950	*Calgary.....	153,347	93,428	205,148
*Guelph.....	1,033	36,525	7,740	*Edmonton.....	46,650	26,100	39,490
*Hamilton.....	322,400	158,200	516,200	Lethbridge.....	11,176	47,555	7,084
*Kingston.....	75,945	14,800	32,050	Medicine Hat.....	5,955	2,350	5,265
*Kitchener.....	11,173	72,550	12,675	British Columbia.	1,730,905	2,086,188	1,385,410
*London.....	43,270	522,650	31,815	Kamloops.....	15,335	6,505	14,050
Niagara Falls.....	8,950	5,305	20,850	Nanaimo.....	5,675	350	3,420
Oshawa.....	1,850	49,050	5,875	*New Westminster	25,200	198,860	44,755
*Ottawa.....	38,600	40,400	97,430	Prince Rupert.....	14,860	2,940	26,736
Owen Sound.....	6,000	Nil	Nil	*Vancouver.....	1,622,335	1,797,550	1,081,544
*Peterborough.....	9,000	7,525	1,000	North Vancouver	7,715	11,765	16,835
*Port Arthur.....	9,989	9,925	10,055	*Victoria.....	39,785	68,218	198,070
*Stratford.....	24,650	11,530	36,200	Total—61 Cities....	5,929,587	7,510,745	8,919,078
*St. Catharines....	9,755	4,458	14,865	*Total—35 Cities....	5,560,904	6,350,287	7,640,024
*St. Thomas.....	2,800	880	835				

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary, showing the employment situation during February, 1931, is reproduced below. The following report on unemployment conditions in the United States is based on the statistics published by the United States Department of Labour, showing the recent trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labor, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 24 representative cities. Summary figures for March, 1931, and previous months are reproduced below.

Great Britain

The fluctuations in the course of employment observed in January continued during February, but by the end of the month there had been a slight net increase in the numbers unemployed.

There were increases in the numbers unemployed in coal mining; in the manufacture of glass, pig iron, non-ferrous metals, tin-plates, and iron and steel tubes; in engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, the motor vehicle industry, the hosiery and carpet trades, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, paper manufacture and dock and harbour service.

There was a further improvement, however, in the manufacture of pottery, steel, silk and artificial silk. The numbers unemployed also decreased in the building trade, public works and contracting and cement manufacture, and in the cotton, woollen and worsted, linen, lace, boot and shoe, and clothing industries.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,400,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at February 23, 1931 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 21·7, as compared with 21·5 at January 26, 1931, and with 12·9 at February 24, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed at February 23, 1931, was 16·7, as compared with 16·5 at January 26, 1931; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5·0, the same as at January 26. For males alone the percentage at February 23, 1931, was 22·6, and for females 19·6; at January 26, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 22·1 and 19·9.

At February 23, 1931, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,888,716 wholly unemployed, 613,692 temporarily stopped, and 115,250 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,617,658. This was 25,008 more than a month before, and 1,078,393 more than a year before. The total included 1,893,817 men, 70,958 boys, 591,623 women and 61,260 girls.

The 1,888,716 wholly unemployed included approximately 1,323,300 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 465,300 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 100,100 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,714,556, included 234,949 men, 6,050 boys, 45,473 women, and 3,468 girls, who had been on the register for less than one month.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at February 23, 1931, was 2,693,811.

United States

Employment in the United States increased less than one-tenth of one per cent in February, 1931, as compared with January, 1931, and pay-roll totals increased 4·7 per cent according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries included in the above statement are manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, quarrying and non-metalliferous mining, crude petroleum producing, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail), hotels, canning and preserving, and laundries, dyeing and cleaning.

A separate summary is made of the latest data available relating to all employees, exclusive of executives and officials, on Class I railroads. This tabulation is made from Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the months of November and December, 1930, and therefore cannot be included in the general statement for the month of February. The number of employees of Class I railroads as at December 15, totalled 1,340,470, representing a decrease of 2·7 per cent since November 15, 1930. The amount of pay-roll in the entire month of December was \$185,396,509, representing a decrease over the previous month of 0·4 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing industries in February, 1931, increased 1·4 per cent as compared with January and pay-roll totals increased 7·5 per cent. Those changes are based upon returns made by 13,377 identical establishments in 54 of the chief manufacturing industries in the United States, having in February, 2,772,219 employees whose combined earnings in one week were \$66,567,283.

Regular manufacturing employment and pay rolls show a marked upward trend in February following the customary decreases in January due to inventory taking and repairs, and the increases in February this year compare favourably with those in the years prior to 1930; in February, 1930, the increase in employment was only 0·1 per cent and the increase in pay rolls only 3·5 per cent.

The bureau's weighted index of employment for February, 1931, is 74·1, as compared with 73·1 for January, 1931, 75·1 for December, 1930, and 90·3 for February, 1930; the index of pay-roll totals for February, 1931, is 67·0, as compared with 62·3 for January, 1931, 67·4 for December, 1930, and 90·7 for February, 1930. The monthly average for 1926 equals 100.

Eight of the 12 groups of manufacturing industries showed employment gains in February, and 10 groups showed pay-roll gains. The textile group gained 4·1 per cent in employment, leather 3·5 per cent, stone-clay-glass 2·3 per cent, and tobacco 10·2 per cent. Pay-roll gains included 23·5 per cent in the vehicles group, 13·5 per cent in leather, 11·6 per cent in textiles, 10·5 per cent in stone-clay-glass, and over 6 per cent each in the iron and steel and the other metals group. Decreases were shown in both items in the food and the paper groups, and in employment alone in the chemicals and miscellaneous industries groups.

Increased employment in February was shown in 31 of the 54 separate industries and increased pay rolls in 43 industries. The out-

standing gains were 13·8 per cent in stoves, 11·9 per cent in cigars, 8·8 per cent in woollen and worsted goods, over 7 per cent each in millinery and carpets; and about 6 per cent each in both men's and women's clothing, shirts, stamped ware, cast-iron pipe, and hosiery, and 4·5 per cent in boots and shoes. Automobiles gained 2·4 per cent; the iron and steel industry, 0·4 per cent; and cotton goods, 0·2 per cent. In nearly every instance pay-roll increases were much greater than employment increases. The notable pay-roll increases were 52·5 per cent in automobiles, 24·9 per cent in carpets, 22·3 per cent each in stoves and stamped ware, and between 11 and 18 per cent each in 8 of the textile industries and in cement and glass.

There were no decreases in employment in February of especial significance.

Four of the 10 industries surveyed but not included in the bureau's indexes reported increased employment in February as compared with January, these being: rayon, 0·5 per cent; jewelry, 2·9 per cent; paint and varnish, 1·2 per cent; and beverages, 1·2 per cent. Decreased employment in February was shown as follows: radio, 5·4 per cent; aircraft, 4·8 per cent; rubber goods, 0·2 per cent; beet sugar, 76·1 per cent; cash registers, etc., 2·5 per cent; and typewriters, 1·6 per cent.

The beet-sugar industry reaches its minimum employment point in February or March; typewriters and supplies are presented for the first time in its comparison for January and February.

Six of the nine geographic divisions reported increased employment in February, the New England division leading with a gain of 2·3 per cent, followed by the East North Central with a gain of 1·6 per cent and the South Atlantic with a gain of 1·3 per cent.

The West North Central and the Mountain divisions both show decreased employment owing to the beet-sugar industry's ended season; the Pacific division reported a drop of 1 per cent.

Unemployment percentage.—Unemployment statistics which are being compiled each month by the American Federation of Labor, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-four representative cities of the United States, as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent; January, 1929, 15 per cent; February, 1929, 15 per cent; March, 1929, 14 per cent; April, 1929, 12 per cent; May, 1929, 11 per cent; June, 1929, 9 per cent; July, 1929, 9 per cent; August, 1929, 9 per cent; September, 1929, 10 per cent; October, 1929, 11 per cent; November, 1929, 12 per cent; December, 1929, 16 per cent; January, 1930, 20 per cent; February, 1930, 22 per cent; March, 1930, 21 per cent; April, 1930, 21 per cent; May, 1930, 20 per cent; June, 1930, 20 per cent; July, 1930, 22 per cent; August, 1930, 22 per cent; September, 1930, 21 per cent; October, 1930, 21 per cent; November, 1930, 22 per cent; December, 1930, 16·6 per cent; January, 1931, 19·8 per cent; February, 1931, 19·0 per cent; March, 1931, 18·2 per cent (first half of the month).

According to a recent press report, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, estimated the number unemployed in the United States at the end of March as approximately 6,000,000.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30 last. The text of this measure appeared in the April issue at page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the

work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

- (b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

Section 5 of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act authorized the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, to make necessary regulations under the Statute. Those regulations have not yet been made. The Act, however, was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions as to current and fair and reasonable rates of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, which has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924, requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A"

conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other

Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

CONTRACTS AWARDED RECENTLY

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above mentioned:

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Installation of Automatic Sprinkler System in Hangar A. 2, R.C.A.F. Training Establishment, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractor, The Automatic Sprinkler Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 14,

1931. Amount of contract, \$15,900. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	
	per hour	per day
Sprinkler fitter.....	\$ 20	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a public building at Lumsden, Sask. Name of contractors, School Builders and Equipment Co., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, March 16, 1931. Amount of contract, \$15,940 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$ 1 45	8
Hollow tile layers.....	1 45	8
Plasterers.....	1 40	8
Marble setters.....	1 25	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 25	8
Stonecutters.....	1 25	8
Tile setters.....	1 25	8
Electricians.....	1 10	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	1 00	8
Structural steel workers.....	1 00	8
Concrete finishers.....	1 00	8
Sheet metal workers.....	1 00	8
Teamster with team and wagon.....	0 90	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 87½	8
Steam hoist engineers.....	0 80	8
Felt and gravel roofers.....	0 80	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 80	8
Gasoline engineers.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 70	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 65	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 60	8
Concrete floaters.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixers.....	0 50	8
Concrete workers.....	0 50	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Truck drivers.....	0 45	8
Metal lathers.....	yard 0 08	8

Construction of a public building at Port Credit, Ont. Name of contractors, Herod Construction Co., Ltd., Mimico, Ont. Date of contract, March 9, 1931. Amount of contract, \$29,392 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers.....	\$ 0 50	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 75	8
Stonemasons.....	1 35	8
Stonecutters.....	1 25	8
Bricklayers.....	1 35	8
Tile layers.....	1 25	8
Structural steel workers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	1 10	8
Sheet metal workers.....	1 15	8
Roofers—felt and gravel.....	0 75	8
Terrazzo layers.....	1 10	8
Marble setters.....	1 35	8
Metal lathers.....	1 37½	8
Plasterers.....	1 37½	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 85	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 25	8
Electricians, Class A.....	1 25	8
Electricians, Class B.....	1 15	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 50	8
Steam fitters' helpers.....	0 45	8
Plumbers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 50	8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0 90	8
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	1 10	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8
Hoist engineer.....	1 00	8
Cement mixer engineer.....	1 00	8
Compressor engineer.....	1 00	8

Electrical work in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Fred A. Wilson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 27, 1931. Amount of contract, \$4,775. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	
	per hour	per day
Electricians.....	\$ 0 80	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0 70	8
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	1 00	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8

Construction of an extension to the wharf at St. Charles de Caplan, Bonaventure Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Arthur Nadeau, Chandler, P.Q., and Chas. H. Nadeau, Port Daniel East, P.Q. Date of contract, March 24, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,032.44. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$ 0 50	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

Construction of an extension to wharf at Ste. Felicite, Matane Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux, Ltée, Ste. Marie Beauce, P.Q. Date of contract, March 30, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately, \$22,953. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 55	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 40	8

Construction of an extension to wharf at Ruisseau a la Loutre, Matane Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, J. E. Dussault and Adelard Guay, both of Levis, P.Q. Date of contract, March 18, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately, \$11,277.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 55	8
Timbermen.....	0 40	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 55	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

Partial reconstruction of Log Slide and Downstream Apron of Submerged Dam at River du Lievre (Poupore), P.Q. Name of contractor, Victor E. A. Belanger, L'Original, Ont. Date of contract, March 12, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$19,623. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 70	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 75	8
Stationary engineer.....	0 75	8
Fireman.....	0 50	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 65	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8

Construction of a breakwater, Beresford, Gloucester Co., N.B. Name of contractors, Joseph E. Connolly and Daniel P. Connolly, Bathurst, N.B. Date of contract, March 16,

1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$46,334.10. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 55	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
	per day	
Driver, horse and cart.....	4 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	6 50	8

Construction, installation and delivery of a new Scotch boiler for Tug "Monitor," Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau, Ltée, of Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, March 21, 1931. Amount of contract, \$10,584. A General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Contract in Group "B" (Interior fittings, etc.)

Interior fittings for the public building at Calgary, Alta. Name of contractors, Smith Bros. & Wilson, Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, March 14, 1931. Amount of contract, \$22,733. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of an addition to the C.N.R. Station Building at Levis, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Stewart Construction Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date contract authorized, October 9, 1930. Amount of contract, \$71,895. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers.....	\$0 45	8
Concrete mixers.....	0 45	8
Concrete floaters.....	0 45	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	1 00	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8
Felt and gravel roofers.....	0 60	8
Metal lathers.....	0 50	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Skilled labourers and helpers.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 60	8
Electricians.....	0 60	8
	per day	
Driver, horse and cart.....	5 00	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	7 50	8
	per week	
Motor truck driver.....	20 00	8

Demolishing existing foundations, excavating, etc., and erecting foundations for new C.N.R. Station at Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, B. Mooney & Sons, Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, January 19, 1931. Amount of contract, \$29,317.70, plus certain percentages to cover overhead and profit. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

March 6, 1931. Amount of contract, \$1,150. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in March, 1931, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payments to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

<i>Making Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Brass Crown Seals, Cancellers, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	\$ 554 79
<i>Making and Repairing Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa	269 35
Capital Rubber Stamp Works, Ottawa, Ont.	7 90
<i>Making up and Supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms.—</i>	
Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.	783 41
Jay Wolfe, Inc., Montreal, P.Q.	584 50
Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont.	21 42
Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.	2,578 38
<i>Mail Bag Fittings.—</i>	
Ontario Equipment Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	3,030 00
Baker Bros., Ottawa, Ont.	9,090 00
<i>Scales.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	270 50
<i>Stamping Ink and Pads.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	113 70
<i>Letter Boxes.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	615 80

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
		per hour	per day
Carpenters	\$0 75	8	44
Electricians	0 65	8	44
Electricians' helpers	0 45	8	44
Plumbers	0 75	8	44
Plumbers' helpers	0 45	8	44
Pipe fitters	0 75	8	44
Painters	0 65	8	44
Glaziers	0 65	8	44
Bricklayers	1 15	8	44
Masons	1 15	8	44
Tile setters	1 15	8	44
Plasterers	1 00	8	44
Lathers	0 75	8	44
Cement finishers (floor)	0 60	8	48
Cement finishers (wall)	1 00	8	44
Sheet metal workers	0 65	8	44
Ornamental iron workers	0 85	8	44
Wood floor finishers	0 75	8	44
Terrazzo layers	1 15	8	44
Marble workers	1 35	8	44
Roofers	0 65	8	48
Structural steel erectors	1 00	8	44
Elevator mechanics	1 00	8	44
Labourers	0 40	8	48
Certificated hoist engineers	0 60	8	48
	per day		
Horse, cart and driver	4 50	8	48
Wagon, team and driver	6 50	8	48
	per hour		
Truck drivers	0 40	8	48

Delivery and installation of blast plates on Bridge No. 6, Welland Ship Canal. Name of contractors, Standard Steel Construction Co., Ltd., Port Robinson, Ont. Date of contract,

Fair Wages Conditions in Harbour Commission Contracts

Under the Fair Wages Order in Council it is provided that certain conditions, referred to therein as "A" Conditions, shall, as far as practicable, be observed by the department or departments of Canada, in connection with all agreements made by the Government involving the grant of Dominion public funds in the form of subsidy, advance, loan, or guarantee for any of the purposes mentioned.

Under this authority, fair wages conditions are prepared from time to time in the Department of Labour for insertion in contracts awarded by the Harbour Commissions throughout Canada. The labour conditions in question are similar to those which are applicable to contracts awarded by the several departments of the Dominion Government and take the form of either the General Fair Wages Clause or a fair wages schedule.

The Department of Labour was recently notified that the following construction contract was executed by the Saint John Harbour Commissioners under the above-mentioned conditions:—

Saint John Harbour Commissioners

Construction of a wooden shed at Berth No. 17, West Saint John, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Ashley A. Colter, Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, December 16, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately \$153,867.60. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 65	8	48
Carpenters.....	0 75	8	48
Electricians.....	0 65	8	48
Firemen.....	0 45	8	48
Labourers.....	0 40	8	48
Mechanics' helpers.....	0 45	8	48
Painters.....	0 65	8	48
Plumbers.....	0 75	8	48
Riggers.....	0 65	8	48
Timbermen.....	0 50	8	48
Sheet metal workers.....	0 65	8	48
Stationary engineers.....	0 65	8	48
Steamfitters.....	0 75	8	48
	per day		
Driver, horse and cart.....	5 00	8	48
Driver, team and wagon.....	6 50	8	48
	per hour		
Roofers.....	0 65	8	48

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Fishing and Trapping

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.—FISHING VESSEL OWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF PRINCE RUPERT AND THE OWNERS AND CAPTAINS OPERATING HALIBUT FISHING BOATS FROM CANADIAN PORTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST AND THE DEEP SEA FISHERMEN'S UNION OF THE PACIFIC.

Agreement to be in effect for the fishing season from February 16, 1931, to December 31, 1931, and thereafter unless cancelled by either party giving 30 days' notice.

All members of the crews shall be union members except the captain and any owner who owns one forth or over in his own vessel.

A delegate will be elected in each boat to see that this is carried out.

The share of the vessel will be one fifth of the gross stock from which the price of any fishing gear lost on fishing grounds or stolen from the vessel and pilot and custom dues will be deducted. Fishermen agree to pay their share of certain supplies required and to replace lost and condemned fishing gear.

All Canadian halibut fishing boat owners will pay the Marine Sick Benefit tax* when taking their first clearance at the customs office.

The rights of sick mariners on ships paying the duty are stated in section 386 of the Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1925, page 332).

All disputes that cannot be settled on board must be referred to the Association and the union for adjustment. No union member may be refused employment because of any dispute with any other master or owner until the dispute in question has been finally settled between the association and the union.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

QUEBEC, P.Q.—CERTAIN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 302.

Agreement to be in effect from February 14, 1931, to February 14, 1932, but if anything should occur which might change the present working conditions, the agreement may be terminated on 15 days' notice from either party.

Only union members to be employed and competent men will be furnished by the union. If none available, other men may be employed but they shall apply to join the union.

Hours: for day work 8 per day, a 48-hour week; for night work, 7½ per night, a 45-hour

*Under the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act dues are levied on every ship arriving in port for the purpose of maintaining a hospital for the care and treatment of sick mariners.

week. Split shifts running from day into night hours or *vice versa* shall consist of 45 hours per week and be paid at night rates.

Overtime: all overtime, time and one half; double time to be paid to day staff for work before 7 a.m. and for all work performed by them on Sundays, Labour Day, Christmas Day and New Year's Day. A member who is called back for extra work after leaving the office, will be guaranteed the payment of two hours overtime.

Wages: \$32.50 per week for day work and \$34.50 per week for night work. Foremen to receive at least \$3 per week extra for day work and \$4 per week extra for night work.

Foremen to hire all help and to judge their competency.

When the staff is decreased, those last employed will be discharged first.

The union reserves the right to refuse to execute all work received from or destined for struck offices.

Apprentices may be employed in the ratio of one to every five journeymen or fraction thereof regularly employed. Apprentices will be examined by the foreman of the office and the local apprenticeship committee on beginning the apprenticeship. They will serve five years and must pass examinations before being promoted. They must also complete the course in printing given by the international union. Provision is made for apprentices to learn all branches of the work.

Wages for apprentices: for first two years at the discretion of the employer but not less than \$6 per week at the beginning. For day work wages are from \$10 per week for first half of third year, to \$18 per week for second half of fifth year; for night work \$2 per week extra.

Any dispute which cannot be settled between the parties will be referred to an arbitration committee consisting of two members from each party and a fifth chosen by them, whose decision will be final and binding.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES' DRESSES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS' UNION AND THE TORONTO JOINT BOARD OF CLOAK, SUIT AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL NOS. 14, 68, 72, 83 AND 92 OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS.

This agreement was signed by a number of employers as a result of the strike which was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, page 281, and in this issue, page...., the strike being still in progress in other shops.

Agreement to be in effect from date of signing to January 31, 1932, and thereafter from year to year until either party gives notice 30 days before January 31, of any year.

Only members in good standing in the union will be employed and employers will apply to the union for all help required.

The manufacturer agrees that he individually, any member of a firm, syndicate or partnership, director of an incorporated company, foreman or forelady will not do any of the work of cutting, operating, pressing, finishing, draping, trimming, sample making, tucking and hem-stitching or other work required in the process of making the garment, except for the purpose of instructing workers.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: no overtime will be permitted as long as additional employees can be secured from the union. The amount of overtime will not exceed 2½ hours in any day or 10 hours in any week. No overtime work will be permitted on Saturday after 12 noon. For overtime work, cutters will be paid time and one half and other workers at straight time. Time workers will be entitled to a minimum of four hours pay whenever they are put to work. Week workers will be entitled to be paid for legal holidays in all shops where this has previously been the custom.

Wages per week: cutters \$37.50, assistant cutters and apprentices to be adjusted individually, finishers \$18, drapers \$22, operators \$37.50, pressers \$44. Wages for both time workers and piece workers are now 15 per cent higher than previously paid. Piece work prices will be based on the sum of \$37.50 per week for operators and \$44 for pressers of average ability, the piece work prices to be agreed upon between the manufacturer and a committee of employees.

No worker may employ a helper, but all workers in the shop must be directly hired and paid by the manufacturer. No employer will make any individual contract with any employee nor accept any cash deposit or other security from any employee and no work will be given the employees to be manufactured or worked upon at home.

No employee who has been engaged in the shop for a week or more will be discharged without good and sufficient cause. Any discharges will be subject to review by the union.

When there is not sufficient work for all employees, the available work in the shop will be divided as equally as possible among all the employees properly engaged in the work who are competent to do the work. The manufacturer will employ at least one cutter.

A shop chairman will be elected by the employees to whom all disputes will be referred. If he and the manufacturer cannot settle any dispute it will be referred to a union representative, and later, if necessary, to arbitration. If these means fail, the matter will be arbitrated in accordance with the Ontario Arbitration Act. No strike or lockout to occur pending such arbitration. No work shall be done by the manufacturer for any firm or company against whom the union is conducting a strike.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—HAMILTON DISTRICT ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 105.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1930, to August 31, 1931. Six months' notice of any change must be given by either party.

Only union members to be employed, with the exception of shop superintendents who are not included in the agreement. No union member will be permitted to work for any contractor who is not a party to this agreement, and no member shall engage in the business as an electrical contractor without first giving thirty days' notice to the union and to the electrical contractors.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. On shift work, men will be paid nine

hours for eight hours' work when two or more shifts per day are used. Shifts to be changed in rotation weekly.

Overtime: time and one half until 10 p.m. on other days and 5 p.m. on Saturdays; all other overtime and work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen wiremen: 95 cents per hour.

For work out of the city, fare and expenses will be paid by the employers and union members will receive the rate of wages paid in the district where they are working if it is higher than that provided in this agreement.

If any journeyman is responsible for doing any work in violation of the Canadian Electrical Code rules or in such a manner that it will not pass inspection, he shall do the work properly in his own time and at his own expense or pay for same being done.

One apprentice to be allowed to every four journeymen. Apprentices now in the trade are to be classified as soon as possible by a joint examining board upon determination of their length of service and qualifications, this board to be appointed by the local union and representative contractors. The first six months of apprenticeship to be probationary, after which they will become union members.

Wages for apprentices: first half of first year \$6 per week, second half \$9, first half of second year \$12 per week, second half \$16, first half of third year \$18 per week, second half \$20, first half of fourth year 60 cents per hour, second half 70 cents per hour.

VICTORIA, B.C.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 1598.

Agreement to be in effect from March 24, 1931, to April 30, 1932. Either party desiring any change will give 90 days' notice before April 30, 1932, after which date this agreement will remain in force until a new agreement is reached.

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday inclusive, a 40-hour week; night shifts to be paid 8 hours' pay for 7½ hours' work.

Overtime: time and one half for first four hours, including Saturday mornings; all other overtime, including Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen carpenters: \$7.00 per day.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MARCH, 1931

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices in March continued downward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being lower than in February.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty-nine cities was again lower at \$9.14 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$9.44 for February; \$11.67 for March, 1930; \$11.23 for March, 1929; \$10.92 for March, 1928; \$11.05 for March, 1927; \$11.46 for March, 1926; \$10.74 for March, 1925; \$10.58 for March, 1924; \$10.79 for March, 1923; \$10.54 for March, 1922; \$13.23 for March, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.66 for March, 1918; and \$7.68 for March, 1914. The most important declines occurred in the prices of beef, veal, mutton, pork, lard, fresh eggs, cheese, bread, flour, beans and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$19.47 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$19.78 for February; \$21.96 for March, 1930; \$21.52 for March, 1929; \$21.15 for March, 1928; \$21.29 for March, 1927; \$21.77 for March, 1926; \$21.00 for March, 1925; \$21.00 for March, 1924; \$21.42 for March, 1923; \$20.96 for March, 1922; \$23.87 for March, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak);

\$20.00 for March, 1918; and \$14.35 for March, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 75.1 for March, as compared with 76 for February; 91.9 for March, 1930; 95.6 for March, 1929; 97.7 for March, 1928; 97.3 for March, 1927; and 101.3 for March, 1926. Ninety-six prices quotations were lower, fifty-eight were higher and three hundred and forty-eight were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups declined, while two were slightly higher. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, mainly because of lower prices for wheat, corn, cotton seed oil, cocoanut oil and potatoes, which more than offset higher prices for barley, rye, oatmeal and rolled oats; the Animals and their Products group, due to lower quotations for canned salmon, calves, hogs, lambs, eggs and leather; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of lower prices for certain lines of lumber; the Iron and its Products group, owing to lower prices for galvanized steel sheets and automobile body plates; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, because of reductions in the

(Continued on page 486)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Table with columns: Commodities, Quantity, and prices for various years from 1910 to 1931. Rows include items like Beef, Butter, Flour, and various oils. Summary rows for 'All Foods', 'Starch, laundry', 'Fuel and light', 'Rent', and 'Totals' are also included.

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Table showing average costs for staple foods by province: Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. Each entry includes a price range and a central value.

†December only. \$Kind most sold. *For electric light and gas see text. ††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb	Salt meats short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
Dominion (average)	29.3	24.8	23.3	17.1	13.9	20.8	26.5	22.9	24.7	34.3	38.7	52.8
Nova Scotia (average)	32.2	27.7	24.9	19.4	16.2	19.0	25.4	27.7	24.8	34.2	38.0	52.0
1—Sydney.....	31.8	25.4	24.7	19.7	16.8	20	20	27.2	26.4	33.3	35.6	50
2—New Glasgow.....	31.9	28.1	24.5	20.2	14.2	16.5	23.3	27.5	23.7	31.6	35.1	49.8
3—Amherst.....	33.4	28.1	23.2	19.7	15.8	20.8	20.8	25	22.2	34.4	39.2	50
4—Halifax.....	36.2	29.5	23.7	21.5	17.6	18.9	25.7	28.3	23.8	35.3	37.8	57
5—Windsor.....	30	25	23.5	17.5	17.5	22.5	27.5	30	26.7	37.8	42.5	51.7
6—Truro.....	30	30	25	18	15	15	25	28	25.8	31.8	37.6	53.4
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	32.5	30	30	22	19	19	25	25	23.5	34	36.3	50
New Brunswick (average)	33.4	27.7	25.1	19.2	16.2	18.1	23.4	26.6	24.8	35.3	40.8	55.8
8—Moncton.....	31	27.7	21.5	17.2	15.5	15.5	25	29	24	34.4	40.4	54
9—St. John.....	36.7	27.5	26.3	20	16.5	20	20	27.7	25.2	35.5	42.4	58
10—Fredericton.....	35.7	29.2	26.8	21	17.5	16.2	21.7	26.7	25.9	36.2	40.7	57.5
11—Bathurst.....	30	26.2	21.7	18.7	15.4	15.4	23	24	35	39.5	53.7	
Quebec (average)	25.8	23.5	22.9	15.3	11.4	17.0	26.2	21.3	22.6	33.2	36.6	54.0
12—Quebec.....	26.7	26.2	23.1	17.9	11.5	17.9	26	20.7	22.6	31	36.4	54.3
13—Three Rivers.....	25.6	24.2	27.8	15.5	12.5	17.5	25.7	21	24.9	39.7	41	54.1
14—Sherbrooke.....	29.7	25	26	19	15	21.7	27.7	24	23.6	31	35.3	55.8
15—Sorel.....	25.5	25	23	15	10	15	25	21.5	25	36.5	40	52.5
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	22.2	20	18	12.6	9.7	18.7	25.2	18	19	34.2	38.3	53
17—St. John's.....	26.5	24.4	22.5	14.2	10.2	18.5	26.7	23.2	20.2	33.3	37.7	56
18—Theftord Mines.....	21	20.3	20	14.3	10.7	16	24	18.2	23.2	29	32	51.7
19—Montreal.....	31.2	25.9	26.4	15.5	12.5	13.3	29.3	21.5	23	31.6	33.6	54.7
20—Hull.....	23.6	20.3	19.7	14.1	10.2	14.1	26.3	23.3	21.7	32.3	33.8	53.5
Ontario (average)	29.4	24.7	23.3	17.4	14.0	22.2	26.8	21.7	24.9	31.7	35.9	51.0
21—Ottawa.....	29.2	24.7	23.3	17.9	13.3	19.4	27.1	20.8	22.4	33.6	37	54.1
22—Brockville.....	31.7	26.7	25	17.5	11.7	17.7	25.5	21.7	22.5	40	44	55.5
23—Kingston.....	29.6	24.7	22.8	17.7	12.2	17.1	26.6	20.8	22.1	29.3	34.1	49
24—Belleville.....	25.4	20.8	22.2	16.2	12.7	21.3	27	22.2	23.2	32.6	37.2	51.9
25—Peterborough.....	31.7	26.3	25.1	16.7	14	23.7	28.3	21.2	25.5	29.7	32.7	49.4
26—Oshawa.....	29.8	25	21.6	16.9	15	24	27.5	21.6	25.2	33.3	36.6	50.4
27—Orillia.....	25	20.8	20.9	16.5	13.6	24	28.3	22	25.3	30.4	34.8	49.2
28—Toronto.....	31.7	25.2	24.3	17.5	16.1	20.7	30.3	20.9	23.3	32	37.6	52.9
29—Niagara Falls.....	28	24.6	24.6	19.6	12.9	24.2	22	23	23.5	31.5	36	51.7
30—St. Catharines.....	26.2	21.2	23.5	15.2	11.3	19.8	22	20.3	21.8	29.1	32.8	48.4
31—Hamilton.....	30.2	26.1	24.3	19.1	17	22.7	25	19.8	28.7	33.3	34.3	49.3
32—Brantford.....	30.3	25.3	23.3	17.3	13.3	22.3	26.9	20.7	23	29.4	35.2	50.6
33—Galt.....	30.2	26.2	22.2	17.5	15.7	23.2	27.7	22.7	20.7	30.6	34.3	51.1
34—Guelph.....	29.4	24.6	22	17.3	14.1	24	24.7	20.2	23.5	29.5	32.9	46.1
35—Kitchener.....	29.4	25.2	21.6	18.2	15.2	22.1	25	22.6	25	28.5	31	48.6
36—Woodstock.....	28.7	25	23.2	18.1	15.6	21.7	25	21.3	25	28.8	33.8	50
37—Stratford.....	30	24.7	21.5	18.7	15.4	22.1	25.7	21.2	28	28	31.6	48
38—London.....	29.3	24.5	22.1	16.1	12.9	20.9	24.7	22.4	22.2	31.2	34.6	50.4
39—St. Thomas.....	28.2	23.3	22.3	16.2	12.5	21.2	27	19.5	23.5	30.2	33.8	49.6
40—Chatham.....	27	23.7	21.4	16.4	11.5	22.2	26.1	22.2	23.9	29.6	33.7	48.7
41—Windsor.....	28.3	23.3	22.6	17.7	13.3	22.3	26.8	20.7	24	30.2	35.8	51.9
42—Sarnia.....	30	25	25	17	15	22	25	22	27.7	27.5	35.7	48
43—Owen Sound.....	27	21	18	16.2	13.9	24.3	23.7	20.2	22.2	32.3	36.1	49.8
44—North Bay.....	34.3	28.3	25	17.3	13.1	21.7	26.7	21	24.6	34.1	37	55
45—Sudbury.....	35	28.5	27.2	19.6	15.6	23.5	25	22.7	28	35.5	40.1	52.3
46—Cobalt.....	27.7	25	23.5	19.5	15.8	25	25	19.3	28	34	37.2	50.5
47—Timmins.....	28.7	25	25.3	18.3	12.3	23.3	27.5	24	27.7	33.7	37	57
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	32.5	27.4	22.8	16.1	13.2	22.4	32.7	23.9	27.6	36.2	38.4	51.5
49—Port Arthur.....	28	23.7	24.6	17.5	14.3	25	30	25	27.6	35	39.9	57.2
50—Fort William.....	30	25.3	28	17.1	16.8	23.4	27.5	24.2	28.5	34.6	39.1	55.4
Manitoba (average)	26.8	20.1	21.3	14.8	11.9	17.5	23.3	20.4	21.5	32.3	36.1	50.8
51—Winnipeg.....	28.6	21	22.4	14.5	13.3	18.2	23	19.2	23	29.3	33.9	49.1
52—Brandon.....	24.9	19.1	20.1	15	10.5	16.7	23.5	21.6	20	34.7	38.3	52.5
Saskatchewan (average)	27.4	22.0	20.1	15.0	12.0	18.5	25.4	20.1	19.1	35.4	40.6	53.8
53—Regina.....	28	21.2	18.3	13.5	11.7	15.8	26.1	19.2	18	34.5	42.5	56.2
54—Prince Albert.....	25	20	20	14	10	20	20	20	35	38	42	47.5
55—Saskatoon.....	26.7	22	20.7	16	11.9	17	25	20.3	19.3	37.4	40.5	52.9
56—Moose Jaw.....	30	24.6	21.3	16.5	14.2	21	25	20.7	20.7	34.5	41	58.5
Alberta (average)	26.4	21.5	20.4	14.0	11.1	18.3	23.6	20.8	23.8	37.0	42.8	51.4
57—Medicine Hat.....	27	22.5	21.6	13.9	11.4	16.6	24.5	24.2	23.7	40.4	45.5	55
58—Drumheller.....	25	20	20	15	10	20	20	20	25	40	47.5	55
59—Edmonton.....	27.1	23.1	24.4	14	11.2	19	25.8	19.1	22.9	31.8	37.2	43.8
60—Calgary.....	27.7	22	18.1	13.6	11.9	18.9	21.5	20.9	22.6	34.1	39.6	51.4
61—Lethbridge.....	25	20	17.7	13.3	10	17.7	22.7	19	25	38.8	44.2	52
British Columbia (average)	31.8	27.6	24.8	17.9	15.9	25.3	30.9	26.8	29.5	43.7	48.9	58.8
62—Fernie.....	25	20	20	15	10	25	25	30	30	46.7	51.2	56.7
63—Nelson.....	35	30	30	22.5	20	28	28	32	32	39.5	47	59
64—Trail.....	31.7	26	25.7	20.7	16.7	25	33.3	31.7	26.7	44.6	51	53.7
65—New Westminster.....	31.3	26.4	23.4	16	15.5	22.9	28.1	24.1	30.2	42.3	48.3	58.5
66—Vancouver.....	31.1	25	23.2	16.3	16.9	23.8	31.2	22.8	26.8	41.4	47.5	61
67—Victoria.....	32.3	26.4	23.9	17.2	15.6	24.5	30.3	24.9	26	42.1	47.7	58.9
68—Nanaimo.....	33.1	29	25	18.6	19.1	28.4	32.5	25.4	32.5	44.8	44.9	62.7
69—Prince Rupert.....	35	30	27.5	16.5	13.7	25	30	29	32	48	53.7	60

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1931

Fish								Eggs			Butter			
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, bonetess, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold) per lb. tin.	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18.5	29.7	18.8	12.6	60.0	29.9	19.6	32.6	18.4	34.0	27.6	11.9	33.3	37.6	
13.2	33.8			54.2	18.1	16.9	24.2	19.1	41.6	34.5	11.5	35.3	41.0	
10	30			60	17.6	15.7	24.1	18.5	48.4	35.2	13-15	36	39.4	
15	35			50-60	17.5	16.7	23.9	18.2	41.6	37.3	12-13	33.7	40.	
16	35			50	18.6	17	25.1	18.3	38.5	32.5	10	35.5	40.6	
12.5	35			50	17.9	18	24.8	20.6	43.7	35.5	a 12.5	34.5	41.3	
12	40		15	50	19.3	15	24.9	19.5	37.6	30	10	37.5	42.5	
12-15	25-30			60	17.9	19	22.1	19.2	39.6	35.4	10	34.7	42.3	
10	35-40			60	19.6	17.5	30.6	18.2	34	26.5	10	31.7	36.7	
16.0	35.0		10.0	55.0	19.2	17.8	35.9	19.9	38.0	30.1	12.1	34.1	39.3	
12	35			10	60	18.4	26.8	19.7	38.3	31.5	10-12	37.5	40.	
18	35		10	60	19	17	46	19.3	39	32.5	a 13.5	34.2	41	
20	35			50	20	18.8	35	19.5	36.7	31.2	12	34.6	38.5	
14				50	19.2	18	18	21		25	12	30	37.5	
14.9	29.0	29.0	9.4	56.7	18.9	19.6	25.6	19.3	36.5	28.2	10.9	32.1	35.2	
12	25	20		50	20	21.7	26	19.1	36.1	26.5	14	31.4	36	
15	30-35	23-25	10	60		17.5	25.2	21.5	40.2	32.7	12	32	35.1	
13-15	28-32	20-22	10	10	19.2	20	28.6	19	38.3	30.3	10	32.3	35.2	
18-20			10	60		20	25.1	20	32		10	34.3	35.2	
		20				20		18.4	33	26	9	33	34.9	
10-18	25		10	60	20	17.5	21.5	16.8	36.4	24.2	9	31.5	33.3	
			8	50	18	21.5	25	21.6	31.4	26.8	10	30.4	35.1	
12.5-18	32-35		8		18.9	20.9	25.8	16.7	42.3	30.5	12	34.7	37.7	
	28	15	10	60	17.5	17.7	27.3	20.4	38.6	28.2	12	31.8	35.9	
18.3	29.2	20.0	11.2	69.4	20.6	19.1	35.3	17.7	34.4	28.7	12.0	33.6	37.0	
15	30	25			21.7	19	31.1	17.6	41.7	29.4	12	37.3	37.3	
16	24-32	16	9		20.7	18.3	34.8	18	32		10	35	37.2	
15	28	20-25	10-20		19.2	18	29.4	16.1	34.7	29.6	10-11	30.9	36.5	
		18				20.7	35.8	17.8	28.6	23.7	a 9.5	34.8	36.8	
20	25	15-20		50	17.9	20	30.3	19.7	30.4	25.9	10	31.1	35.9	
15	30	15-24	10	75	21.7	17.5	32.2	18.9	34.7	30.5	b 11	35	35.4	
18		12-17	10		25		37.2	17.9	32.2	27.8	a 11.4	33.6	37.8	
17	32	13			25	18.5	40.2	17.6	37.9	30.2	12	32	37.4	
20	35			75	21.5	19.3	37.6	17.8	36.1	32.5	b 13	35	37.9	
	30	15			18.3	18.2	35.9	16	35.7	31.5	a 12.5	35.2	36.2	
18	35	15		75	18	15.2	40	17	35.6	31.8	12	32.7	38.1	
20	32	18			19.7	17.5	31	16.2	32.8	26.6	b 12	35.6	36.9	
15	35	18	12		20.7	20.8	32.8	16.9	34.4	30.5	a 11.8	33	36.2	
18		25			20	21.3	35.8	15.2	39	29.5	12	32.8	36	
		20			19	19.5		16.3	34.3	29.3	11	33.3	36.3	
20	25	25	12.5		19.7	20.7	31.9	16.7	27.5	25.2	11	35	36	
22-25		22-24	15	70	20.4	19.3	34.6	16.2	32.4	27.8	a 11.8	32.7	35.5	
	25	25			19	16	36.8	16.5	32.6	28.5	10	31.7	38	
16	26			50-60	20.2	18.8	40.3	17.7	29.4	27.1	12	34.8	36.5	
16	31	15-25	12		20	21.4	31.1	15.5	27.6	23.4	12	33.5	37.2	
20	30	20			24.5	20	43	16.7	37.3	29.4	12	36	37.3	
		23-28			18.7	20	39.7	18.3	28.4	24.7	12	31.3	36.8	
					17.5	16	33.7	17.6	30.9	25	a 11.8	31	35.7	
		15	10		18	33.7	18.7	38.7	31.7	11-12.5		36.3	44	
	25-30	28	10	75	24.5	19.5	31.7	19	37.8	29.8	14	34.5	38.5	
20		23	11		19.3	20	30	18.8	37.2	28.6	16		37.1	
25		15		80	20.2	23		21.3	45.2	32	a 16.7		37.6	
		25			21	20.8	43.1	19.2	40.5	29.4	12	33	37.6	
		18	8.3		22.4	17.3	39.1	20.7	33.2	28.1	a 12.5	35	38.9	
	25	20			21.7	18	35.5	19.2	34.2	31.9	a 12.5	30.3	38.7	
	31.0	18.0			21.6	17.8	31.8	16.5	33.1	23.6	12.0	30.4	35.7	
20-30	32	18	12		21	16.9	32.2	15.7	32.8	23.5	b 12	30.7	36.2	
	30	18			22.2	18.6	31.3	17.3	33.4	23.6	12	30.1	35.2	
25.8	28.3	16.0	16.3		24.1	21.4	33.5	17.2	25.1	20.8	12.5	27.9	36.2	
25	30	15			24	21.2	35	16.7	27.6	22.2	13	27.2	35.8	
25	30		12.5		25	20		17.6	25	24.2	11	29.2	38.1	
28	28	10-20	20		23.3	22.5	25.8	16.6	24.6	19	13	27	35	
25	25	18			21.9	39.7	18	23	17.8	13	28		35.7	
22.0	27.3	12.5	18.0		23.9	23.0	31.1	17.9	23.9	16.6	11.2	31.5	37.5	
	35	10			24.2	26.2	30.4	18.7	22.1	14.4	11	31.8	39.3	
25	30	18			25	25	27.8	19.5	22.5	15	a 13	30	36.8	
25	20-25	10-12.5	12		20.9	20.8	24.3	16.1	24.5	18.8	a 11.1	27.5	35.1	
18	24		22		24.3	21.4	35.3	15.9	27.5	19.8	11	28.5	37.9	
15	25	10	20		25	21.7	37.5	19.3	23.1	15.2	10	29.5	38.3	
22.4	27.1	18.0	16.4		23.3	22.3	36.7	20.0	33.8	28.0	13.4	37.1	40.8	
25	30	18	18		25	25	40.6	21.2	32.7	23.3	a 12.5		40.7	
30	30	18	20		25	27.5	33.3	20.5	38.1	32.5	a 14.3	35	41.7	
30	30	18			25	23	35	22.1	35	30	a 14.3	38.7	41.2	
15-16	21.5-30		15		22.7	19.7	34.4	16.9	31.6	27.3	11.1	37.2	39.8	
18-23.5			14		21	18.8	38.7	17.9	31.4	27.3	11.1	36.4	39.5	
18	35				22.4	19.4	32.7	18.1	31.8	27.3	a 14.3	38.2	41.3	
20	25				22.5	21.5	41.7	19.6	30.6	26.5	a 12.5	35	40.4	
	20		15		22.5	23.3	37.3	24	38.9	30	a 16.7	39	42	

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold) per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold) in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold) per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2 1/2's, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	23-2	a 6-4	17-5	3-4	5-1	9-5	11-7	13-7	12-4	14-4
Nova Scotia (average)	27-0	6-9	17-4	3-9	5-4	9-7	13-1	14-5	13-1	14-3
1—Sydney.....	27-2	7-3	17-5	3-7	5-4	10-2	13-9	14-2	11-9	14-2
2—New Glasgow.....	26	6-6-7	16-7	3-8	5	9-6	11-9	13-3	10-7	12-1
3—Amherst.....	25	7-3	16-3	4	5	9-3	12-5	14-7	12-3	14
4—Halifax.....	28-6	6-7	17-8	3-5	5-8	9-8	13-2	15-6	12-3	15-6
5—Windsor.....	26-7	6-7-7-3	18-7	4-1	5-3	10	14	15	14-1	16-4
6—Truro.....	28-7	6-7	17-3	4-1	5-6	9-3	13-3	14-1	11	13-7
7—P. E. I.—Charlottetown.....	25	7-3	18	3-6	5	9-8	14	16-2	13-4	16
New Brunswick (average)	29-2	7-5	18-0	3-9	5-2	9-9	13-7	14-4	11-8	13-8
8—Moncton.....	29	8	17-5	3-9	5-1	10-8	13-5	14-7	12-3	13-7
9—St. John.....	30-8	7-3	18-7	3-6	5-7	9-7	11-5	15	13-2	14-4
10—Fredericton.....	27-1	7-3	17-7	3-8	5	9-1	14-7	14-2	11-5	13-9
11—Bathurst.....	30	7-3	18	4-2-2	5	10	15	13-5	10	13
Quebec (average)	25-0	5-2	16-6	3-6	5-3	8-7	11-9	11-9	12-7	13-9
12—Quebec.....	26-4	6-7	15-9	3-7	5-3	9-1	12-1	12-1	11-7	14-9
13—Three Rivers.....	28	4	16-4	4-1	4-5	8-7	13-2	12-6	15-4	14-7
14—Sherbrooke.....	24-5	5	15-7	3-4	5-6	8-7	12-6	12-2	12-2	14-7
15—Sorel.....	25	5	18	3-6	5	9	11	12-5	11-7	12-5
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	22	4-3	16-1	3-1	6-3	9-1	12-5	12-1	12-2	15-8
17—St. John's.....	21-8	4-7-6	16-7	3-5-5	5	8-3	10-7	11-3	15	14-3
18—Theford Mines.....	26-7	4-3-5	16-1	3-5	5-4	7-7	11-8	11-8	12-9	13-3
19—Montreal.....	27	6-6-7	17-6	3-7	4-9	9-4	11-3	12	12-5	14
20—Hull.....	23-9	4-7-6	16-7	3-6	5-2	8-7	12	10-9	10	11-5
Ontario (average)	23-3	6-1	17-1	3-2	4-9	9-9	12-3	13-2	11-2	13-3
21—Ottawa.....	30-2	5-3-7-3	17-9	3-9	5-3	10-2	11-9	12-2	10-7	13-2
22—Brockville.....	28	6	15	3-4	5	10-5	13-7	14-3	14-3	14-3
23—Kingston.....	24-6	6	14-8	3-5	4-6	9-4	11-2	12-7	10-3	13
24—Belleville.....	25-7	5	17-2	3-2	4-8	11-4	12-4	11-6	9-8	12-3
25—Peterborough.....	25-4	6	15-1	3	4-8	9-7	11-8	12-6	10-3	13-5
26—Oshawa.....	29-5	6-6-7	17	3-1	5-1	9-9	11-2	13-1	10-8	12-2
27—Orillia.....	29	5-3	16-1	3-1	4-4	10-2	12-1	14	11	14
28—Toronto.....	34-7	6-7-7-3	17-9	3-2	5-1	9-9	11-9	13-3	11-2	13-5
29—Niagara Falls.....	32-3	6-7	18-6	3-3	4-5	9-7	13	13-6	11-8	13-9
30—St. Catharines.....	24-9	5-3	17-7	3	4-7	9-7	12-1	12-3	9-9	12-8
31—Hamilton.....	32-5	5-3-6-7	17-5	3	5-1	10-1	11-3	12-8	10-7	13-3
32—Brantford.....	29-8	5-3-6-7	17-5	2-8	3-9	10-1	11-6	11-3	10-2	12-9
33—Galt.....	31-5	6	17-7	2-9	4-5	10-8	13-8	13-5	10-2	13-2
34—Guelph.....	30	6	18-6	3-1	4-6	10-5	11-7	13-7	11-3	13-9
35—Kitchener.....	29-5	6	17-9	2-7	5-1	10	12-5	12-8	10-8	13
36—Woodstock.....	24-7	5-3	16-2	2-6	4-4	10-2	11-6	13-6	10-3	13-2
37—Stratford.....	27-4	6	17-9	2-9	5-2	11-2	12-3	13-8	10-4	13-4
38—London.....	28-1	6-6-7	18-2	3-2	4-7	9	12-1	12-7	10-6	12-6
39—St. Thomas.....	26-9	5-3-6-7	18-1	2-8	4-7	10-6	12-6	13-3	11-3	13-2
40—Chatham.....	27-5	5-3	17-4	2-9	4-8	9-8	12-8	12-9	10-6	11-9
41—Windsor.....	28-2	6-7-7-3	18-4	3-3	4-5	9-7	13-3	11-9	11-3	13-2
42—Sarnia.....	25-5	5-3	16-8	2-9	5-2	9-6	12-1	14-3	12-5	13-9
43—Owen Sound.....	26-5	5-3-6	17-8	3-3	3-9	9-5	12-1	13-6	11-4	13-5
44—North Bay.....	29-3	6-7	17	3-7	4-7	8-8	12-6	13-3	11-8	12-9
45—Sudbury.....	26	6-7-7-3	16	4	6-8	8-4	15	13-4	12-2	14-2
46—Cobalt.....	27-6	6	15	3-6	6-1	9-7	15-4	13-1	9-6	14
47—Timmins.....	28-8	6-7	14-5	3-9	5	9-5	11	14-6	13-3	15
48—Sault Ste Marie.....	27-5	6	17-7	3-6	5-5	9-6	11-8	12-8	12-7	13-4
49—Port Arthur.....	28-1	6-7	17-7	3-3	5	10	11-2	13-4	10-6	13
50—Fort William.....	28-1	6-7	17-6	3-5	5	9-7	11-1	14-1	12-6	13-6
Manitoba (average)	23-2	5-9	17-5	3-3	4-9	10-8	11-5	15-0	13-0	15-3
51—Winnipeg.....	28-3	5-6-6	17-5	3-2	5	10-5	10-9	15-3	12-8	15-1
52—Brandon.....	28-1	5-6-6-2	18-2	3-3	4-8	11-1	12-1	14-6	13-1	15-4
Saskatchewan (average)	29-1	6-2	17-2	3-3	5-0	10-2	11-2	15-7	14-3	16-1
53—Regina.....	30-4	5-6-7	17-5	3-3	5-5	11-2	11-5	16	14	15-8
54—Prince Albert.....	29-8	5-7	17-2	3-2	4-8	9-3	11-4	15-3	13-5	15
55—Saskatoon.....	27-4	6-7	14-3	3-3	4-8	10-4	11-5	14-8	14-3	16-5
56—Moose Jaw.....	28-7	6-4	20	3-3	5	9-7	10-3	16-7	15-3	17-2
Alberta (average)	28-7	6-9	17-6	3-3	4-8	9-4	10-5	14-0	14-3	16-1
57—Medicine Hat.....	30-4	6-7-7-4	17-4	3-5	5-6	10-6	10-6	13-5	14-2	17-5
58—Drumheller.....	29-3	7-4	17-5	3-3	5	9-6	11-7	13-4	14-2	14-2
59—Edmonton.....	25-2	b 6-7	17-7	3-2	4-5	8-9	9-6	13-4	13-8	15-7
60—Calgary.....	29	5-7-6-7	17-5	3-1	4-6	8-8	10	14-2	14-2	15-7
61—Lethbridge.....	29-5	6-3-8-3	18	3-4	4-5	9	10-6	13-7	16-6	15-5
British Columbia (average)	31-6	7-8	20-1	3-8	5-8	8-0	8-3	15-1	14-8	16-6
62—Fernie.....	31-7	8	20-5	3-5	5-2	9-1	9-4	14-7	15	17-2
63—Nelson.....	31-7	8-3	18-3	3-9	5-7	9-0	9-3	16-7	15-3	18-3
64—Trail.....	30	6-3	17-7	3-8	5-1	8-4	8-4	15	15	18-5
65—New Westminster.....	32-8	7-5	21	3-8	4-9	7-1	7-2	14-4	13-1	15-6
66—Vancouver.....	30-3	7-5	23-1	3-8	5-5	8-1	7-7	13-9	14-7	15-7
67—Victoria.....	30-3	8-3	20-4	3-7	5-9	7-8	8	14-9	13-8	16-1
68—Nanaimo.....	32-5	8-3	20	3-8	7-4	7-4	8-1	15-6	14	16-6
69—Prince Rupert.....	33-1	8-3	20	4-2	7	7-4	8	15-5	13-7	15

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.
 b Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 6c. and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1931

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples			Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.	Prunes, medium size, per lb.						
6.5	4.5	1.160	24.8	25.4	18.7	12.2	15.4	17.2	66.9	24.8	55.4	41.3
6.2	4.9	1.093	21.7	22.0	18.9	12.2	14.0	16.3	65.0	24.9	51.3	40.7
6.5	4.7	1.231	24.1			13.5	14	15.5		25.9	50	40
5.9	4.9	1.164	20.6	20		11.1	14.6	14.7	62.5	26.6	52	37
6.2	5.5	.762	18.3	23	21.5	15.5	14.3	16.5	52.5	23.3	50	45
7.1	4.8	1.068	23.7	23	16	13.7	14.7	17.2	70	24.3	57	39
6	5.5	1.25	21.7			11	13	17.5	80	25	50	45
5.4	5.5	1.084	21.8	22		10.2	13.6	16.2	60	24.2	49	38.1
6.7	5.5	.825	19	20		12.2	12.9	15.2	72	29.4	55	45
6.1	4.8	.906	18.8	25.4	18.1	13.1	14.0	16.7	59.2	26.0	54.4	46.9
6.2	4.6	.90	17.2	28.2	15.7	11.4	14.4	16.1	55	26.5	50	50
7.1	4.8	.90	20	22.5	19	15	14.5	16.2	57.5	24.8	57.5	48
6.2	5.3	.917	19.1		17.7	13.8	13.5	19.3	65	25.2	55.8	44.7
5	4.3		18.7		20	12.2	13.7	15		27.5		45
6.1	5.2	1.075	23.3	26.6	17.4	12.6	15.7	15.9	78.1	25.0	54.6	38.0
5.9	4.9	1.059	22.7	26.7	17.7	13.2	14.9	15.5	86.2	24.1	55	38.1
6.4	6.1	1.109	25	20	18.8	13.5	17.3	17.5	75	25		40
5.2	5.1	1.029	19		17.8	11.9	16.1	16	68.3	25	51	40.4
7.2		1.05	23.3		18	12.5	15	16.5		25		40
6.5	5.1	1.183	23.6		18	13	16.5	13.2	75	26.2	60	38.6
7.2	5.6	1.02	20	25	15.8	14.3	15	16.2	83	25		31.7
5	5.1	1.037	21.4		17.5	12.2	17.7	14.2	80	26.5	50	38.2
6.1	4.6	1.097	22.5	31.1	16.1	11.1	15.2	15.8	79	24.4	55.6	37
5.2	5.3	1.092	23.3	30	16.6	11.3	13.9	18		34.4	56	37.6
6.2	4.3	1.189	25.3	25.9	17.4	12.1	15.4	17.8	62.8	23.3	55.4	37.6
6.4	5.2	1.21	24.8	29.3	18.8	11.9	15	18.1	52	26	54.4	38.9
6.5	4.5	1.35	25	30		11.5	15.5	19	65	26.5	57.5	40
6	4.7	1.225	24.5	26.7	15	12.9	15.4	16.8	68.3	26.7	51.7	37.5
5.9	4.7	1.17	24.6	20		13.1	15	17.1	62.5	21.3	58	36.9
5.6	3.8	1.01	20.3	21.3		11.7	15	17.8	59.7	22.8	58	36
5.9	4.4	1.06	20.7	22.5		12.7	15.2	18.3	61	22	67	37
6.3	4	.90	19.3	33.8	15	10.8	16.7	18.6	75	26.6	54.3	35.7
6.8	4.7	1.12	22.3	26		12.5	14.7	17.7	67	23.9	58.7	36.6
6.3	4.2	1.265	25.3	23		13.5	16.2	17.7		25.4	58.3	39
5.3	4	1.22	24.2	21.7		10.9	15.6	17.2	56.7	22.1	48	36.3
6.7	4.3	1.11	24.9	25		12.5	15.1	16	65	22.6	51	36.6
5.8	4.1	1.154	23.2	23		10.5	15.6	16		23.2		35.8
6.1	4.1	1.18	25.2	25		12.8	14.7	17.7		22.9	55	34.7
6.5	4.2	1.03	25.2	24		12.7	15	16.7		24.6	58.5	36.7
6.2	3.7	1.12	22.8	24.4		12.1	15	17.2	51.7	22.7	57	35.3
6.2	4	1.22	25	17.7		12.5	15.1	16.6	63	25	55	35.8
6.6	4.2	1.12	22.9	23.5		11.6	15.6	17	68.3	24	60	37.3
4.9	3.7	1.25	22.4	25		10.1	14.3	17		23.2	65	36
4.9	3.9	1.29	25.6	17.5		11.7	14.7	17.5	60	25.1	50	37.2
5	3.8	1.19	24.5	28		11.2	13.7	16.4		23.1	49	35.6
5.8	3.6	1.23	24.4	27.8		14.1	17.7	17.2	60	25.3	60	38.5
6.4	4.1	1.33	27.3	26.7	15	10.4	15	17.7		25.8		37.4
6.7	3.3	1.01	20.5	29		12.2	16	17.8	52.5		50	36.7
5.3	4	1.23	32.8	25		11	14	18	62	26	52	41.3
6	4.8	1.455	32.1		17.5	13.7	16.8	19.8	71.7	26	57.5	41.3
7	5.7	1.49	36.2	30	19	12	17	19	70	25.1	57.5	38.8
7.9	5	1.55	40	30	19	12	17	19	69.5	25	53	41.3
5.9	5	1.38	32.8	30	21	11.6	14.7	17.7	63.4	23.2	53.8	39.6
6.7	4.4	.867	22.5	33.4	18.7	12.4	15.3	20	60	24.7	49.6	38.5
7.2	4.5	.927	18.5	31.7	15.1	12.9	14.9	20.1	60.9	24.3	51.9	39.7
7.2	4.7	.761	16.7		17.5	12.1	16.0	18.6	68.1	25.5	55.3	43.9
7.9	5	.707	15		15	11.8	15.4	18	63.6	23.5	48.6	42.8
6.5	4.4	.814	18.3		20	12.4	16.5	19.2	72.6	27.5	62	45
7.5	4.9	1.046	21.0		20.1	12.2	17.3	20.0	69.8	25.2	58.1	47.6
8.2	5	1.032	21.7		22.5	11.6	18.8	19.6	71	25	60	49
8.7	5.3	.985			20	12.2	17.2	20.5	70.8	25	56.2	47
6.9	4.9	1.144	25.4		17.7	11.2	15.4	19.4	67.6	24.4	56.1	47.2
6	4.5	1.021	25		20	13.8	17.7	20.5	69.6	26.5	60	47
7.1	4.3	.965	22.7		19.9	12.6	16.3	17.4	70.3	24.5	56.8	48.5
7.9	3.8	.935	24.3		20	12.5	17.8	19.7	70	25.9	62.7	52.5
6.5	5.7	1.15	25		25	14.2	17.7	17.2	72.5	25	60	51.7
7	4.3	.736	16.2		16.2	10.6	15.1	16.4	67.2	22.4	54.3	46
7.4	4.3	1.093	24.2			11.4	14.3	16.4	70.4	24.2	50.2	45.8
6.8	3.3	.912	23.7		18.5	14.5	16.4	17.4	71.2	25	56.7	46.7
7.9	4.3	1.614	35.2		21.6	11.0	15.2	15.5	68.6	24.9	57.0	47.7
8.7	3	1.432	31.2		22.5	13.4	15.6	17.5	71.2	26.7	63.7	50
8.7	4.7	1.892	45		21.2	10.9	15.8	16	73.3	28.3	56.7	50.8
8.1	4.3	1.695	32.5		20	11.7	15	15	70	25	51.7	47.5
6.5	4.3	1.204	25.7		21	10.3	14.9	15	61.4	24.6	54.3	43.7
7.7	4.2	1.274	28.1		19.8	9.8	14.3	14.7	65.3	22.3	49.1	45.3
7.4	4.2	1.527	31.5		21.5	10.9	14.6	14.3	66.5	24.1	55	46
8.5	4.8	1.635	43.7			11.4	15.5	15.4	68.2	24.7	59	48.3
7.5	4.7	2.252	45		25		9.6	16.2	72.5	23.7	66.7	50

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
Dominion (average)	6.3	6.1	51.6	56.3	26.2	15.4	3.3	57.1	55.1	11.9	5.9	\$ 16.238
Nova Scotia (average)	6.6	6.2	56.6	55.1	26.6	12.3	3.3	58.7	42.9	12.4	5.8	16.500
1—Sydney.....	6.7	6.3	52.3	52.3	26.3	15.3	3.3	60	50	13	5.6	—
2—New Glasgow.....	6.6	6.1	55.8	55.6	25.8	11.6	3	65	33.5	13.2	6.2	—
3—Amherst.....	6.7	6.3	60	58.3	25	11.0	3.2	50	35	11.7	5.7	—
4—Halifax.....	5.9	5.8	58.3	52.7	27.6	12.8	3.1	65	66.5	12.4	6.3	16.50
5—Windsor.....	6.7	6.5	53.7	53.3	27.5	10	3.4	65	37.5	12.3	5.3	—
6—Truro.....	6.8	6.3	53.4	58.1	27.4	12.4	3.3	53.6	34.6	12	5.6	—
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	6.1	5.5	60	55.5	27.7	15	3.4	57.7	42.5	14	6.2	15.40
New Brunswick (average)	6.6	6.0	58.0	55.7	27.4	12.5	3.2	61.1	40.0	12.6	6.1	16.250
8—Moncton.....	7	6.1	57.1	57.1	27.7	11.2	3	58.7	41.6	13.8	5.8	—
9—St. John.....	7	6.2	60	53.9	26.7	13	2.9	66.7	44.5	12.5	6.5	15.50-16.00
10—Fredericton.....	6.8	6.2	51.7	59.5	27.8	12.7	2.8	54	38.7	11.6	6	16.00
11—Bathurst.....	6	5.5	60	52.2	27.5	13	4	65	35	12.5	6.2	17.00
Quebec (average)	5.9	5.7	53.9	56.9	26.4	14.1	3.3	57.0	59.2	10.7	5.7	15.347
12—Quebec.....	5.8	5.5	52.8	60.2	25.4	15.4	3.2	59.6	66.7	10.4	5.7	15.50
13—Three Rivers.....	6	5.6	54.6	56.2	25.5	13.7	3.6	57	60	11.5	6.0	15.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.7	5.5	55.7	60.4	25.8	14.7	3.4	54.3	60	10	5.4	16.50
15—Sorel.....	6.5	6.2	57.5	55	30	12.5	3.4	60	—	10.7	7	14.50-14.75
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5.8	5.5	57.1	55	27.5	13	4	55.6	65	10.7	5.1	14.50-15.00
17—St. John's.....	5.5	5.4	48.7	58.7	26	13.5	2.8	56.7	53.3	11	5.3	14.25-14.50
18—Theford Mines.....	5.8	5.6	52.1	59.4	27.7	13.7	3.7	55.7	51	12.2	5	16.00
19—Montreal.....	5.8	5.6	54.4	58.1	24.7	15.2	2.8	56	61.3	10	5.3	15.50-16.00
20—Hull.....	6.2	6	52.3	48.7	24.6	14.4	3	58	56	10.5	6.2	15.50-15.75
Ontario (average)	6.3	6.0	51.3	58.3	25.2	14.0	3.1	55.4	57.3	11.1	5.7	15.704
21—Ottawa.....	5.9	5.6	53.2	56.3	25.9	14.1	3	61.8	60	11.2	5.5	15.25-15.75
22—Brookville.....	6.7	5.7	60	60	26.7	13.7	3.2	66.7	55	12	5.7	15.00
23—Kingston.....	5.6	5.4	51.7	56.4	25.8	12.4	3.1	61.9	50.8	11.3	6.1	15.00
24—Belleville.....	6.4	6.1	56.7	57.9	24.2	13.2	3.5	58.7	62.1	11.4	5.8	15.50
25—Peterborough.....	6	5.6	52.1	53.3	24.5	14.5	2.8	54.1	47.2	10.9	5.6	15.00
26—Oshawa.....	6	5.9	48.2	60.5	24.2	11.1	3	55	58.7	11	6.3	15.50-16.00
27—Orillia.....	6.5	6.4	56.5	53.8	24.7	14.7	3	51.4	54	10.7	5.4	16.00-16.50
28—Toronto.....	6.1	6	52.3	60.4	24.3	12.6	2.8	52.8	53.7	10	5.3	15.00-15.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	6.3	6.1	51	61	25.1	15.1	3.6	60	65	10.6	5.6	13.75-14.25g
30—St. Catharines.....	6.1	5.9	47.1	61.7	24.3	13.5	3.1	51.1	58.7	10.4	5.5	14.00-15.00
31—Hamilton.....	5.9	5.9	52.7	62.8	25.7	11.7	2.7	50.5	54.3	9.6	5.9	15.00
32—Brantford.....	6	5.9	50.9	53.6	24.4	12.9	3.7	60	60.8	10.2	5.9	15.00-15.50
33—Galt.....	6.4	6.2	49.4	54.8	24.2	14.2	2.9	59	60.9	10.1	5.6	15.00-15.50
34—Guelph.....	6	6	50.7	55.6	25.4	13.7	3.4	58.6	55	10.4	5.5	15.00-15.50
35—Kitchener.....	6.3	6.3	38.9	57.5	24.7	12.8	2.8	47.7	48.7	10.2	5.4	15.00-15.50
36—Woodstock.....	6	5.8	53	56	24.6	12.8	2.8	55.8	57.8	10.6	5.8	15.00-15.25
37—Stratford.....	6.3	6	50.4	61.9	24.9	13.1	3	53.5	52.8	10.6	6	15.50-16.00
38—London.....	6.2	6	51.7	59.5	24	14	3	53	55	10	5.8	15.50-16.00
39—St. Thomas.....	6.4	6.2	52.5	58.8	25	13.7	3.1	56.9	59.3	10.7	6.1	15.00-15.50
40—Chatham.....	5.6	5.6	49.7	53.8	24.2	13.1	2.7	59.3	—	11.3	5.7	15.00
41—Windsor.....	6	6	50.8	57.7	25.7	14.5	3	52.2	60	10	6.2	15.50-16.00g
42—Sarnia.....	6.7	6.5	52.3	60.4	24.4	14.1	2.9	53.6	68.7	10.5	6.1	16.50
43—Owen Sound.....	6.1	5.7	55	60	25	12.3	3	50	56.7	11.5	5.6	15.00-15.50
44—North Bay.....	6.7	6.3	57	59.2	26	15.8	3.1	52.5	60	12.7	5.7	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	6.8	6.4	48.6	63.3	26.2	17.5	3.6	53	60	14	4.9	17.00-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	6.9	6.3	47.5	59.7	27.6	15.4	3.1	50	51.7	12.7	5.7	18.00
47—Timmins.....	6.7	6.3	—	56.8	28.7	15	3.4	52.5	—	12	5.7	17.50-18.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	6.2	6.2	48.8	59.8	24.4	15.4	3.1	52	58.3	11.7	5.6	15.50-16.00
49—Port Arthur.....	6.1	6	44.8	57.5	26	15.8	2.9	54.4	57.5	11.2	5.3	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	7	6.6	53	60	26.6	16	2.5	63.7	61.2	12.5	5.5	16.50-17.00
Manitoba (average)	6.8	6.9	45.5	53.8	26.4	13.8	2.9	51.0	51.7	11.2	6.9	21.590
51—Winnipeg.....	6.8	7.2	45.9	53.3	25.8	13.1	2.9	51	55	11.2	6.9	19.50
52—Brandon.....	6.8	6.5	45	54.2	27	14.5	2.9	51	48.3	11.2	6.9	23.50
Saskatchewan (average)	6.4	6.5	50.4	57.0	26.8	29.2	3.1	62.1	60.0	14.0	5.9	23.250
53—Regina.....	6.1	6.2	52	60	26.6	a18.5	2.9	58.3	60	15	6.6	22.50
54—Prince Albert.....	6.8	7	52.1	56.4	28	a21.7	3.4	64.3	60	14.2	5.9	—
55—Saskatoon.....	6.3	6.1	44.7	55.4	26.1	a19.7	3.1	58.1	—	12.1	5.6	24.00
56—Moose Jaw.....	6.5	6.9	52.7	55	26.4	a21	3	67.5	—	14.5	5.4	—
Alberta (average)	6.4	6.4	47.0	51.0	27.4	18.6	3.4	56.9	59.2	13.5	5.9	—
57—Medicine Hat.....	6.5	6.8	48.5	55.5	28.9	a21.2	3.6	66.9	61.2	12.7	5.7	g
58—Drumheller.....	6.3	7.2	—	43.3	29.3	a21.7	3.6	53.3	60	13	6.3	—
59—Edmonton.....	6.2	6	46.3	54.6	25.6	e16.2	3.1	52.9	55	13.5	6	—
60—Lethbridge.....	6.2	5.6	44.4	46.5	26.3	a17.5	3.5	47.5	62.5	12.3	6.5	—
61—Calgary.....	7	6.8	48.7	55	26.9	a16.2	3.3	58.7	57.5	14.7	5	—
British Columbia (average)	6.3	5.9	47.1	32.8	27.8	21.9	3.6	60.3	59.1	13.1	6.2	—
62—Fernie.....	7.2	7.3	53.7	56.2	27.5	a13.7	3.3	65	60	13.7	6	—
63—Nelson.....	7	6.7	50.1	60.2	30	a28.5	4.1	65	58	15	5.8	—
64—Trail.....	6.6	6.1	49.2	62.5	25	a25	3.2	62.5	60	13.7	7	—
65—New Westminster.....	5.5	5.1	44.3	45.5	26.5	a17.2	3.1	53.2	58	11.9	5.2	—
66—Vancouver.....	5.4	5.1	42	47.4	26.6	a19.2	3.1	55.9	58.7	11.1	6	—
67—Victoria.....	6.6	5.8	46.2	48.7	26.3	a23.2	3.1	57.5	55.8	11.3	5.7	—
68—Nanaimo.....	5.7	5.9	48.3	51.7	30.5	a23	3.6	63	57.5	13.1	6.2	—
69—Prince Rupert.....	6.2	5.3	43.3	50	30	a25	5	—	65	15	7.5	—

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. . In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published houses, \$20, others \$40-\$60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1931

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Rent			
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths) per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths) per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	
\$ 9.997	\$ 12.586	\$ 12.043	\$ 14.280	\$ 8.653	\$ 10.661	\$ 9.536	c. 30.5	c. 19.4	\$ 28.220	\$ 20.112	
9.271	12.200	9.600	10.600	6.800	8.000	6.400	32.2	11.5	23.833	16.417	
7.65	9.20-9.60	6.00	7.00	5.00	—	—	33-35	12	18.00-28.00	14.00-18.00	
7.35	—	—	—	—	8.00c	6.00c	32	10	20.00	14.00	
9.25	13.00	8.00	9.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	30	15	10.00-20.00	5.00-10.00	
11.25	12.10	15.00	16.00	8.00	9.00	8.00	35	10	32.00-40.00	20.00-30.00	
10.00-12.00	13.50	10.00	11.00	9.00	10.00	7.00	30	10	25.00	20.00	
8.50-9.75	12.50-13.50-1	9.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	5.00	32	12	20.00-28.00	15.00-17.00	
10.50	13.25	9.50	10.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	30	12	21.00-26.00	11.00-18.00	
10.813	13.000	10.125	11.375	6.750	8.250	7.050	29.5	11.3	25.750	19.250	
10.50-12.50g	13.000g	9.000g	10.00g	7.00g	8.00g	—	28-30g	13	25.00-40.00	20.00-25.00	
11.00-12.50	12.00-14.00	13.00-16.00	14.00-17.00	6.00-8.00	7.50-10.00	8.00-9.00	30	10	20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00	
8.00-12.00	13.00	9.00	10.00	7.00	—	4.80-5.60c	29	10	25.00	18.00	
10.00	—	8.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	—	30	12	18.00	15.00	
9.375	12.771	13.096	14.869	8.857	10.222	10.929	28.1	9.9	24.000	15.563	
10.00	12.00	14.67c	14.67c	12.00c	12.00c	12.00c	30	8.3	27.00-35.00	—	
8.00-10.00	14.00	10.00	18.00	8.00	13.00	13.00	30	10	20.00-28.00	12.00-20.00	
11.00	—	10.00	12.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	27-28	10	20.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	
—	—	10.50	12.00	8.00	9.50	—	25	10	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00	
—	—	—	10.67c	—	12.00c	—	25	9.8	18.00-24.00	11.00-15.00	
— 8.00	11.00	15.00	16.50c	8.00	9.00	9.00c	27-28	10	23.00-33.00	15.00-23.00	
—	14.00	—	9.75	—	6.00	4.50	30	10.13	13.00-15.00	8.00-10.00	
10.00	12.25-12.50	15.00-16.00	16.00-18.00	10.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-16.00	30	8-3	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00	
8.25	13.00-13.50	16.00c	17.23c	7.00	9.00	9.00c	28	10	22.00-30.00	15.00-22.00	
10.565	11.786	13.263	15.805	9.750	11.983	11.346	23.9	9.5	29.571	21.200	
9.25	13.00-14.00	13.00	15.00	8.00	10.00	7.50	30	13	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
9.00	—	—	17.60c	—	14.80c	—	30	10	20.00-22.00	14.00-18.00	
9.00	13.00	14.00	13.00	12.00	14.00	15.00c	28	10	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00	
—	12.00	12.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	30	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	
10.00-13.00	11.00-12.00	12.00	13.00	8.00	9.00	7.00	30	8.3	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
9.50-11.50	12.00	16.50	17.50	12.00	13.00	9.00	27	8	25.00-35.00	15.00-20.00	
11.50	13.00	11.00	12.50	8.00	9.50	7.72c	30	10	22.00-25.00	15.00-18.00	
g	10.00g	—	18.00	13.00	14.00	13.00	29	8.3	25.00-40.00	20.00-25.00	
g	9.00-11.00g	—	—	—	—	—	30g	10	25.00-30.00	18.00-23.00	
9.00	11.00	10.50	17.00	12.50	13.00	12.00	25	8	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
12.00	11.50	17.00	—	—	13.00	8.348c	28	8	25.00-35.00	18.00-25.00	
10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	12.00c	25	10	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
11.50	10.50-11.50	14.00	15.00	10.00	11.00	—	27	10	25.00-35.00	16.00-20.00	
10.00-11.50	11.50	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00	—	26-30	8.3	35.00-40.00	25.00-30.00	
10.00-12.00	11.50	12.00	15.00c	9.00	10.50c	—	27	10	27.00-30.00	20.00-24.00	
10.50	12.00-14.00	16.00	18.00	—	14.00	17.00	25	8.3	30.00-40.00	19.00-25.00	
12.00	10.00-12.00	—	18.00c	—	11.25c	11.25c	22-23	10	30.00-45.00	17.00-30.00	
9.00	10.25-11.50	14.00-15.00	20.00c	—	—	20.00c	25	10	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	—	20.00c	—	18.00c	9.00-15.00c	28	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	
8.00g	11.00g	—	24.00c	—	20.00c	c & g 16.00	30g	10	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	
9.50	13.00	—	16.00	—	10.00	10.00	30	9	30.00-35.00	25.00-30.00	
8.00	10.50	12.00	14.00	6.00	9.00	9.00	28	9.7	20.00-28.00	14.00-2.00	
12.50	—	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	—	35	10	30.00-35.00	18.00-20.00	
12.00-13.50	13.50	—	15.00-17.25c	—	10.50-15.00c	12.75c	30	10	n	25.00	
13.00	11.00-15.00	12.00	13.50c	12.00	9.00-12.00c	—	30	10	22.00	14.00	
14.00-14.50	14.50-15.00	—	—	5.00-6.00	8.25-9.75	—	35	9	p	20.00-30.00	
11.00-11.50	9.50	—	12.00	—	9.75	6.00c	30	8	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	
9.00-11.00	13.00	10.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	—	35	10	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	
9.00-11.00	10.25-12.50	9.50	10.50	8.50	9.50	—	30	10	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	
10.750	15.625	—	—	9.250	10.125	8.500	33.0	14.5	35.000	24.500	
12.00	15.50	—	—	10.50	11.50	9.00	31	13	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	
7.00-12.00	14.00-17.50	12.00	12.75	8.00	8.75	8.00	35	10	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	
9.813	17.375	8.000	11.500	6.500	9.875	11.000	34.4	10.0	35.000	23.125	
10.00-13.00	14.75f	—	13.00	—	10.00-12.00	—	35	10	35.00-50.00	30.00	
9.00-10.00	20.00	6.50	8.00	5.00i	6.50i	—	35	11.7	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
7.50-10.00	17.80f	9.50	11.00	8.00i	9.00i	9.00	30-35	8.3	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
9.50	16.95f	—	14.00	—	13.00	13.00	35	10	35.00	20.00	
6.750	13.000	—	—	—	10.667	—	31.5	19.3	31.250	22.000	
g	g	—	—	—	—	—	g	10	27.50	20.00	
6.50h	—	—	—	—	—	—	g	11.7	r	20.00	
5.00-6.00h	16.00	—	—	6.00	8.00c	—	33-35	10	35.00	25.00	
8.00-11.50h	10.00f	—	—	—	12.00c	—	27	10	25.00-40.00	20.00-30.00	
4.00-6.50h	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	10	30.00	18.00	
10.150	11.640	—	—	9.500	10.453	5.079	35.3j	12.7	26.750	21.938	
6.25-6.75	—	—	—	12.00	16.00	5.00	37-40	15	20.00	18.00	
9.50-11.50	12.70	—	—	9.50	12.75	5.625	40	13.3	22.00-31.00	20.00-25.00	
9.00-11.00	13.50	—	—	9.00	11.00	—	40	12	32.00-38.00	22.00-28.00	
10.50-11.50	11.50	—	—	—	5.50	—	30	11	18.00-22.00	12.00-18.00	
10.50-11.50	11.50	—	—	—	7.50	—	35	9	29.00	25.00	
10.50-11.50	9.00	—	—	7.50	10.00	4.77	29	13	20.00-25.00	16.00-18.00	
7.70-8.20s	—	—	—	—	—	5.50	35	13.3	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	
12.00-14.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00	

d. Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. (in bulk). n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$35.00. p. Mining company

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	Average Prices in 1926=100													
		1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1925	Mar. 1.26	Mar. 1927	Mar. 1928	Mar. 1929	Mar. 1930	Feb. 1931	Mar. 1931
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.0	102.6	101.3	97.3	97.7	95.6	91.9	76.0	75.1
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	83.7	100.6	99.9	96.0	97.9	88.5	84.9	59.0	58.6
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	95.0	100.3	103.7	100.9	107.1	110.0	106.4	84.2	81.0
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	116.9	112.5	103.1	93.0	93.3	92.8	86.4	74.7	74.9
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	101.6	100.4	98.5	98.8	94.9	91.8	84.9	84.8
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	115.8	104.5	100.6	97.0	94.1	93.5	92.6	87.9	87.8
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.1	97.3	95.3	103.9	103.1	94.5	90.2	107.1	93.1	67.9	68.6
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.1	116.6	107.0	104.4	100.3	101.7	98.7	93.0	92.7	93.2	89.0	86.9
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	104.4	99.6	99.9	99.2	96.1	95.0	94.0	88.3	87.9
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	93.7	97.2	101.9	95.8	96.1	94.6	93.5	80.7	79.4
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	91.2	97.7	102.3	98.8	100.2	98.8	100.3	78.1	76.4
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	97.0	96.5	101.7	93.8	93.5	91.8	89.0	82.4	81.4
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	97.8	104.9	100.7	97.8	99.0	96.1	89.7	69.9	69.6
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	102.5	99.2	103.3	106.1	95.7	94.1	96.2	91.3	90.6
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	97.1	105.5	100.4	96.9	99.4	96.3	89.0	67.7	67.3
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	111.9	102.9	101.4	96.2	96.0	100.6	96.0	83.6	83.9
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	93.7	106.2	100.2	97.0	100.1	95.4	87.4	64.2	63.6
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	89.3	102.3	100.8	95.7	96.9	88.1	83.2	59.8	59.4
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	95.6	100.6	104.2	101.9	105.2	107.0	103.0	83.3	80.7
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.7	161.4	102.6	86.6	79.8	100.3	101.0	99.6	107.1	98.0	91.1	60.8	59.3
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	94.9	83.6	98.3	97.3	98.2	94.2	105.4	101.6	82.9	76.7
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	101.6	100.4	98.3	98.7	94.7	91.5	84.7	84.7
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	105.8	101.6	101.4	97.0	91.8	95.3	91.2	84.2	82.8
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	91.1	100.8	101.7	98.4	101.4	96.6	89.7	66.0	64.3
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.1	103.8	101.5	97.0	95.7	93.2	91.5	79.4	78.6

* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 478)

prices of asbestos, crude oil, kerosene and gasoline; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to lower prices for white lead, potassium iodide and bone meal. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group was slightly higher, mainly because of higher quotations for raw silk and hessian. The Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group was also somewhat higher, due to increased prices for copper sheets, copper wire bars, silver and tin.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were lower, the former due mainly to lower prices for potatoes, eggs, lard, canned salmon, fresh and cured meats, kerosene and gasoline, and the latter due to lower quotations for pine, antimony, lead, zinc, calves, hogs, corn and wheat, which more than offset higher prices for barley, flax, rye, bran, steers, lambs, tin, silver and copper.

In the grouping according to origin lower prices for calves, hogs, eggs, wheat, antimony,

lead and zinc caused a decline in raw and partly manufactured goods. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods were also lower, because of declines in the prices of cured meats, leather, brass, lead pipe, kerosene and gasoline. Domestic farm products, articles of marine origin and articles of mineral origin were lower. Articles of forest origin were unchanged.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of March, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
FROM 1913 TO 1931*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Jan. 1930....	162	157	158	156	166	160
Feb. 1930....	161	157	158	155	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
April 1930....	153	157	158	155	166	157
May 1930....	152	156	160	155	166	157
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
July 1930....	149	156	160	155	166	156
Aug. 1930....	145	156	160	155	166	155
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Oct. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Nov. 1930....	140	156	160	148	165	152
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134	156	160	148	165	150
Feb. 1931....	129	156	160	142	164	146
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145

quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1918, quarterly from 1919 to 1929, and monthly since January, 1930. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5;

1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1930. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 74.4; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7; 1927, 68.2; 1928, 66.7; 1929, 65.0. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1929, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923-1929, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 158.9; 1929, 159.1. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices were again lower, sirloin steak being down from an average price of 31.2 cents per pound in February to 29.3 cents in March; round steak from 26.1 cents per pound in February to 24.8 cents in March; and shoulder roast from 18.5 cents per pound in February to 17.1 cents in March. Veal was down from an average price of 21.6 cents per pound in February to 20.8 cents in March. Mutton was also lower at 26.5 cents per pound in March, as compared with 27.2 cents in February. Pork prices averaged lower in most localities, fresh being down from an average of 25.2 cents per pound in February to 22.9 cents in March, and salt from 26.3

cents per pound in February to 24·7 cents in March. Breakfast bacon was also considerably lower at an average price of 38·7 cents per pound. Lard was down from an average price of 20·1 cents per pound in February to 18·4 cents in March.

Fresh eggs averaged 34 cents per dozen in March, as compared with 35·1 cents in February, 50·5 cents in January and 52·1 cents in March, 1930, while cooking eggs averaged 27·6 cents per dozen in March, 27·4 cents in February, 40·1 cents in January and 45·8 cents in March, 1930. Lower prices for milk were reported from Truro, Montreal, Prince Albert, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge. Butter showed little change, dairy at an average price of 33·3 cents per pound and creamery at 37·6 cents. Cheese was down from an average of 28·8 cents per pound in February to 28·2 cents in March.

Bread averaged 6·4 cents per pound in March, as compared with 6·5 cents in February and 7·8 cents in March, 1930. Lower prices were reported from Sherbrooke, Thetford Mines, Belleville, Woodstock, Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie, Calgary, Fernie and Trail. Flour was slightly lower at an average price of 3·4 cents per pound, as compared with 3·5 cents in February and 5·1 cents in March, 1930. Beans averaged 6·5 cents per pound in March, 7·1 cents in February and 9·9 cents in March, 1930. Potatoes were again slightly lower, averaging \$1.16 per ninety pounds, as compared with \$1.24 in February and \$2.49 in March, 1930. Evaporated apples were down from an average of 19·3 cents per pound in February to 18·7 cents in March. Granulated sugar was unchanged at an average price of 6·2 cents per pound. Anthracite coal was practically unchanged, averaging \$16.24 per ton. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices, for the most part, averaged somewhat higher than in February, wheat being the exception. No. 1, Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged 56·7 cents per bushel as compared with 59·3 cents in February. The somewhat lower prices were said to be due mainly to favourable wheat conditions in the winter wheat areas of the United States and

to the announcement by the United States Farm Board that it would not support the 1931 crop. In other grains western barley was up from 22·1 cents per bushel to 25·1 cents; flax from 96·9 cents per bushel to \$1.03; rye from 28·6 cents per bushel to 31·2 cents; and oats from 27·7 cents per bushel to 27·8 cents. American corn at Toronto was down from 79·3 cents per bushel to 73·3 cents. Flour at Toronto showed little change at an average price of \$5.27 per barrel. Rolled oats were up 10 cents per ninety pound bag to \$2.60. Raw sugar at New York was down from \$1.32 per hundred pounds to \$1.29. Granulated sugar at Montreal was unchanged at \$4.56 per hundred pounds. Ceylon rubber at New York was unchanged at 7·7 cents per pound. In livestock, good steers at Toronto advanced from an average price of \$6.56 per hundred pounds to \$6.74 but at Winnipeg the price declined from \$5.82 per hundred pounds to \$5.78. Veal calves at Toronto were down from \$9.60 per hundred pounds to \$8.98 and at Winnipeg from \$9.34 per hundred pounds to \$8.11. Bacon hogs at Toronto were also lower, the price being down from \$8.63 per hundred pounds to \$7.92 and at Winnipeg from \$7.47 per hundred pounds to \$6.91. Lambs at Toronto declined from \$9.21 per hundred pounds to \$8.85. The price of canned sockeye salmon at Montreal fell from \$19.19 per case to \$14.44. Creamery butter at Montreal averaged 34·3 cents per pound in March as compared with 34·9 cents, and at Toronto the average was 34 cents per pound as compared with 34·4 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal were down from 33·9 cents per dozen in February to 29·9 cents in March and at Toronto from 32·6 cents per dozen to 26·8 cents. Raw cotton at New York was slightly lower at an average price of 10·9 cents per pound. The price of raw silk at New York declined from \$2.85 per pound in February to \$2.65. White pine lumber declined from \$90 per thousand board feet to \$85. White pine lath were down 50 cents per thousand to \$6. Automobile body plates declined from \$3.30 per hundred pounds to \$3.20 and galvanized steel sheets from \$3.90 per hundred pounds to \$3.85. In non-ferrous metals silver advanced from 26·7 cents per ounce in February to 29·2 cents; tin from 28½ cents per pound to 29½ cents; electrolytic copper from \$11.49 per hundred pounds to \$11.61; and copper wire bars from \$10 per hundred pounds to \$10.25. Gasoline and kerosene prices in Canadian cities ranged from ¼ to 2½ cents per gallon lower than in February.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and Other Countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 63·9 for February, a fall of 0·6 per cent for the month. Foods declined 1·3 per cent due to a fall of 5·2 per cent in meat and fish and of 0·2 per cent in cereals; on the other hand "other foods" advanced 1·5 per cent. Among non-foods, cotton advanced 4·1 per cent but all other non-food groups were lower than in January.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1927=100, was 66·5 at the end of February, which is an advance of 0·3 per cent over the previous month. This is the first time an upward movement in this index number has occurred since July, 1929. Although cereals and meat and other foods continued to decline, advances were noted in textiles, minerals and miscellaneous commodities.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 85·5 at the end of February, which is a decline of 0·2 per cent for the month. This decline was due to a drop of 5·5 per cent in animal food and of 4·0 per cent in sugar, coffee and tea, while vegetable foods, minerals, textiles and sundries all advanced.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 150 at the end of February, a fall of 1·3 per cent for the month, due to a fall in food prices and in clothing. Among foods, declines were noted in the prices of eggs, bread and flour, butchers' meat and bacon, although butter was higher.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 115·2 for January, a decline of 2·2 per cent from December. Of the 18 groups included, 15 showed declines, the most notable being one of 10·1 per cent in rubber.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base 1913-1914=100, was 138·8 for February, a decline of 1·1 per cent for the month. Food, clothing and sundries were lower, while rent and heat and light showed no change from January.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce (gold basis) 1913=100, was 97·1 for January, a decline of 1·1 per cent for the month and of 19·5 per cent from January, 1930. With the exception of small increases in vegetable foods and textiles, all groups showed decreases for the month.

Australia

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Melbourne index number of wholesale prices, on the base 1911=1000, was 1399 for December, as compared with 1437 for November. With the exception of a small increase in chemicals, all groups showed declines from November.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 75·5 for February, a fall of 1·9 per cent for the month. Every one of the ten groups were lower than in January, the principal decreases occurring in farm products and foods.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 109·3 for March, a decline of 1·7 per cent for the month. Except for the metals group where no change was shown, all groups were included in the decline.

Bradstreet's index number, which is the sum totals of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption was \$9·2291 at April 1, an advance of 0·6 per cent over the March 1 level. This is the first increase after a decline lasting for seventeen consecutive months. Increases were shown in provisions, hides and leather, livestock, fruits and textiles, while all other groups declined.

Dun's index number which is based on the estimated *per capita* consumption of each of the many articles included in the compilation was \$152·525 at April 1, a decrease of 0·7 per cent for the month. With the exception of an advance in metals, all groups were lower, although the difference was very little in all groups.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries of Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 143·9 for February, which is about 3 per cent lower than the January figure. All groups showed declines, the index number for food being the lowest recorded since October, 1916.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Description of Index	Canada		Chile		Colombia		Mexico		Peru		United States				Austria		Belgium		Bulgaria		Czecho-Slovakia	
		29 foods	60 cities	Cost of living, Department of Labour	Foods, Santiago	Cost of living, 16 towns	Foods, Lima	Cost of living, Lima	Foods, Lima	Foods	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, Lima	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board	Cost of living, Massachusetts	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, 12 towns	Cost of living, 12 towns	Foods, 12 towns	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living
Base Period	(i)	1913	March, 1928	March, 1928	1923	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	July, 1914	1913	July, 1914	1921	1921	1914	1914	1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	
1913	\$	100	100	100									100	100	100						100	100	
1914	7.34	100	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	102	100						100	100	
1915	7.42 (i)	103	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	101	100						100	100	
1916	7.74 (i)	107	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	101	100						100	100	
1917	8.46 (i)	124	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	109	100						100	100	
1918	11.62 (i)	143	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	129	100						100	100	
1918	13.00 (e)	166	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	131	100						100	100	
1918	13.77	166	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	155	100						100	100	
1919	16.84	200	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	171	100						100	100	
1920	16.84	200	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	202	100						100	100	
1920	10.96	169	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	181	100						100	100	
1922	10.27	156	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	219	100						100	100	
1923	10.37	156	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	148	100						100	100	
1924	9.91	155	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	148	100						100	100	
1924	10.49	155	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	142	100						100	100	
1926	11.07	161	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	142	100						100	100	
1926	10.82	155	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	142	100						100	100	
1928	10.80	155	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	142	100						100	100	
1928	11.30	158	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	142	100						100	100	
1929	11.50	158	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	142	100						100	100	
1929	11.01	156	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	142	100						100	100	
1929	10.98	156	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	142	100						100	100	
1929	11.68	160	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	142	100						100	100	
1930	11.88	160	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	142	100						100	100	
1930	11.67	159	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	142	100						100	100	
1930	11.24	157	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	142	100						100	100	
1930	11.17	157	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	142	100						100	100	
1930	10.91	156	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	142	100						100	100	
1930	10.65	155	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	142	100						100	100	
1930	10.38	152	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	142	100						100	100	
1930	10.32	152	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	142	100						100	100	
1930	10.25	152	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	142	100						100	100	
1930	10.10	151	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	142	100						100	100	
1931	9.86	146	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	142	100						100	100	
1931	9.44	146	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	142	100						100	100	
1931	9.14	145	100	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100	142	100						100	100	

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Description of Index	Base Period	Sweden		Switzerland		Egypt		South Africa		China		India		Indo-China (French)		Japan		Australia		New Zealand		
			Foods, fuel and light, 49 towns	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Cairo	Cost of living, Cairo	Foods, 9 towns	Cost of living, 9 towns	Foods, Tiens-tin	Cost of living, Tiens-tin (l)	Foods, Bom-bay	Cost of living, Bom-bay	Foods, Hanoi	Cost of living, Hanoi	Foods, Tokyo	Cost of living, Tokyo	Foods, grocer-ies, 30 towns	Cost of living, 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	
1913.....																							
1914—July.....			100	100 (e)	100	100	100	100	1163			100	100				100	651			1000	1000	
1915—July.....			124	100 (e)	99	100 (a)	1148														1133 (f)	1082	
1916—July.....			142		123	118 (a)	1228														1200 (f)	1168	
1917—July.....			177		190	157 (a)	1275														1274 (f)	1282	
1918—July.....			261		216	184 (a)	1418														1408 (f)	1440	
1919—July.....			310		257	201 (a)	1437														1463 (f)	1573	
1920—July.....			297		270	224	1559														1463 (f)	1573	
1921—July.....			232		237	237 (a)	2049														977	1782	
1922—July.....			179		190	172	1335														1413 (f)	1590	
1923—July.....			160		174	166	1330														1430 (f)	1584	
1924—July.....			159		171	170	1339														1460 (f)	1602	
1925—July.....			169		176	169	1449														1520 (f)	1631	
1926—July.....			156		172	159	1382														1015 (f)	1633	
1927—July.....			151		169	157	1364														1002 (f)	1610	
1928—July.....			157		173	157	1444														1004 (f)	1613	
1928—July.....			150		170	157	1218														1046	1610	
1929—January.....			150		171	154	1250														1042 (f)	1608	
April.....			151		169	155	1240														1044 (f)	1605	
July.....			150		170	158	1327														1076	1605	
October.....			145		167	155	1300														1046	1605	
1930—January.....			144		164	154	1283														983 (g)	1001	
February.....			142		162	153	1278														983	1592	
March.....			142		162	153	1278														983	1592	
April.....			140		165	152	1278														982	1592	
May.....			140		165	152	1278														982	1592	
June.....			140		165	152	1278														982	1592	
July.....			140		165	152	1278														982	1592	
August.....			139		164	151	1286														978	1583	
September.....			139		164	151	1286														978	1583	
October.....			137		163	150	1233														965	1569	
November.....			136		163	150	1233														965	1569	
December.....			134		161	149	1249														885	1554	
1931—January.....			132		161	148	1245														880	1554	
February.....						146	1245														871	1554	
March.....						146	1245														871	1554	

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) New series. (i) December. (j) Cost of food budget. (k) Highest category workmen's household. (l) Nankai University Committee on Social and Economic Research.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada			Chile	Peru	United States				Albania	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria		
	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Bank of Nova Scotia			Michell	Official	General Bureau of Statistics	Broad-street					Dun	Annalist	Irvyng Fisher	Official	Federal Statistical Office	Ministry of Industry and Labour	National Bank
Number of Commodities	502	81	8	40	58	550	96	290	72	150	—	42	126	39	
Base period	1926	1923	1922-1926	1900-1909	1913	1926	(j)	(k)	1913	1926	1927	1st half 1914	April 1914	1914	
1913.....	64.0	(c)	.....	.....	100	69.8 \$	(b)	(b)	100	66.2	(c)	(c)	.....	(a)	100
1914.....	65.5	.....	.....	.....	130.0	67.3	9-2076	118-576	.....	65.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1915.....	70.4	.....	.....	.....	145.0	69.3	8-6566	119-708	.....	68.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916.....	84.3	.....	.....	.....	150.0	69.3	9-8698	124-958	.....	84.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917.....	114.3	.....	.....	.....	175.8	83.4	11-5294	145-142	.....	117.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1918.....	129.4	.....	.....	.....	212.5	123.0	16-0680	211-950	.....	128.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1919.....	133.9	.....	.....	.....	219.8	132.0	19-1624	232-575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1920.....	155.9	.....	.....	.....	238.1	165.8	18-8958	233-707	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1921.....	110.0	.....	.....	.....	204.6	93.4	10-7284	260-414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1922.....	97.3	.....	.....	.....	180.8	99.4	12-1089	159-833	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1923.....	98.0	.....	.....	.....	189.1	98.4	13-0895	173-743	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1924.....	99.4	.....	.....	.....	191.0	94.0	12-2957	185-455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1925.....	102.6	.....	.....	.....	198.3	104.3	13-8256	195-899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1926.....	100.2	.....	.....	.....	204.0	99.5	12-7378	186-094	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1927.....	98.6	.....	.....	.....	205.0	94.3	12-3803	185-568	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1928.....	96.2	.....	.....	.....	193	96.3	13-1418	195-183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929—January.....	94.5	91-24	92-6	164-9	186	97.2	12-9651	192-365	147.0	97.4	104	128	126-2	.....	.....
April.....	96.0	104-24	81-6	163-7	185	96.8	12-8691	184-426	145.3	97.1	102	134	125-3	.....	.....
July.....	96.0	104-24	95-8	164-6	187	98.0	12-4883	188-689	145.1	98.5	99	132	124-9	.....	.....
October.....	96.7	102-20	94-5	170-7	186	96.3	12-7650	192-204	149.5	94.4	98	127	122-1	.....	.....
1930—January.....	95.6	101-31	87-4	171-2	181	93.4	11-6795	186-513	139.8	93.3	91	125	117-5	.....	.....
February.....	94.0	97-57	85-7	167-1	181	92.1	11-5141	184-426	137.4	92.7	89	123	115-2	.....	.....
March.....	91.7	92-17	83-5	162-8	180	90.8	11-2255	180-939	134.0	90.8	87	121	112-7	.....	.....
April.....	89.9	91-6	81-6	158-1	179	90.7	11-1853	179-294	133.6	90.6	87	119	113-3	.....	.....
May.....	88.0	91-02	79-2	156-1	179	89.1	10-9393	177-736	132.1	88.6	85	118	112-9	.....	.....
June.....	86.0	88-01	76-7	153-5	178	86.8	10-7741	176-240	128.5	86.4	84	121	109-4	.....	.....
July.....	85.6	80-24	72-1	151-7	177	84.0	10-5611	171-598	123.0	83.7	86	119	107-9	.....	.....
August.....	84.1	69-7	68-5	148-1	175	84.0	10-4495	169-352	122.8	83.2	87	118	106-3	.....	.....
September.....	82.5	81-88	65-3	146-1	178	84.2	10-4253	170-924	123.4	83.3	87	115	103-8	.....	.....
October.....	81.4	79-57	64-6	144-0	177	82.6	10-2998	168-209	121.7	82.6	87	112	102-8	.....	.....
November.....	79.8	77-10	65-5	147.8	175	80.4	10-0573	165-188	118.7	81.4	90	110	101-1	.....	.....
December.....	77.8	75-02	62-9	141-7	173	78.4	9-8352	163-020	116.6	79.6	90	107	99-2	.....	.....
1931—January.....	76.7	73-48	.....	138.5	175	77.0	9-5082	159-719	114.8	77.7	.....	105	.....	.....	.....
February.....	70.0	72-88	.....	136.1	178	75.5	9-3087	156-039	111.2	76.1	.....	107	.....	.....	.....
March.....	75.1	71-95	.....	133.4	.....	.....	9-1690	153-546	109.3	75.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Czechoslovakia	Danzig	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Great Britain				Hungary	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Netherlands	Norway
								Central Bureau of Statistics	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Board of Trade							Economist	Statist	London Times	Central Statistical Bureau	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Official, Riga	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	Okonomisk Revue
Authority	Central Bureau of Statistics	Official	Department of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	London Times	Central Statistical Bureau	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Official, Riga	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	Okonomisk Revue
Number of Commodities	126	—	118	44	139	45	38	150	58	45	60	52	125	61	87	48	100
Base Period	July 1914	1913-1914	1913	1913	1926	1914	1913	1924	1927	1867-1877	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1st half 1914
1913.....	(b)		100	100		(a) 100	100		(d)	(d)	(d)	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914—July.....									85.0	85.0	100			(a) 109			
1915—July.....	100								82.4	82.4					(a) 146		
1916—July.....									130.5	106.4					(a) 226		
1917—July.....									176.9	176.9					(a) 276		
1918—July.....									193.1	193.1					(a) 373		
1919—July.....									206.4	206.4					(a) 304	314	
1920—July.....									254.6	254.6	332.8				(a) 292	409	
1921—July.....									158.2	158.2	186.5				(a) 182	300	
1922—July.....				112					134.0	134.0	158.8				(a) 164	232	
1923—July.....				112					124.8	124.8	155.6				145	235	
1924—July.....				112				(a) 100.0	114.6	138.4	167.5				151	271	265
1925—July.....				112				94.8	111.9	134.3	158.4				151	254	254
1926—July.....				112	(a) 100			89.7	103.5	126.0	145.8				141	196	192
1927—July.....				115	(a) 101			85.1	103.3	122.0	142.2				138.8	151	160
1928—July.....				155	122	103 (a)	129	84.9	98.8	120.3	141.3				135	148	160
1929—January.....			151	119	100 (f)	132	138.9	83.2	94.7	117.0	136.9	132	134.7	125.1	133	146	149
February.....			137.5	150	120	99	130	83.5	94.0	116.5	135.0	135	133.8	120.1	137	144	148
April.....			135.2	149	118	97	127	83.7	93.7	115.2	134.0	119	129.5	119.1	131	141	149
July.....			149	113	96	122	137.2	81.9	90.2	111.1	132.6	111	127.6	116.3	119	140	147
October.....																	
1930—January.....	126.1	126.2	143	110	94	117	132.3	78.8	86.1	106.6	125.8	106	123.0	107.4	118	131	144
February.....	124.2	125.7	140	110	93	117	129.3	76.9	84.2	104.8	121.8	104	120.7	102.3	116	126	143
March.....	121.5	124.5	130	100	92	115	126.4	74.9	83.1	103.5	120.8	100	118.5	102.3	116	122	142
April.....	121.5	122.8	135	106	92	114	126.7	74.4	81.6	101.0	119.9	96	116.6	100.6	114	122	141
May.....	120.2	117.8	132	102	90	112	125.7	73.3	80.6	98.8	116.3	98	114.1	100.8	108	118	140
June.....	119.1	117.9	130	100	90	110	124.5	72.6	78.8	95.8	115.1	94	112.0	97.6	105	118	139
July.....	119.7	121.3	128	100	90	111	125.5	71.7	77.6	94.4	114.5	93	109.0	96.0	104	115	137
August.....	118.1	122.5	128	101	88	110	124.7	70.8	76.1	92.2	112.5	93	109.3	95.4	104	114	137
September.....	115.1	120.5	125	101	88	109	122.6	69.5	73.2	90.8	109.7	84	108.1	93.3	103	112	135
October.....	113.3	120.2	125	99	87	108	120.2	68.0	72.4	90.4	109.4	84	104.9	89.8	103	111	132
November.....	112.7	120.8	122	98	87	107	120.2	67.4	70.9	88.6	105.8	82	102.9	87.1	102	110	131
December.....	111.1	115.6	120	96	86	101	117.8	65.5	68.7	86.9	103.2	80	100.1	85.3	107	129	136
1931—January.....	110.0	112.3	118	94	86	100	115.2	64.3	66.3	85.7	100.4	91	98.2	83.4	105	135	135
February.....	108.9		117			100	114.0	63.9	66.5	85.5	99.0		97.1				
March.....											100.7						

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Authority	Number of Commodities	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Yugoslavia	Egypt	South Africa	China	Dutch East Indies	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
			Direct- or Gen- eral of Sta- tistical Bureau (l)	Svensk Finans- tidning Dept.	Official (m)	Nation- al Bank	Dept. of Sta- tistics	Census and Sta- tistics Office	Bureau of Markets Shanghai	Dept. of Agriculture, Indus- try and Com- merce	Labour Office, Bom- bay	Bank of Japan	Com- wealth Sta- tistician	Gov- ern- ment Sta- tistician
			74	47	71	50	23	188	—	92	43	56	92	—
			1913	July 1, June 30, 1914	July 1914	1926	Jan. 1, 1913- July 31, 1914	1910= 1000	Feb. 1913	1913	July, 1914	Oct., 1900	1911= 1000	1909- 1913= 1000
Poland	Central Sta- tistical Office	—	100	100	(b)	100	100	1125	100	100	100	(a)132.3	1088	(a) 1055
			(a) 101	(a) 116	100	100	(a) 120	(a) 0990	100	100	100	(a)126.3	(a) 0998	(a) 1098
1914—July			(a) 119	(a) 145	100	(a) 124	(a) 120	(a) 1204	100	100	100	(a)127.8	(a) 1082	(a) 1098
1915—July			(a) 141	(a) 185	100	(a) 168	(a) 124	(a) 1379	100	100	100	(a)154.9	(a) 1505	(a) 1328
1916—July			(a) 166	(a) 244	100	(a) 207	(a) 168	(a) 1583	100	100	100	(a)196.4	(a) 1715	(a) 1511
1917—July			(a) 201	(a) 339	100	(a) 225	(a) 207	(a) 1723	100	100	100	(a)259.1	(a) 1954	(a) 1778
1918—July			(a) 204	(a) 320	100	(a) 225	(a) 225	(a) 1810	(a)132.7	100	100	(a)326.8	(a) 2008	(a) 1838
1919—July			(a) 221	(a) 363	100	(a) 221	(a) 283	(a) 2613	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1920—July			(a) 186	(a) 211	100	(a) 211	(a) 283	(a) 2613	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1921—July			(a) 174	(a) 165	100	(a) 165	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1922—July			(a) 169	(a) 157	100	(a) 157	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1923—July			(a) 172	(a) 148	100	(a) 148	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1924—July			(a) 175	(a) 188	100	(a) 188	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1925—July			(a) 182	(a) 143	100	(a) 143	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1926—July			(a) 171	(a) 148	100	(a) 148	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1927—July			(a) 168	(a) 141	100	(a) 141	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1928—July			(a) 172	(a) 149	100	(a) 149	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1929—January			(a) 177	(a) 138	100	(a) 138	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
February			(a) 180	(a) 136	100	(a) 136	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
April			(a) 180	(a) 133	100	(a) 133	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
July			(a) 180	(a) 133	100	(a) 133	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
October			(a) 181	(a) 132	100	(a) 132	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1930—January			(a) 182	(a) 126	100	(a) 126	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
February			(a) 185	(a) 123	100	(a) 123	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
March			(a) 187	(a) 118	100	(a) 118	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
April			(a) 187	(a) 115	100	(a) 115	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
May			(a) 187	(a) 113	100	(a) 113	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
June			(a) 187	(a) 111	100	(a) 111	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
July			(a) 188	(a) 109	100	(a) 109	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
August			(a) 188	(a) 108	100	(a) 108	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
September			(a) 187	(a) 107	100	(a) 107	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
October			(a) 187	(a) 107	100	(a) 107	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
November			(a) 187	(a) 107	100	(a) 107	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
December			(a) 188	(a) 108	100	(a) 108	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1931—January			(a) 173	(a) 107	100	(a) 107	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
February			(a) 173	(a) 107	100	(a) 107	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
March			(a) 173	(a) 107	100	(a) 107	(a) 164	(a) 1688	(a)140.0	100	100	(a)316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181

(a) Average for year. (b) Revised month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) New Series. (i) Sum totals of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption. (j) Estimated cost per capita of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets. (l) Until end of 1926 "Cosplan". (m) Until end of 1927 "Dr. Lorenz".

WAGES OF EMPLOYEES ON FARMS IN CANADA, 1920-1930

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics secures each year from its agricultural correspondents throughout Canada information as to the wages of employees on farms in Canada during the year just ended. The figures so secured are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics* for the February of the following year. Tables of these

figures have appeared in the reports on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada issued as supplements to the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for January, 1925 to 1931, inclusive, the first of these giving figures back to 1914. The accompanying table includes figures taken from the issue of the *Bulletin* for February, 1931, and from previous issues.

WAGES IN AGRICULTURE, 1920-1930

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP IN CANADA AS ESTIMATED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS*

Provinces	Males per month in summer season			Females per month in summer season			Males per year			Females per year		
	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board
<i>Canada</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1920	60	26	86	27	20	47	543	278	821	275	217	492
1921	45	22	67	24	18	42	421	248	669	249	200	449
1922	38	21	59	22	17	39	359	235	594	227	191	418
1928	40	23	63	24	20	44	382	252	634	251	225	476
1929	40	23	63	23	20	43	373	254	627	242	223	465
1930	34	22	56	20	18	38	326	233	559	210	199	409
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>												
1920	42	18	60	18	14	32	371	201	572	212	160	372
1921	29	16	45	15	12	27	282	178	460	151	136	287
1922	26	14	40	15	12	27	247	168	415	165	130	295
1928	32	17	49	18	13	31	310	203	513	198	157	355
1929	34	18	52	19	13	32	327	207	534	196	159	359
1930	32	18	50	16	14	30	308	205	513	179	165	344
<i>Nova Scotia</i>												
1920	49	24	73	21	17	38	472	263	735	218	190	408
1921	36	20	56	17	14	31	364	228	536	182	170	352
1922	31	19	50	16	13	29	327	209	536	177	150	327
1928	34	19	53	17	15	32	359	208	567	200	163	363
1929	38	19	57	19	15	34	383	222	603	212	179	391
1930	34	20	54	17	14	31	353	209	562	187	157	344
<i>New Brunswick</i>												
1920	56	23	79	19	16	35	531	254	785	213	178	391
1921	35	19	54	17	14	31	361	214	575	183	149	332
1922	34	19	53	17	15	32	328	192	520	168	149	317
1928	40	19	59	18	15	33	390	212	602	204	169	373
1929	40	20	60	18	15	33	375	214	589	198	169	367
1930	34	20	54	16	15	31	335	215	550	181	164	345
<i>Quebec</i>												
1920	62	24	86	24	16	40	524	243	767	235	172	407
1921	39	19	58	18	14	32	360	199	559	193	142	335
1922	35	18	53	17	12	29	322	188	510	176	130	306
1928	39	19	58	19	14	33	366	206	572	202	146	348
1929	41	20	61	19	14	33	369	208	577	191	151	342
1930	33	19	52	17	13	30	316	194	510	175	139	314
<i>Ontario</i>												
1920	52	23	75	25	19	44	474	262	736	259	211	470
1921	40	20	60	22	16	38	382	227	609	233	185	418
1922	37	20	57	21	16	37	348	221	569	225	172	397
1928	36	22	58	23	18	41	348	244	592	254	199	453
1929	35	22	57	22	19	41	341	254	595	242	212	454
1930	31	20	51	21	17	38	304	228	532	229	194	423
<i>Manitoba</i>												
1920	70	28	98	34	24	58	650	325	975	312	247	559
1921	53	26	79	28	22	50	503	295	798	303	249	552
1922	40	23	63	24	19	43	381	259	640	250	221	471
1928	38	23	61	21	20	41	353	258	611	226	225	451
1929	38	23	61	21	19	40	352	256	608	222	216	438
1930	32	21	53	18	18	36	298	238	536	194	204	398
<i>Saskatchewan</i>												
1920	72	30	102	35	25	60	667	336	1,003	364	289	653
1921	54	26	80	29	29	51	498	297	795	302	254	556
1922	40	24	64	25	21	46	398	275	673	267	235	502
1928	44	25	69	25	22	47	411	284	695	262	237	499
1929	44	25	69	24	22	46	398	287	685	256	240	496
1930	37	23	60	21	19	40	340	253	593	215	212	427
<i>Alberta</i>												
1920	76	31	107	36	26	62	697	341	1,038	360	278	638
1921	52	26	78	31	23	54	463	283	746	318	248	566
1922	41	23	64	24	21	45	367	261	623	248	234	482
1928	46	26	72	26	23	49	450	295	745	280	262	542
1929	43	25	68	25	21	46	404	274	678	253	232	485
1930	37	23	60	21	20	41	342	256	598	223	222	445
<i>British Columbia</i>												
1920	64	31	95	36	27	63	684	349	1,033	431	311	742
1921	52	27	79	31	23	54	552	303	855	353	260	613
1922	47	28	75	30	24	54	526	323	849	342	294	636
1928	50	27	77	29	23	52	501	305	806	320	268	588
1929	49	27	76	28	23	51	482	310	792	291	271	562
1930	46	26	72	25	21	46	450	291	741	270	242	512

*Compiled from the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, February, 1931, and from the Canada Year Book figures since 1926 weighted according to population in each district.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Employer not Liable for Actions of Employee Outside his Duties

The manager of a dredge company required the temporary use of a derrick for the purpose of pile-driving. He obtained from another company the use of a dismantled derrick, with the services of an employee of the latter company to operate it. Five guy-cables were required for the derrick, the owner supplying four of these, the fifth cable being obtained from a junk pile, and not belonging to the owner. When a test of the efficiency of the derrick was being made this fifth cable broke, and the derrick fell to the ground, the mast striking and killing the manager. His widow brought an action against the company owning the derrick, under the Fatal Accidents Act, to recover damages. The trial judge gave a verdict for the plaintiff, which, however, was reversed on appeal by the defendant company in the Ontario Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court found that the employee of the defendant company was guilty of negligence in using a defective cable as a guy for the mast, but on the other hand the question rose whether the defendant company was liable for this negligence. The answer, it was pointed out, depended upon the terms of the agreement between the two parties for the use of the derrick. The Court stated that even if the employee took full charge and control of the work, that would not be evidence that the defendant company had agreed with the deceased manager that the employee, was, with respect to the erection of the derrick, to be its servant, and to have complete control. The onus was upon the plaintiff to prove that such was the position of the employee; and it appeared to the Court that there was no evidence to establish that contention. An English decision on this point was cited, in which Lord Justice Bowen said: "We have only to consider in whose employment the man was at the time when the acts complained of were done, in this sense, that by the employer is meant the person who has a right at the moment to control the doing of the act."

The Supreme Court found that the plaintiff had failed to show that the agreement entered into between the deceased and the defendant company was to the effect that in the performance of the work of erecting the derrick the employee of the latter company was to superintend it and be subject

to the company's orders in so doing; and that therefore the company was not liable for the employee's negligence.

Muir versus Sarnia Bridge Company, Ontario, 1931, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. page 742.

Employer is Responsible for Unauthorized Actions of Worker while on Duty

A young girl received serious injury, resulting in permanent disablement, when she was struck by an automobile as she was crossing a street to enter the school yard. The car was driven by the employee of a firm while he was engaged in the firm's business, but it was owned by a third party. In an action for damages brought in the Ontario Supreme Court by the father of the child and the child herself against the owner of the car and the employer, the claim was dismissed as against the owner, who, it was found, had not given his express consent to the use of his car on this occasion. On the question of the employer's liability, it was held that although in this case the employer had not sent the employee on the errand on which he was engaged when the accident occurred, yet, in the words of a decision of Lord Macnaghten in 1912, "there is no doubt that the master is answerable for every wrong of the servant 'committed in the course of the service and for the master's benefit, though no express command or privity of the master be proved.'"

Mr. Justice Raney, in his judgment, cited a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case *Hudson Bay Company versus Vaillancourt* (1923) where Mr. Justice Duff said: "If the thing done belongs to the kind of work which the servant is employed to perform, or the class of things falling within 'l'execution des fonctions,' then by the plain words of the text, responsibility rests upon the employer. Whether that is so or not in a particular case must, I think, always be, in substance, a question of fact. . . ."

"The last mentioned case", the judgment continued "is indeed the most recent illustration in our own Courts of the doctrine of *respondet superior*. It arose under Article 1054 of the Civil Code of Quebec, which provides that:—'Masters and employers are responsible for the damage caused by their servant and workmen in the performance of the work for which they are employed.' The facts were that the appellant company, known as the Hudson Bay Co., maintained a trading post in the far northern part of the Province

of Quebec. The post was in charge of one Wilson as manager, with two other employees of the company under his control, Vaillancourt as general helper, and his mother as housekeeper, all three living together. One morning Wilson came out of his room, half-naked and drunk, to inquire about some noise he had heard in the upper part of the building. Vaillancourt coming down saw Wilson, and knowing his mother was near asked him to go back to his room and get dressed. A few minutes later, Vaillancourt being in the kitchen, Wilson went there and shot him, injuring his leg so severely that it had to be amputated. It was held (Duff and Anglin, J. J., dissenting) that the company was liable under the article of the Civil Code above quoted, as the damages were caused by Wilson, 'in the performance of the work for which (he) was employed.'

"This case goes, it seems to me, a good deal farther than the Court is asked to go in the present case."

Judgment was given for the child for \$10,000 and for the father for \$5,000, against the driver and his employer with costs.

Boyd versus Smith (Ontario), 1931, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 1, page 729.

Employer is not Responsible for Doctor's Mistaken Diagnosis

A lumber company in Alberta had a contract with a doctor to furnish medical and surgical attendance to their workers. Payment for medical services was provided by the deduction of \$1.50 a month from the pay of each worker, and the doctor was to be responsible for the attendance of a properly qualified physician at the lumber camp during the winter months. In December, 1927, a workman (the plaintiff in this case) arrived in the camp, and shortly afterwards the Provincial Medical Officer placed the camp under quarantine for smallpox. The plaintiff developed symptoms which were diagnosed by the attending physician as influenza, these symptoms including a "scum" in the eye, which finally caused an impairment of his sight. Later he brought an action for damages against the company, alleging that the loss of the sight and vision of his eye was due to the company's negligence. The trial judge found that the injury was a result of smallpox contracted at the camp; that the contracting doctor was negligent in not diagnosing the disease prevalent in the camp as smallpox, and that the company "having sent the plaintiff to this camp infested with the disease, unfortunately for them I think, they are in law responsible for the result. The

result was that he contracted the disease and that one of these scabs that finally formed in the course of the disease formed on the corner of his eye and formed a scar which permanently impaired his eyesight."

On appeal by the defendant company the Alberta Supreme Court, Appellate Division, reversed the judgment of the lower court, holding that where a company, not bound to do so, arranges for a doctor to attend to its employees, making a small deduction from their wages for this purpose, the doctor is an independent contractor, and if a junior engaged by him, who is qualified and competent, makes an error in diagnosing a difficult case, as a result whereof the patient suffers consequential disability which might have been avoided by correct diagnosis, no liability attaches to the company. The judgment found further that a statutory duty to notify Health Authorities on certain diseases is discharged on calling in a qualified doctor and would not arise if the doctor diagnosed the case as not coming within the statute.

The action was therefore dismissed with costs.

Hamilton versus Phoenix Lumber Company (Alberta) 1931, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 1, page 777.

Mechanics' Lien is Subject to Performance of Contract

A building contractor in Manitoba undertook to erect a building, the contract to be performed "in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and to the full satisfaction of the owner." When the work was in progress the owner complained that parts of the work were defective and did not comply with specifications, and he declined to make further payments until this work was properly done. The contractor filed a mechanics' lien, and brought action for the amount due for portion of the contract. The County Court Judge found that there had been a substantial and serious violation of the contract and ordered the cost of the repairs made by the owner to be credited on the contract. On appeal by the plaintiff the Manitoba Court of Appeal gave judgment to the effect that where the agreement is for work to be done on a building "in a substantial and workmanlike manner to the full satisfaction of the owner," final payment to be withheld until completion, there is an entire contract, and if the contractor materially fails to complete the contract, he has no right to payment for the work actually done as for *quantum meruit* unless the contract has been superseded by a subsequent

different agreement. The situation is not changed by the owner entering into possession of the building.

The Pas Construction Company versus Olensky (Manitoba), 1931, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 1, page 843.

Picketing does not Necessarily Imply Disorderly Conduct

The proprietor of a moving picture theatre at Hamilton, Ontario, employed two non-union projectionists, and the local union of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada asked him to replace these men with union operators. When the proprietor refused to do so the union picketed the theatre, four men walking up and down the street in front of it, wearing raincoats bearing notices stating: "This theatre does not employ union projectionists." Charges of "watching and besetting" the theatre were then laid against the four men, and the magistrate found that they had been guilty of disorderly conduct and imposed fines of \$10 in each case. These convictions were afterwards quashed by Mr. Justice Rose. "The besetting is admitted," His Lordship said; "the conduct of the raincoat wearers was 'peaceable.' There was no disturbance, no one was seen to be accosted, no crowd gathered, there was no evidence of threats or obstruction against prospective patrons. The charges that the theatre was trying to destroy union working conditions and did not employ union projectionists, are not, in my opinion, *prima facie* libellous, without proof that the union conditions are conditions which ought to prevail so that there is something disgraceful in attempting to destroy them."

Union Enjoined from Unlawfully Picketing another Union

An unusual case was heard by the New York Court of Appeals in January, 1931, when an injunction was made restraining the members of one union from picketing at the places of employment of the members of another union. The Court stated the facts of the case as follows:—

"The controversy is one between rival labour unions competing for supremacy. The trade represented by the two unions is that of bakers and confectioners. The plaintiff association is a local union of the Amalgamated Food Workers; the defendant association, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, is a local union of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America. Each union is accustomed to make contracts with employers

in the trade whereby the employers so contracting agree to employ the members of the chosen union to the exclusion of all others. The contracts are not for a fixed period, but are terminable at will. They prescribe the conditions of service for the workers, and in particular the wages. The schedule of wages fixed by the Amalgamated is considerably lower than that fixed by the International. The International, however, has established what is described as the 'substitute system' for the benefit of its members. According to this system, known also as the 'stagger system' a member employed by the week must give up part of his time to a member out of a job when the supply of union labour is in excess of the demand. The result is to shorten the week for some members, but to make it impossible for others to be idle altogether. The substitution is one to which a proprietor contracting with the union is required to submit. The Amalgamated, on the other hand, has refused to apply this system to the shops subject to its control. Its members, if employed at all, work more days in the week, but at a lower wage by the day. Their weekly earnings are sometimes higher and sometimes lower than the earnings of their rivals.

"For some years the two unions worked in harmony, each acting within its own sphere of influence, and not encroaching on the other. Gradually, however, the Amalgamated began to draw away employers who had given allegiance to the International. There was attraction in the lower wages and in escape from the inconvenience and perhaps the loss of efficiency occasioned at time by the employment of substitutes. Trouble soon developed.

"The International, menaced by defections, made demand on the Amalgamated that it merge or surrender. A blunt refusal followed. Upon this the International threatened to drive the Amalgamated out of existence. Members of the International spoke from wagons at the street corner, and others bearing signs paraded up and down the street. They denounced the Amalgamated as a "fake" union, a union made up of "scabs," asserted that theirs was the only regular or genuine union, and told passers-by that a strike was going on and that by encouraging their rival they would be giving aid and comfort to the bosses. On January 12, 1928, the Amalgamated began the present action to enjoin the International from destroying its existence by violent or illegal acts. . .

"The plaintiff, if threatened in its business life by the violence of the defendant or by other wrongful acts, may have the aid of the court to preserve itself from disruption through

recourse to these unlawful means. The remedy is not lost because the controversy is one between the members of rival unions, and not, as happens oftener, between unions and employers. On the other hand, the legality of the defendant's conduct is not affected by the fact that no strike is in progress in any of the plaintiff's shops. If the defendant believes in good faith that the policy pursued by the plaintiff and by the shops united with the plaintiff is hostile to the interests of organized labour, and is likely, if not suppressed, to lower the standards of living for workers in the trade, it has the privilege by the pressure of notoriety and persuasion to bring its own policy to triumph.

"Where unlawful picketing has been continued; where violence and intimidation have been used and where misstatements as to the employers' business have been distributed a broad injunction prohibiting all picketing may

be granted. The course of conduct of the strikers is then such as to indicate the danger of injury to property if any picketing whatever is allowed. . .

"A genuine controversy exists between two competing groups as to the effectiveness and sincerity of the methods of one of them. By concession the form of a union has been adopted by each of the two bodies. Whether the spirit also is there, the spirit, that is to say, for which unions are created, is a question not susceptible of answer without heed being given to many imponderable elements. The plaintiff does not prevail by showing that the defendant's criticism is wrong, though even this it fails to do. What is wrong must be so clearly wrong that only 'disinterested malevolence' or something close akin thereto, can have supplied the motive power. If less than this appears, a court of equity will stand aside."

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada showed a slight decline at the beginning of April, according to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,507 employers of labour, each with a minimum of 15 employees, representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 899,823 persons, as compared with 902,833 in the preceding month. The employment index declined from 100.2 on March 1 to 99.7 at the beginning of April, as compared with 107.8, 110.4, 102.3, 97.4, 92.5, 88.3, 90.4, 88.7, 81.8 and 85.1 on April 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The average number of workers employed in 1926 by the reporting firms forms the base, equal to 100, upon which these index numbers are computed.

At the beginning of April, 1931, the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions in Canada stood at 15.5 as compared with percentages of 15.6 at the beginning of March, 1931, and 10.8 at the beginning of April, 1930. The April percentage was based on the reports received by the Department of Labour from a total of 1,825 labour organizations, representing 208,387 members.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a decrease in the volume of business transacted by those Offices during March, compared with the business of the preceding month, but a marked increase over that of the corresponding month a year ago. Vacancies in March, 1931, numbered 46,295, applications 68,034 and placements in regular and casual employment 44,884.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$8.86 at the beginning of April, as compared with \$9.14 for March; \$11.24 for April, 1930; \$11.01 for April, 1929; \$10.87 for April, 1928; \$10.80 for April, 1927; \$11.36 for April, 1926; \$10.56 for April, 1925; \$10.16 for April, 1924; \$10.64 for April, 1923; \$10.26 for April, 1922; \$12.68 for April, 1921; \$15.99 for April, 1920; \$16.92 for

June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.57 for April, 1918; and \$7.51 for April, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 74.5 for April, as compared with 75.1 for March; 90.7 for April, 1930; 94.1 for April, 1929; 98.3 for April, 1928; 97.3 for April, 1927; and 101.2 for April, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada during April was slightly less than in the preceding month, but was greater than the corresponding loss in April last year. Ten disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 1,582 workers and resulting in the loss of 22,453 working days. Corresponding figures for March, 1931, were:—four disputes, 1,815 workers, and 25,969 working days; and for April, 1930, eleven disputes, 386 workers, and 3,616 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the past month the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in connection with the dispute between the Dominion Atlantic Railway and its clerks, freight handlers, express and station employees. This report together with particulars of recent proceedings under the Act will be found on page 516.

Minimum Wages for boys in Manitoba

The Manitoba Legislature at the recent session amended the Minimum Wage Act by including within its scope male employees under 18 years of age. The amending bill was first introduced by Mr. S. J. Farmer (Winnipeg) at the session of 1927, when it met with general opposition, but it was considered with increasing favour at subsequent sessions and has now at last become law. While similar proposals have been made in other provinces, Manitoba is the first province in Canada to protect the wages of boys by means of the minimum wage legislation enacted primarily for the benefit of female employees. British

Columbia has a separate Male Minimum Wage Act, providing for the establishment of a board with authority to fix a minimum wage for various occupations; while in Alberta the Factories Act provides that "wherever (i.e., in establishments coming under that Act) a minimum wage has been fixed for female workers in any class of employment, no male worker shall be employed in such class of employment at a less wage." Under the new legislation in Manitoba boys in all the numerous occupations covered by existing women's minimum wage orders will be protected.

An outline of the legislation enacted at the recent session will be given in a future issue.

Dominion public works in relation to unemployment

In the House of Commons on April 30, Mr. A. A. Heaps asked the Minister of Public Works, in connection with the large reductions in the estimates for public works in Canada during the coming year, "whether the Government has in contemplation a program of public works which will in some way take care of those who are unemployed at the present time." Mr. Stewart in his reply pointed out that it was impossible, in preparing the estimates of the Public Works Department, to foresee in what locality unemployment will be acute, "and for that reason it is better, perhaps, to arrange for provision of funds to relieve unemployment where the funds are more fluid, where they can be expended to meet requirements as they develop. Unfortunately the consideration of public works by the Public Works Department is rigidly limited to the particular estimate for a particular place; and, unfortunately also, it does not afford that measure of relief to a large number of unemployed that can be afforded by other works undertaken locally according to the emergency as the municipality and the province approve, and in the prosecution of which they unite, thus very much increasing in this way the amount of money expended. As my hon. friend knows, the expenditure of the appropriation of twenty million dollars on the basis on which it was made last year resulted in a very much larger expenditure than that amount; whereas if we expend the money it is, as I have said, rigidly limited to the amount of the particular estimate and does not afford the relief which is sometimes so badly needed. However, my hon. friend's suggestion is very well worthy of consideration, and it will be carefully considered."

Suggestions for unemployment insurance for farm workers

In the recent proceedings before the British Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance, to which reference is made on another page of this issue, evidence was presented concerning the possibility of extending unemployment insurance to agricultural workers. The chief witnesses on this subject were the Principal Assistant Secretaries of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Labour, and the Superintendent of Agricultural Statistics for Scotland. A joint memorandum prepared by these officials stated that no statistics existed as to the extent of unemployment among agricultural workers, but till recently it had usually been assumed that unemployment among regular farm hands was rare, and that such unemployment as occurred was among the casual or seasonal workers. The absence of any scheme of unemployment insurance it was considered, had probably had the effect of making farmers reluctant to stand men off, and there was a risk that the inclusion of agricultural workers within the insurance scheme would have the effect of increasing the volume of unemployment among members of regular farm staffs. This risk made highly conjectural any estimate of the probable rate of unemployment likely to be experienced if agriculture was covered by an unemployment insurance scheme. The memorandum further stated as follows:—

"Until the machinery which would be set up as part of any scheme is brought into existence, it is impossible to obtain reliable statistics. It would, therefore, be advisable that at the outset any scheme should be entirely provisional and subject to review after experience has been gained, and that in framing a provisional scheme an ample margin should be provided. . . . The setting up of an entirely separate scheme for agriculture would be contrary to the policy underlying the existing unemployment insurance scheme. On the other hand, it appears to be impracticable to bring agriculture within the general scheme at the rates of contribution and benefit applying under that scheme, having regard to the lower standard of wages still almost universal in the agricultural industry (notwithstanding the operation of statutory minimum rates) and also to the low incidence of unemployment among regular workers in the industry. But, provided that the proportion of the total contributions furnished by the State and the principal conditions as to qualifications for benefit were the same as in the main scheme, it would be

practicable to have special rates of contribution and benefit. . . .

"On the basis of 5 per cent unemployment which is the least that could prudently be assumed, a total weekly contribution (for men) of 10½ pence would give a weekly benefit rate for men of 12 shillings with 6 shillings for an adult dependant and 2s. for each young dependent child, with corresponding rates for women, boys, and girls."

**Parliament
discusses
national health
system**

The House of Commons on April 27, discussed the subject of the functions and responsibilities of the state in regard to public health.

The debate arose out of a motion by Dr. J. P. Howden (St. Boniface) "that in the opinion of this House, a measure of federal state medicine would be in the best interests of the Canadian people." Mr. Howden advocated the adoption of a scheme of national health insurance namely on two main grounds: first, that the so-called middle classes, forming the majority of the population, do not care to avail themselves of the free hospital treatment which is provided for those in poor circumstances, being at the same time unable to pay for the cost of medical aid; and second, that a great proportion of existing sickness is preventible by periodical examination. At the present time, he stated, medical men throughout Canada were voluntarily giving treatment without payment, with the assistance in many cases of various boards of health which supply the costly sera, vaccines, and other material.

The Prime Minister, while expressing sympathy with the object of the motion, pointed out that to establish a system of federal state medicine would "change the whole theory upon which thus far in this country the medical profession has conducted its business." He said that grave differences of opinion existed throughout Canada on the subject of nationalization, and that whatever is done in this country must be the result of a gradual understanding of what would be involved in such a course. "I would suggest," Mr. Bennett continued "that we do not undertake to make a declaration of such far-reaching consequences without realizing fully what we are doing in the light of all the knowledge that can be secured.... It must be realized that we have two jurisdictions dealing with the same problem, the health of the people of the country. The municipality maintains its clinics in the schools for the purpose of ensuring that the teeth and tonsils of the youth of the country are so tested as to prevent the toxic conditions so often pro-

duced and having disastrous effects in later life. Then we have the civic hospitals maintained by the taxes paid by the people; we have the provincial boards of health, and the courts have held that the provinces may maintain such boards of health and upon the province alone rests that jurisdiction. We have a federal parliament with power to appropriate to any purpose it may desire the moneys which it collects, and it has given liberal grants in aid of medical education in the large sense of the term, and to assist in the discharge of very onerous responsibilities, to that extent lessening the obligations of the municipalities and provinces.... We are not at the present moment prepared to discuss completely the subject matter of the resolution and as the question will become more and more a subject for discussion I trust that every hon. member will in the meantime endeavour to make himself familiar with the points involved in the enactment of any legislation based upon a motion such as that which the hon. member has introduced."

A vote being taken on the motion it was rejected by 41 for, to 70 against, its adoption.

**Dominion
Government
Employees'
Compensation
Act**

The House of Commons, on April 23, agreed to a resolution proposed by the Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, which declared that "it is expedient to amend the Government Employees Compensation Act to extend the benefits of the act to all employees in the service of His Majesty excepting those for whom provision is made under other statutes, and to extend the interpretation of the term 'compensation' to include any benefits, expenses or allowances that are provided for under provincial compensation acts." A government bill on these lines was subsequently adopted by the House of Commons and referred to the Senate. A similar bill was introduced in the House last year, but was not proceeded with; both it and this year's bill were drawn up after consultation with provincial representatives.

Dr. Manion explained that "at the present time in the various provinces the law varies. For instance postal employees are covered in the provinces of Quebec, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia only; customs officers are covered in Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia only; lighthouse keepers and employees on boats carrying supplies to lighthouses or attending to aids to navigation are covered in Nova Scotia only. Some of the provincial compensation acts do not apply to government employees in the various depart-

ments; they may cover those engaged in some industry but the courts rule that the government service is not an industry. The purpose of the bill to be introduced, based on the resolution, is to bring all employees of the government under the various provincial compensation acts. It is expected that this will cost the government an additional \$70,000."

On another page of this issue will be found an outline of the report of the Department of Railways and Canals on the administration of this Act during the financial year ending March 31, 1930.

Ontario Workmen's Compensation Commission

The appointment by the Ontario government of Mr. Justice Middleton as a commissioner to inquire into the subject of Workmen's compensation in the province, and to make recommendations as to the advisability of amending the present Act, was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1931, page 122. The inquiry concluded early in April, the commissioner having heard expressions of opinion from representatives of organized labour and of employers. It is hoped that Judge Middleton's report will be made in time for the opening of the next session of the legislature.

The chief requests made by the organized labour were for an increase in the scale of compensation to 66½ per cent to 75 per cent of average wages; an increase in the wage base from \$2,000 to \$2,500; and an increase in the minimum weekly benefits from \$12.50 to \$15. It was proposed that all of these increases should be made retroactive in the sense that all pensioners now on the books should be paid in future on the increased scale. It was also proposed that an injured workman should, on restoration to health, continue to seek compensation until he resumes his former occupation or secures other suitable employment; and that the list of "industrial diseases" should be indefinitely extended.

The opinions of the employers in the province were presented by a joint committee representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, the Ontario Mining Association, and the Pulp and Paper Safety Association. This committee opposed the proposal for an increase in the scale of benefits as likely to place "an intolerable burden" on industry. They also advanced reasons against the continuation of compensation payments after a workman's recovery from industrial injury; and against the classification of ordinary sicknesses as "industrial diseases" where these have been contracted by a worker while in employment. The employers further suggest-

ed the following amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act:—(1) That the "waiting period" should be changed from a seven-day "conditional"—to a three-day "absolute" waiting period, i.e. that there should be no compensation for the first three days in any event; (2) That there should be a separate rate for office and wholesale department staffs not exposed to the factory hazard; (3) That the board should be given power to reduce the rate of assessment on an employer with a consistently good accident record.

At the annual meeting of the Alberta Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Hon. J. E. Brownlee, premier of the province, stated that his government would carefully consider the report of Mr. Justice Middleton, the commissioner on Workmen's Compensation in Ontario, and that it was possible that, in the light of that report, action might be taken at a later date in regard to amending the Alberta Act.

Progress of unemployment insurance in United States

The *Survey* (New York) in its issue of April 15, describes the progress recently made in unemployment insurance legislation in the United States. Bills have been introduced this year in several State legislatures, and whether or not they are enacted, their introduction in the writer's opinion, will have served a useful purpose. A bill drafted by the American Association for Labour Legislation has been widely used in framing the unemployment insurance measures introduced the past winter. The Association's draft, entitled An Unemployment Reserve Act, would require each employer to pay a fixed percentage of his payroll into a mutual unemployment reserve fund, out of which workers, laid off for lack of work, would receive a limited proportion of their wages for a limited period of time. Under this plan the employees would not contribute directly to the fund.

In Wisconsin, two bills have been introduced: both put the full burden for an unemployment reserve on employers, and both provide for a state fund in which contributions are deposited. One bill provides that employers' contributions should be pooled in funds by industries; that the rates of contributions should be fixed on insurance principles, varying from industry to industry; and that individual employers should have a special "experience rating" on the basis of the unemployment records of their own plants. The second bill provides that the contributions of each employer are to be kept in a separate "employer's account" to be used only to pay

benefits to his own workers and never to be merged with any other employer's account; that the rate of contribution is set at 3½ per cent of the payroll; and that if an employer's account reaches an amount equal to \$80 for each employee he may cease all contributions so long as his account remains above this figure. The latter bill is said to resemble the plan followed by the Dennison Manufacturing Company (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1931, page 423), and also the "Rochester Plan" (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1931, page 295).

A bill introduced in Ohio calls for a contribution of 1½ per cent of his wages by the employee, and from 1½ to 3 per cent of his payroll by the employer, according to the prevalence of unemployment in his own plant.

In Connecticut, an unemployment insurance bill was killed in committee, but a measure providing for an investigating commission is still pending. Bills have also been introduced in Maryland and in Michigan, where they were killed in committee, and in Missouri and Pennsylvania, where at this writing no action on them has been taken.

Several measures dealing with unemployment insurance have been introduced into the New York legislature. Organized labour in New York sponsors a bill providing for a commission to study the whole question of unemployment insurance and its application to American conditions. The Governor recommends the creation of a small commission of experts appointed by the Governor, with two or three members appointed by and from the legislature, to report to the 1932 legislature "a plan for accomplishing some kind of scientific unemployment insurance."

Old age pensions in United States

Old Age Pension Acts were adopted early this year in the States of Delaware and Idaho. Both laws are state-wide and compulsory; in

both, the pensions are not to exceed \$25 monthly and will be paid to needy persons 65 years of age and over who have been citizens of the United States for 15 years. The Idaho law requires ten years residence in the state, provides for the payment of pensions from county funds, and puts administrative authority in the hands of the county commissioners. The Delaware law requires five years residence in the state, and in this respect it is the most liberal of any of the fourteen state laws now in existence. It is also the first of the American old age pension laws to provide that the entire cost shall be borne by the state.

The other states having pension systems are as follows:—California, Colorado, Ken-

tucky, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Minnesota, Utah, New York and Indiana. (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1930, page 255; December 1930 page 1,385; March 31, page 295).

Development of United States Employment Service

The Hon. William N. Doak, United States Secretary of Labour, announced on April 19 the Employment Service policy that is favoured by the government as an alter-

native to Senator Wagner's bill which was recently vetoed by President Hoover (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, page 389). "The United States Employment Service," he said, "has decided to open at least one employment bureau in each of the States and the District of Columbia to co-operate with State and local authorities. There will be a co-ordinated service throughout the entire country, making available its good offices to all those seeking employment in co-operation with free State and local offices. It likewise will co-operate in the broadest sense to take care of interstate labour placements in co-operation with employers and employees." One difference between Mr. Doak's system and the Wagner plan appeared to be that no money will be advanced to the State to aid them in their work, and the plan now must be carried out with considerably lower expenditures than the Senator had planned. Secretary Doak said that the new program involves expansion of all existing facilities of the service and co-operation between all of the State bureaus and the central office in Washington. In addition to the branch bureaus, seven special sections are provided to deal exclusively with the employment problems in as many distinct trades. Each section will be under the direction of a co-ordinating superintendent.

Plan for improving conditions of domestic service

An inquiry as to the causes of the unpopularity of domestic service was made recently by the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organizations (Great Britain), and proposals for drawing up a "domestic workers' charter" are to be submitted to the National Conference of Labour Women in June. The replies received by the committee to a questionnaire sent out to a large number of domestic workers showed that, in order of importance, the length of working hours is the greatest grievance of these workers. Next on the list comes "lack of freedom" and then dislike of the "status" and "loneliness" of the domestic servant. There were few complaints of

low wages, and fewer still of "living in." A small number of replies referred to poor food and bad accommodation, and some replies (representing a considerable number of persons) gave non-insurability against unemployment as the chief objection to domestic service. The committee says:—"It is certain that if this work of caring for the house is to be an acceptable form of employment, the points enumerated above, in the order given, must be specially provided against."

The committee's proposals include special courses of training after leaving school; special departments of the Employment Exchanges, and abolition of confidential references; a standard of working hours, allowing reasonable elasticity; two weeks' holidays with pay each year; provision of a single bedroom; uniforms should not carry any badge of servility; clubs and social centres in connection with the Employment Exchanges; minimum scales of wages; experiments should be made in hostels for domestic workers, to be used as centres from which workers could be sent out to work by the hour; insurance against unemployment; organization in trade unions; and the formation of district and national joint councils of employers and domestic workers.

Economic work of National Research Council

An account of the work carried on by the National Research Council during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, is given in its 13th annual report. With the approaching completion of the new National Research Laboratories at Ottawa the Council is now entering upon a new phase of its activities, and is looking forward to a period of rapid expansion in scientific and industrial research. "Established in December, 1916, by the Dominion Government, the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, as it was then called, found itself greatly handicapped during the early years by the lack of laboratory facilities. The only research laboratories of any consequence existing in Canada at that time were those of the universities, where many valuable researches were even then under way, but where the work was often seriously limited by lack of funds. This deficiency the National Research Council undertook to remedy, in especially urgent cases, by the provision of special equipment of much-needed technical assistance. The serious shortage of scientifically trained men which the country was then experiencing led to the establishment of post-graduate research scholarships in the universities. Advisory com-

mittees were also created in some of the more important branches of science and technology, in order that the Council might have the benefit of the advice of specialists in extending its various activities. Since 1924 the work of the National Research Council has expanded considerably through the establishment of a number of research committees to undertake investigations on major problems, some of them of national importance. Amongst these may be mentioned black stem rust of wheat, tuberculosis in man and animals, wool growing and manufacture, house insulation, and the utilization of Canadian deposits of dolomitic magnesite. Arrangements were made for co-operative researches in the laboratories of federal and provincial government departments and the universities."

A system of post-graduate scholarships for outstanding university graduates has been established for the purpose of meeting the existing "serious shortage" of men qualified to undertake independent research in connection with important scientific industrial problems. Four classes of scholarships are awarded under this system—bursaries, studentships, fellowships and travelling fellowships, of an annual value of \$750, \$1,000, \$1,200, and \$1,500 each, respectively. The minimum qualification for a bursary is graduation with distinction from a Canadian university of recognized standing. A few bursaries are reserved annually for the most brilliant men in the graduating classes, but the number of applicants for these scholarships has so increased in recent years that most of the awards are now made to men who have already had one year of postgraduate work. A second bursary is not ordinarily given to one individual. A person who has held a bursary, and who has demonstrated his capacity for original research, may apply for a studentship. A second studentship may be awarded to an individual who has done highly satisfactory work. Fellowships are awarded to only a few outstanding persons each year.

Death of a Canadian labour pioneer

The Canadian labour movement sustained the loss of its oldest member in the death of J. W. Carter of Toronto, on April 28. Mr. Carter was in his ninety-second year and was among the few surviving men who took part in the Canadian Labour Movement of the 'seventies and after. He was born in England, and in his early days in Toronto was a member of the painters' union which he represented in the Toronto Trades Assembly, the forerunner of the Toronto District Labour Council. As Presi-

dent of the Toronto Trades Assembly, Mr. Carter was active in promoting the organization of a central labour organization in Canada, and when the Canadian Labour Union was formed in 1873 he was made President. The following extracts are taken from the address of welcome given by Mr. Carter in 1872 to the delegates to the Canadian Labour Union from which organization the Trades and Labour Congress was developed in the 'eighties:

"You meet to-day to inaugurate one of the grandest events in connection with the labour movement that has ever taken place in the Dominion of Canada. Its significance may be gathered from the fact that in all the centres of industries in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec the working classes have determined to centralize their energies to promote the adoption of those laws and regulations which must be established for the good and protection of the labourer. The time has come when questions affecting the interests of labour must be taken hold of, and by the workmen dealt with in a prompt and systematic manner, when the many problems touching the moral and social position of the masses must be solved. . . .

"The future greatness of this country depends, to a very large extent, upon the identity of relationship between capital and labour, and I think I speak your sentiments and feelings when I say that you do not meet with a view of infusing a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction; you do not meet to create hostilities between capital and labour, but you do meet for the purpose of disseminating the true principles of unionism, to foster a spirit of common brotherhood throughout the Dominion, to seek the promotion of those laws which shall make no distinction between man and man. To this end, and with these objects you are called upon, in the first place, to establish a Canadian labour union. Its necessity is beyond doubt. . . .

"It occurs to me that we are planting a standard this day, the influence of which will be felt by the workmen all their lives, and the mottoes inscribed on this unfurled banner should be an incentive to generations yet to come. Workingmen are beginning to realize the fact that they are possessed of power, power to think and power to act, and with increased knowledge will come increased power. And the time is not far distant when the great men of the land will find it absolutely necessary to consult with the workmen in the matter of legislation, both political and commercial. In conclusion, I urge upon you the necessity of being wise and moderate in your deliberations and enact-

ments, and let those who are watching your movements at this the first Canadian labour congress be compelled to admit that we are honest, earnest and prudent workers."

Death of Calvin Lawrence

The death occurred on May 4 of Mr. Calvin Lawrence, one of the members of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, who, prior to his appointment on this body in 1921, served for thirteen years as legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in Ottawa. Mr. Lawrence had a long and honourable career as a railway employee, as mayor of his native city of St. Thomas, Ont., as an officer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and as a member of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners. During the war he served also on the Labour Sub-committee of the Reconstruction Committee of the Cabinet. The death of Mr. Lawrence is universally regretted by the railwaymen of Canada.

The Père Marquette Railway Shops at St. Thomas, Ontario, re-opened on May 4, between 80 and 100 mechanics and helpers being affected. During the previous five-months these shops worked only about two weeks, of five days each.

The City Council of Hamilton, Ontario, agreed to consider a suggestion of the Building Trades Council in April that the five-day week system should be followed in connection with work carried out under municipal contracts. It was stated that more than one-third of the building trade unions in the United States had adopted the five-day week.

The Overseas Settlement Department (Great Britain) has published a series of pamphlets containing official information regarding openings for settlers respectively in Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand, special sections dealing with climate, land settlement schemes, wages and hours of labour, cost of living, assisted passages, fares, etc. Another handbook contains special information for women who are thinking of settling overseas.

One of the outstanding textile manufacturers of the United States, Henry B. Kendall, has originated a plan whereby night work for women is abolished. No less than 80 per cent of the textile concerns have agreed to join the movement. This innovation, it is believed, will first restrict overproduction, so prevalent in the industry; and, second, will bring about a reform seriously required.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation at the end of April was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

With the arrival of fair weather, farmers in the Province of Nova Scotia were busy preparing for spring planting. Hothouse truck was in abundance, with prices good. Fair catches of fish were reported. Logging operations were quiet, but sawmills, where many hands were employed, operated to capacity. All coal mines at Stellarton operated five days a week, with production favourable. Elsewhere, the mines, for the most part, were open from two to four days a week. Manufacturers reported business steadily improving, while in the iron and steel group employment was fairly good. Building construction was progressing favourably, and as a result many skilled and unskilled workers were employed. Transportation, both freight and passenger, was fair, as was also trade. Due to spring cleaning additional calls for house workers were listed, but the demand for general domestics and clerical workers was small.

There was little activity in farming in the Province of New Brunswick, but early planting was expected. Large catches of fish were reported, especially at Saint John and along the Shediac and Kent shores. A few orders were listed for river drivers, though a short season was predicted, both on the south and northwest Miramichi. Manufacturing showed some improvement, except in the pulp and paper industry. Considerable building construction was under way. Many men, however, were still employed on sewer and highway work, provided as a relief measure. Transportation, both rail and water, was improving. Trade was good. In the Women's Domestic Section there was extra demand for day workers, and these were readily supplied.

Farm orders, in the Province of Quebec, were more numerous than in March, but little activity was evident in the logging industry. River driving, however, was expected to commence shortly, as notification of such vacancies had been received. Mining operation at Rouyn had not yet started. Manufacturing conditions in Montreal were reported as being active in boots and shoes and in the printing trades, but quiet in the textile, clothing, rubber and tobacco industries. At Quebec, leather workers were busy, but other factories were operating on reduced time. Sherbrooke stated conditions as satisfactory, while at Three Rivers manufacturing was also normal, except

in the paper industry, where no improvement was as yet perceptible. Building construction was quiet throughout the province, though at Montreal orders for tradesmen had increased somewhat, especially for plumbers and joiners. Municipal relief work had also been provided by that city, and this had furnished employment for a number of men. Transportation, both rail and water, was busier. Trade was, for the most part, quiet. There were more calls for workers in the Women's Domestic Division, but applicants were not numerous.

A greater demand for farm workers was noticeable in some sections of the Province of Ontario. Logging also showed increased activity, in that river drivers were being placed, as well as teamsters and general bushmen. Mining was quiet. Employment conditions in the iron and steel industry were satisfactory at Sault Ste. Marie, but slack in Peterborough. In some localities old hands were being rehired, showing some expansion, but staffs were by no means back to normal. Little change was recorded in the automobile industry. Building construction was dull and few projects were under way. With relief work closing at the end of April, it was expected that large numbers of men would once more be unemployed. Lack of orders calling for unskilled railway workers was also causing some concern, as these would have absorbed many of the foreign element. An increase was shown in the casual orders in the Women's Domestic Section. These were easily filled, but the demand for experienced cooks-general exceeded the supply.

Manitoba reports showed that seeding was progressing, though continuous high winds, which caused serious soil drifting on farms in the vicinity of Winnipeg, had hindered the work to some extent. Logging and mining were nil. Manufacturing continued fair. Building construction in Winnipeg was ahead of last year in value, with a number of large undertakings in sight for the coming summer. Railway and highway construction were quiet. A slight improvement was registered in trade, but collections in all lines continued slow. An increased demand for workers was reported by the Women's Domestic Section.

Unfavourable weather continued to retard farm operations in the Province of Saskatchewan, but it was hardly expected, even with spring seeding in full sway, that the excess supply of labour available would be absorbed until the harvest. A few vacancies for sawmill workers were listed and filled. Coal mining showed no activity. Little building con-

struction was in evidence, and few workers were being sent out on railway gangs. Relief work is still carried on in some centres, but in others it had ceased altogether or slackened considerably, so that large numbers of men were idle. Less than the usual amount of

activity was reported by the Women's Domestic Section, though in some cities a number of unfilled out-of-town orders were listed.

Throughout Alberta the demand for farm hands continued light, as farmers endeavoured to do the work themselves, being unable to

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA
(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1931			1930		
	April	March	February	April	March	February
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		131,643,374	95,908,063	123,910,008	204,683,851	149,071,910
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		75,347,854	50,994,084	71,401,839	112,991,460	80,922,161
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		55,048,197	43,872,682	50,744,139	89,595,317	66,689,817
Customs duty collected..... \$		14,201,225	9,229,862	12,069,764	18,379,273	13,033,490
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,570,410,694	2,534,913,429	3,082,071,979	3,092,042,070	2,815,024,273
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		139,422,962	143,670,894	154,747,492	162,860,748	158,630,027
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,445,322,862	1,435,523,783	1,441,141,721	1,445,311,592	1,439,735,775
Bank loans, commercial, etc.. \$		1,115,150,957	1,115,837,914	1,344,686,281	1,346,726,423	1,361,998,574
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	97.1	110.8	111.6	166.5	157.6	155.3
Preferred stocks.....	78.8	84.2	83.4	103.4	100.9	98.8
(1) Index of interest rates.....	92.9	92.9	95.0	101.3	101.3	102.3
(2) Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	74.5	75.1	76.0	91.2	91.8	93.9
(3) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	19.18	19.47	19.78	21.53	21.96	22.12
(4) Business failures, number.....	204	211	253	172	183	206
(5) Business failures, liabilities \$	3,637,658	3,747,053	3,013,619	1,996,071	3,542,534	7,662,262
(6) Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	99.7	100.2	100.7	107.8	110.2	111.6
(7) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	15.5	15.6	16.0	10.8	11.5	10.8
Immigration.....		2,413	1,429	19,309	14,576	3,963
Railway—						
(8) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	201,897	195,400	190,173	225,050	238,167	232,189
(9) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	15,233,779	15,030,052	13,404,063	18,310,024	18,724,187	17,036,374
(10) Operating expenses..... \$			13,964,168	15,948,337	16,165,371	15,723,707
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		12,002,263	10,553,181	13,977,550	14,205,435	12,359,900
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		10,482,087	10,039,490	12,303,693	12,106,863	11,447,264
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,951,395,740	2,137,238,829	2,353,582,585	2,167,340,738
Building permits..... \$		9,906,567	5,929,587	16,276,443	13,352,640	8,827,870
(11) Contracts awarded..... \$	22,707,300	27,311,800	25,930,100	48,778,600	24,263,000	28,464,400
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	53,792	57,110	46,395	72,339	74,582	70,600
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	91,461	99,341	82,637	102,681	117,487	106,612
Ferro alloys..... tons	4,605	4,526	4,006	7,939	5,279	4,612
Coal..... tons		1,028,269	963,443	907,451	1,129,571	1,185,458
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		71,300,000	61,700,000	47,140,000	65,920,000	73,746,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		6,748,000	4,316,000	5,159,000	8,457,000	5,039,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		10,837,000	5,389,000	5,262,000	10,327,000	7,673,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		145,769,310	121,675,733	275,335,007	202,062,191	165,376,408
Flour production..... bbls.		1,035,383	1,035,383	1,215,002	1,219,202	1,051,114
(12) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		40,408,000	40,408,000	33,654,000	38,652,000	54,400,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k-w.h.		45,609,000	47,093,000	50,078,000	48,886,000	49,932,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		46,694,000	39,925,000	52,299,000	49,924,000	45,159,000
Newsprint..... tons		187,010	164,550	228,050	207,490	189,154
Automobiles, passenger.....		10,483	7,529	20,872	17,165	13,021
(13) Index of physical volume of business.....		141.6	138.9	164.8	159.2	155.0
Industrial production.....		153.1	145.6	169.8	167.0	164.3
Manufacturing.....		141.8	128.7	166.0	161.1	153.6

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Bradstreet.

(4) Figures for end of previous months.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending May 2, 1931, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(8) MacLean's Building Review.

(9) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks.

(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

afford extra help. No demand for men existed in logging, nor would there be many opportunities for work in this industry until river driving operations had opened. Coal mining also showed no activity, with all mines closed, or working only one day a week. Manufacturing remained unchanged. Building construction was somewhat busier in some localities, but was entirely inadequate to take care of the great number of idle tradesmen. With little or no work being provided by the railways, some of the unemployed were still obtaining work as provided under the provincial relief scheme on highways and sewers, but this was nearing completion at some points. Trade was only average, with collections very difficult. Little change was shown in the Women's Domestic Section, with sufficient applicants to meet all demands.

There were few calls for farm help in the Province of British Columbia, as farmers generally cannot afford to employ labour except at the minimum salary. The first carload of honey ever shipped from the Province left Penticton recently, this from a new industry only commenced a few weeks ago. With the exception of the Queen Charlotte Islands, there was very little logging carried on in the district, though tie work gave an opportunity in a few camps. Mining also was extremely quiet, coal mines at Nanaimo working only three days a week. Manufacturing showed no change and prospects were not bright for the immediate future. Sawmills were operating, but wages were low. Factories and machine shops were also slack. Construction, other than that provided as a relief measure, showed little activity, and work under the latter category was gradually being cut down. Little railway construction was in progress except along Skaha Lake, and at Revelstoke, where an extra gang for ballasting purposes was engaged. Shipping and longshoring at Prince Rupert was somewhat better, but at Vancouver the waterfront continued extremely quiet. Trade was dull. There was little change in the Women's Domestic Section, plenty of applicants being available for all positions.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

Employment at the beginning of April showed a slight seasonal decline, which was smaller than the average reduction recorded in April in the years since 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,507 firms whose staffs aggregated 899,823 persons, compared with 902,833 in the preceding month. The index number (based on the 1926 average as 100) stood at 99·7, as compared with 100·2 on

March 1, 1931, and 107·8, 110·4, 102·3, 97·4, 92·5, 88·3, 90·4, 88·7, 81·8 and 85·1 on April 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Thus the index at the beginning of April, though lower than in 1930, 1929 and 1928, was higher than in the spring of earlier years of the record.

All provinces except Ontario reported reduced employment, the losses in Quebec being greatest. In the Maritime Provinces there was a further decrease in employment; construction was slacker and logging showed important seasonal losses, while manufacturing and shipping were decidedly brisker. In Quebec, manufactures showed heightened activity, and mining, transportation, building construction and trade afforded more employment, while logging reported large seasonal contractions and railroad construction was also slacker. In Ontario there were pronounced seasonal losses in logging, and highway construction also showed curtailment, while manufactures, building construction, transportation and trade recorded increased employment. In the Prairie Provinces the decline took place chiefly in logging, mining, building construction and trade, while manufacturing and railway operation showed improvement. In British Columbia the greatest gains were in manufacturing, logging, railway construction and trade, while mining, transportation and building and highway construction released help.

Employment advanced in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, while losses were noted in Quebec City, Winnipeg and Vancouver. In Montreal, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and tobacco factories, building, transportation and trade recorded heightened activity, while the fluctuations in other industries were slight. In Quebec, manufacturing and trade registered gains, but construction was slacker. In Toronto, considerable increases were registered in manufacturing, notably of food, iron and steel and textile products, while construction and trade also afforded more employment. In Ottawa there was a small advance, chiefly in construction and manufacturing. In Hamilton, manufacturing afforded heightened employment, but construction released employees. In Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities there was pronounced expansion, principally in automobile plants. In Winnipeg, manufacturing as a whole was more active, but construction and trade were slacker. In Vancouver the most marked increases were in construction and shipping.

An analysis of the statistics by industrial groups shows further improvement in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel industry; in addition, lumber, textile, leather, non-ferrous metal, food, pulp and paper and electric current plants also afforded increased employment. Steam railway and water transportation, building construction and trade reported improvement. On the other hand there were pronounced seasonal losses in logging, and smaller reductions in coal mines and in highway and railway construction.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of April, 1931.

TRADE UNION REPORTS

An almost unchanged employment volume was indicated by local trade unions at the close of March as compared with the previous month, as shown by the reports tabulated from 1,825 labour organizations, with an aggregate of 208,387 members. Of these 32,208, or a percentage of 15.5, were without work on the last day of the month, in contrast with 15.6 per cent of idleness in February. Conditions, however, were less favourable than in March last year when 10.8 per cent of the members recorded were unemployed. In Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba slight advances in employment were shown, due in Quebec to improvement in the manufacturing industries, particularly the garment trades, while in Ontario the tendency was generally upward. In Manitoba unemployment in the building and construction trades and in transportation eased off slightly, while in manufactures the level of activity was slightly reduced. The Nova Scotia increases were nominal only. Employment recessions which almost offset these gains were recorded from New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, the decline of nearly 4 per cent in Alberta being the most extensive, slackness in the coal mines of the province being the deciding factor in this adverse situation. In the unfavourable employment movement shown in comparison with March, 1930, and shared by all provinces, Nova Scotia declines were slight, while noteworthy curtailment of activity was reported in the remaining provinces, building and construction operations being particularly affected by the depressed conditions.

On another page of this issue will be found a report in greater detail on unemployment among local trade unions at the close of March, 1931.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of March, 1931, references of persons to employment made by the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada numbered 46,658, while the placements effected totalled 44,884. Of the latter, the placements in regular employment were 7,521 of men and 3,422 of women, a total of 10,943. Placements in casual work were 33,941. Applications for work reported at the Offices numbered 68,034, of which 56,770 were of men and 11,264 were of women workers. Employers notified the Service during the month of 38,154 vacancies for men and 8,141 for women, a total of 46,295. A decrease was shown in the business transacted when the above figures were compared with those of the preceding month, but a marked increase was recorded over the corresponding period last year, the reports for February, 1931, showing 51,809 vacancies offered, 73,240 applications made, and 50,874 placements effected, while in March, 1930, there were recorded 24,647 vacancies, 38,686 applications for work and 23,168 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the Offices for the month of March, 1931, and also the quarterly period, January to March, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities during March, 1931, was \$9,906,567 as compared with \$5,929,587 in the preceding month and with \$13,356,787 in March, 1930.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that construction contracts awarded during April, 1931, amounted in value to \$22,707,500. Awards for this year to the end of April are down 30 per cent from the same period of 1930. Of the above amount \$8,171,000 was for residential buildings; \$7,731,500 was for engineering purposes; \$5,368,200 was for business buildings and \$1,436,800 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during April, by provinces, was as follows: Ontario, \$8,448,700; Quebec, \$7,035,300; Manitoba, \$2,123,000; British Columbia, \$1,993,000; Alberta, \$1,789,800; Nova Scotia, \$560,700; Saskatchewan, \$490,600; New Brunswick, \$251,400; Prince Edward Island, \$15,000.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year, are shown in the table on page 511.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that business operations in Canada showed a moderate expansion in March from the level of the preceding months of the year. The index of industrial production with adjustment for seasonal tendencies was 153.1 in the month under review compared with 141.7 in January and 145.6 in February. The gain in manufacturing operations was the chief influence leading to the betterment for the month. The primary iron and steel industry was more active in March, the production of pig iron being 57,110 tons compared with 46,395 tons in the preceding month; the increase, after seasonal adjustment, was 7.3 per cent; the daily rate of production during March was 1,842 tons, a gain of 11 per cent over the February daily rate of 1,657 tons which in turn was 44 per cent greater than the average of 1,145 tons reported for January. The output of steel ingots and castings totalled 99,341 tons, which was the third month in succession to show an increase since production dropped to its recent low of 56,101 tons in December; no change was made in the number of blast furnaces in operation during March, the present active capacity being two furnaces at Sault Ste. Marie, one at Hamilton and one at Sydney. The production of motor cars showed a sharp gain in March over the moderate levels of preceding months; the gain in the month under review, after seasonal adjustment, was nearly 14 per cent, the output in March was 12,993 units compared with 9,871 in the preceding month. The imports of crude rubber indicated substantial preparation for operations in the tire industry; the receipts from external sources amounted to 6,748,000 pounds compared with 4,316,000 pounds in February, a gain after seasonal adjustment of nearly 19 per cent. The imports of crude petroleum were 71,297,000 gallons, the gain not being equivalent to the normal increase for the season.

The gain in production of newsprint after adjustment was 5 per cent, and shipments were greater than the output, resulting in slight reduction in mill stocks. The relatively good showing made by the exports of lumber in February was not maintained in March, the decline after seasonal adjustment being 11 per cent.

The index of manufacturing production based on 16 factors with seasonal adjustment was 141.8 in March compared with 128.7 in the preceding month.

The index of mineral production based on seven factors was 147.4 in the month under review compared with 130.6 in February.

The gain in the freight movement in March was not equivalent to the normal gain for the season, carloadings amounting to 210,507 cars compared with 190,213, a decline after seasonal adjustment of about 4 per cent.

The index of the physical volume of business computed from ten major factors was 141.6 in March compared with 138.9 in February, a gain of 2 per cent.

Coal.—Canadian mines produced 1,028,269 tons of coal during March, a decline of 19.8 per cent from the five-year average for the month of 1,281,488 tons. The output during March consisted of 757,336 tons of bituminous coal, 23,973 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 246,960 tons of lignite coal. Nova Scotia mines produced 430,020 tons, or 41.8 per cent of the total Canadian output. Alberta mined 367,515 tons; British Columbia, 153,418 tons; Saskatchewan, 61,692 tons; and New Brunswick, 15,624 tons.

Coal imports into Canada totalled 815,429 tons, a falling-off of 35.8 per cent from the 1929-1930 average for March of 1,269,721 tons. Receipts from the United States amounted to 799,867 tons made up of 163,442 tons of anthracite, 635,130 tons of bituminous, and 1,295 tons of lignite. Shipments received from Great Britain consisted of 12,797 tons of anthracite and 2,765 tons of bituminous. Canadian coal exported in March reached a total of 32,251 tons, a decline of 55 per cent from the average for the month during the past five years, of 71,765 tons.

Canada's coal supply in March (computed as the total output plus imports less exports) amounted to 1,811,447 tons or 27 per cent below the March 1926-1930 average of 2,479,443 tons. The coal available for consumption during the month was drawn from the following sources: Canadian 55.0 per cent; United States, 44.1 per cent; and Great Britain 0.9 per cent.

EXTERNAL TRADE

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in March, 1931, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$75,347,854, as compared with \$50,994,084 in the preceding month and with \$112,991,460 in March, 1930. The chief imports for March, 1931, were: Iron and its products, \$17,281,869; Fibres, textiles and textile products, \$11,824,722; Non-metallic minerals and products, \$9,691,019.

The domestic merchandise exported during March, 1931, amounted to \$55,048,197 as compared with \$43,872,682 in the preceding month and with \$89,595,317 in March, 1930. The chief exports in March, 1931, were: Wood,

wood products and paper, \$19,149,014; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$12,594,093; Non-ferrous metals and their products, \$7,311,831.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in Canada during April, 1931, was slightly lower than that occurring during March, 1931, although over twice as many disputes were recorded, the higher figure for March being due to the strike of clothing factory workers in Toronto which involved some 1,700 dress-makers at the beginning of the month and resulted in about 25,000 days time loss during the month. The number of workers involved in April showed a similar decline for the same reason. As compared with April, 1930, although one less dispute was recorded, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred were both much greater, no disputes of any magnitude having occurred during the same month last year. There were in existence during the month ten disputes, involving 1,582 workers and resulting in a time loss of 22,453 working days, as compared with four disputes, involving 1,815 workers and resulting in a time loss of 25,969 working days in March, 1931. In April, 1930, there were on record eleven disputes, involving 386 workers and resulting in a time loss of 3,616 working days. At the end of the month there were five disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, involving approximately 1,000 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been formally called off or lapsed.

Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was again lower at \$8.86 at the beginning of April, as compared with \$9.14 for March; \$11.24 for April, 1930; \$11.01 for April, 1929; \$10.87 for April, 1928; \$10.80 for April, 1927; \$11.36 for April, 1926; \$10.56 for April, 1925; \$10.16 for April, 1924; \$10.64 for April, 1923; \$10.26 for April, 1922; \$12.68 for April, 1921; \$15.99 for April, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.57 for April, 1918; and \$7.51 for April, 1914. The most important decreases occurred in the prices of veal, salt pork, bacon, lard, eggs, milk, butter, cheese, bread, beans, evaporated apples and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$19.18 at the beginning of April, as compared with \$19.47 for March; \$21.53 for April, 1930; \$21.30 for April, 1929; \$21.11 for April, 1928; \$21.02 for

April, 1927; \$21.64 for April, 1926; \$20.82 for April, 1925; \$20.58 for April, 1924; \$21.21 for April, 1923; \$20.66 for April, 1922; \$23.31 for April, 1921; \$25.34 for April, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.01 for April, 1918; and \$14.32 for April, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was slightly lower at 74.5 for April, as compared with 75.1 for March; 90.7 for April, 1930; 94.1 for April, 1929; 98.3 for April, 1928; 97.3 for April, 1927; and 101.2 for April, 1926. In the classification according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups declined, one advanced and one was practically unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, mainly because of lower prices for steers, calves, shoes, leather and eggs, which more than offset increased prices for hogs, lambs and hides; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, chiefly due to reduced prices for raw cotton and wool blankets; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, owing to lower prices for fir and ground-wood pulp; the Iron and its Products group, mainly because of reductions in the prices of steel sheets and automobile body plates; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to declines in copper, lead, zinc, tin and silver prices; and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, chiefly due to lower prices for anthracite coal. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group advanced, due to higher prices for barley, flax, oats, rye and wheat, which more than offset declines in raw rubber, corn, flour, rolled oats and oatmeal. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was practically unchanged.

A "Southern Industrial Conference" was held at Greensboro, North Carolina, on March 7-8, under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League of America, for the purpose of considering the problems arising out of the "industrialization" of North Carolina and the Southern States. The South, it was stated faces two difficulties, first the transition from an agricultural to an industrial society, and, second, the rapid substitution of machines for men; and the problem before the Conference was to find a method of avoiding strife and of establishing a democratic government in industry. The principles approved by the Conference as the basis for the new order included the maintaining of freedom of speech and assembly; the right to bargain collectively; the necessity for fact-finding agencies in making possible an informed public opinion; and the importance of social legislation.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

DURING the month of April the Department received the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into a dispute between the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company and certain of its employes being clerks, freight handlers, station and stores department employees, represented by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The dispute concerned the employes' request for an agreement with the company providing for increased wages and changed working conditions, ninety employees being directly affected. The personnel of the Board was as follows:—Mr. M. B. Archibald, of Halifax, N.S., Chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. L. A. Lovett, K.C., of Halifax, N.S., appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employing company, and the Honourable John McDonald, of Kentville, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned. The report of the Board, the text of which is given below, was unanimous.

Applications Received

Three applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received in the Department as follows:—

1. From employees of the Canadian National Railways represented by the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, Oilers and Railroad Shop Labourers. The cause of the dispute as set forth in the application was the refusal of the railway management to negotiate a working agreement with the representatives of the applicants. Three thousand employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute. Before a Board was fully constituted the right of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, Oilers and Railroad Shop Labourers to represent the men involved in this dispute was questioned, and, in view of the conflicting evidence before the Department, further steps looking to the establishment of the Board was stayed pending departmental inquiry on the subject.

2. From various tug boat owners, being members of the B.C. Tow Boat Owners' Association, namely:—Gilley Brothers, Ltd., Blue Band Navigation Co. Ltd., Canadian Western Lumber Co. Ltd., Joseph Mayers, M. R. Cliff Towing Co. Ltd., Pacific (Coyle) Navigation Co. Ltd., McKenzie Barge and

Derrick Co. Ltd., Vancouver Tugboat Co. Ltd., McKeen & Wilson, Ltd., Gulf of Georgia Towing Co. Ltd., Young and Gore Tugboat Co. Ltd., Pacific Salvage Co. Ltd., Island Tug and Barge Co. Ltd., and Marpole Towing Co. Ltd. The employees concerned in this dispute were masters and mates, members of the Canadian Merchant Service Guild, the application stating that one hundred and fifty were directly affected and three hundred and fifty indirectly. A reduction in wages had been put into effect by certain employers and a strike was called on April 21, the men demanding restoration of the former wage rates and that all employers agree to pay these rates for a period of one year; also that certain new working conditions be introduced. A statement with respect to this strike appears on page 522 of this issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. The western representative of the Department of Labour, Mr. F. E. Harrison, held several conferences with the parties concerned, meeting both sides separately and jointly, and at the close of the month was continuing his efforts at mediation.

3. From the Ottawa Electric Railway Company. Four hundred and ninety-five employees, members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which grew out of a wage reduction proposed by the company. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour constituted as follows:—Mr. A. C. Boyce, K.C., of Ottawa, Ontario, Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the Board, Messrs. Redmond Quain, K.C., and H. J. Burns, both of Ottawa, nominees of the company and employees, respectively.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company recently published a pamphlet entitled "Unemployment: a summary of some existing government and private plans," being one of a series of monographs prepared by this company on Social Insurance questions. The new monograph summarizes the principal features of unemployment insurance as it exists in various countries whether in the shape of compulsory or voluntary state plans; and also describes numerous systems of insurance that are now conducted in the United States by trade unions or employees. The scope, amount of contributions, conditions and extent of benefits, and administration of these various schemes are shown in tabular form.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Dominion Atlantic Railway and its Clerks, Freight Handlers, etc.

Re *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re differences between the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company and certain of its employees, being Clerks, Freight Handlers, Station and Stores Department Employees, represented by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.*

HALIFAX, N.S.,

April 11, 1931.

To the Deputy Minister of Labour and Registrar, Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Ottawa, Can.

SIR,—We have the honour to report that the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, established to investigate into and to report on the above dispute, convened, first, at Kentville, on the 16th and 17th days of December, 1929, and again convened at Kentville, N.S., on the 19th and 20th days of March, 1930, and at Kentville on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th days of December, 1930, and at Halifax on the 19th day of December, 1930, and on the 7th and 8th days of January, A.D. 1931.

At the several hearings held in Kentville, representatives of the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company were present, as well as representatives of the employees affected. In addition to certain local representatives of the employees affected, Messrs. F. H. Hall and W. A. Rowe, Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees were present on behalf of the employees affected, which Brotherhood represents the majority of the employees of the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company affected. Representatives of the employees first presented their case, which is fairly well summarized in the application for this Board. The position of the company is set forth in the Brief submitted on behalf of the company, particularly in Paragraph "C" on page 4, which is as follows:—

"That members of headquarters staffs are from time to time in possession of confidential information which is peculiarly the property of the company, and it would be unfair both to the company and to these confidential employees themselves if they should be placed in a position where supposed loyalty or duty to their organization would be an inducement to violate the confidence which they owe to the company."

Adjournments of the hearings before the Board were made from time to time, first, at the instance of the Board itself, subsequently at the request of both parties to the dispute, in the hope that the parties to the dispute

would come to a satisfactory agreement between themselves. The members of the Board considered its primary function to be an endeavour to get the parties together and to compose their differences themselves. Both the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company and the employees affected showed a willingness to do this, and in fairness to both, we are pleased to report that since the meetings of the Board in March, 1930, working conditions of the employees affected have been greatly improved and their wages substantially increased by the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company, and insofar as those employees affected who are employed by the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company at Halifax and other points outside of Kentville, and those employees at Kentville occupying positions there which are not the subject of controversy, the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company has already substantially put in effect the provisions of the Canadian Pacific Railway Eastern Lines Agreement, the terms of which are substantially in accordance with the terms of the agreement submitted with the application for this Board. It is the understanding of the Board that negotiations are being carried on for the purpose of effecting a written agreement on behalf of these other employees, and the Board is of opinion that such written agreement should be concluded.

For the employees it should be said also that they showed a willingness to eliminate from the provisions of the Agreement several of the employees listed in the statement as those to be governed by the agreement, and, in particular, the following:—

General Manager's Office.—Timekeeper, Chief Clerk, Purchasing Clerk, Stenographer, Clerk, Stenographer, Stenographer and Clerk, Office Boy.

Claims Department.—Investigator, Stenographer.

The management of the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company, however, refused to consider entering into an agreement which embraced those employees in the Accounting Office at Kentville and those employed in what is known as Form 45 Branch of the service. It developed from the hearing, first, as a contention on the part of the company, and subsequently as an admission by the representatives of employees, that in the negotiating and concluding of an agreement such as proposed in this case, good practice and the interests of both employer and employees made it advisable to exclude from such agreements those

employees occupying positions of a direct personal and confidential nature. In this case, the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company insisted that in addition to the employees which the representatives of the employees were willing should be excluded, the following should also be excluded:

Accounting Office.—Chief Clerk, Head Pay-roll and Treasury Clerk, Traffic Clerk, Travelling Auditor, Asst. Chief Clerk, Material and Voucher Clerk, Asst. Traffic Clerk, Traffic Clerk, Stenographer, Head Store Clerk, Statistical Clerk, Stenographer, Clerk, Clerk, Clerk, Stenographer, Stenographer, Stenographer and Clerk, Comptometer Operator, Traffic Clerk, Traffic Clerk, Stenographer and Clerk, Comptometer Operator, Ticket Sorter, Pay-roll Clerk, Clerk, Office Boy, Stenographer.

Form 45.—Rate Clerk, Clerk, Clerk.

The representatives of the employees contended that the foregoing employees do not come within the class to be exempted. Your Board is bound to report that neither the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company nor the representatives of the employees afforded it such information and evidence as would enable the Board to state whether any or all of the foregoing employees occupied positions of a

direct personal and confidential nature. Therefore, your Board recommends that the provisions of the proposed agreement as submitted with the application, with such modifications as may now be necessary to bring it in line with other like agreements now in force, and covering such a class, should be entered into between the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company and the employees affected, excepting such employees occupying positions or doing work which actually places them in a direct personal and confidential position. Your Board is of the opinion that these exceptions can best be determined by the company and representatives of the employees themselves, and suggests that proper officials of your Department could and should be a very material assistance to the parties to this dispute, in determining the employees who should be excepted from the proposed agreement.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) M. B. ARCHIBALD,
Chairman,
(Sgd.) John A. McDONALD,
Member,
(Sgd.) Laurence A. LOVETT,
Member.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT NO. 1

Summary of Recent Decisions

THREE new decisions were given recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1931, page 398, and in previous issues; and the fourth report of the proceedings of the Board covering the period from October, 1927, to September 30, 1930, was issued as a supplement to the issue of December, 1930.

This Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. The Board consists of six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

Case No. 374—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Prior to April 27, 1930, certain freight trains were regularly assigned to enginemen in "turn-around" service (Truro to Halifax, and return to Truro), but from that date these trains were assigned to enginemen in "straight away" service (Halifax to Moncton). The enginemen claimed that the new assignments required excessive hours of duty, that they did not conform with the spirit of the schedule, and that they were not in the interest of safe operation. The company contended that the provision in the schedule, providing that enginemen shall not be required to leave the subdivisions to which they are assigned, referred only to unassigned men; and that the assignments as arranged were in order and strictly conformed with the provisions of the schedule. It was not apparent to the Board that there was any violation of schedule or other agreements in assigning through fast service between Halifax

and Moncton, and the claim of the employees was not sustained.

Case No. 375—The Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

The position of agent at Brockville, Ontario, having fallen vacant, the senior applicant was passed over and the next in order of seniority was appointed. The Telegraphers contended that the former should have been appointed under Clause A of Article 2, and if his ability was doubted he should have been given the privilege guaranteed by Clause P of the same article, which reads:

"When a telegrapher accepts a position and after a fair trial is found to be incapable, he will take his place on the extra list, retaining his seniority rights."

The Company pointed out that Brockville was a strongly competitive station with a large staff, and it was necessary to appoint a man with experience in handling a large staff at a competitive station. In this case the senior applicant had no experience outside a one-man station, while the successful applicant had demonstrated his ability to handle such a station as Brockville.

Under these circumstances the Board considered that the seniority rule had not been violated and could not find that the judgment of the railway officers in deciding between the merit and ability of the two senior applicants was not justified. The claim of the employees, therefore, was not sustained.

Case No. 376—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

In December, 1930, the despatching office at New Carlisle, Quebec, was closed and its work transferred to Campbellton, and one of the

despatchers from the former followed the work to the latter office. A controversy arose in connection with the transfer of this man. The Telegraphers contended that according to the terms of their agreement, when the despatchers' office was closed at New Carlisle, all despatchers' positions in that office were abolished, and the despatchers affected should have been governed by Clause V of Article 2 of the schedule, which is as follows:—

"When a Trick Despatcher's position is abolished or he has been displaced by a Senior Despatcher, the man affected shall on seniority basis have the option of displacing the Junior Full Time Despatcher, or the Junior Part-time Despatcher in that office (in the case of a Swing Despatcher this refers to the office in which he elected to exercise his seniority) or the Junior full time or part-time Despatcher on the Promotion District."

The Telegraphers contended further that when it was found necessary to create a new position in Campbellton despatching office, on account of abolishing the office at New Carlisle, the new position should have been bulletined and filled as required in Clause L of the same article, which reads:—

"New permanent positions and vacancies will be bulletined on the Promotion District, and will be filled within thirty (30) days after such positions are created or vacancies occur."

The Company explained that the transfer of the despatcher was made as the result of certain changes in the despatching facilities in the section, and in order that the work might be under the direct supervision of the chief despatcher and superintendent. They contended that his position was not abolished.

The Board considered that the work at New Carlisle was not abolished, the despatcher concerned being required to continue his work at another point; and accordingly the contention of the employees was not sustained.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1931

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during April, 1931, was ten, as compared with four in the preceding month. The number of workers involved showed a decline, a similar decrease appearing in the time loss incurred, the higher figures for March being due to a strike of women's clothing factory workers in Toronto which involved some 1,700 workers at the beginning of the month and caused about 25,000 days time loss in March. Comparing the figures with those for April, 1930, while one dispute less was recorded, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred were both much greater, no disputes of any magnitude having occurred during the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Apr. 1931...	10	1,582	22,453
*Mar. 1931...	4	1,815	25,969
Apr. 1930...	11	386	3,616

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day.

Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

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

Three disputes, involving approximately 807 workers, were carried over from March and seven disputes commenced during April. Of these ten disputes five terminated during the month, the result of one being recorded as partially successful while three resulted in favour of the workers and one in favour of the employer concerned. At the end of April, therefore, there were five disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont.; fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; painters, Vancouver, B.C.; and masters, mates and engineers, Vancouver, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., January 7, 1929, one employer; coal miners' Shaughnessy, Alta., January 15, 1931, one employer; pile drivers and hoisting engineers, Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 3, 1931, two employers; and shirt and overall factory workers, Winnipeg, Man., Apr. 6, 1931, one employer, this last being added this month. The dispute involving bakery drivers in Saskatoon since September 22, 1930, carried in this list for some months, appears to have lapsed.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information in the tabular statement.

WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (DRESSMAKERS), TORONTO, ONT.—At the end of April this dispute, called by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union on February 25, 1931, in seventy establishments employing about 2,000 workers, was not yet terminated; but it was reported that 400 or 500 workers were still on strike as compared with

upwards of eight hundred at the end of March, a number of employers having signed agreements with the union during March and others during April. On April 13 representatives of the employers and of the employees met the Minister of Labour for Ontario and it appeared that about 1,500 employees in sixty of the factories had gone on strike, the other establishments being affected not at all or very little, and that sixty per cent of the manufacturers had signed individual agreements with the union. The Minister, it was reported, asked the manufacturers to consider signing a collective agreement with the union and to meet him again on April 16. The employers, however, did not attend the conference, stating that some of them had decided not to recognize the union and that further negotiations would, therefore, be useless. An additional number of employers, however, signed individual agreements with the union later and toward the end of the month the union stated that only a small number of factories were still non-union. It appeared that these included some of the largest shops which had succeeded in replacing the strikers to a great extent. During April there were again a number of arrests for offences in connection with picketing and some convictions. On May 5, the strike was terminated, the union reporting that agreements had been signed with establishments employing 950 of the strikers.

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, OTTAWA, ONT.—In connection with this dispute, beginning February 23, 1931, involving three theatres under the same management, the union employees having been replaced, the theatres continued to be picketed and toward the end of April four of the picketers were arrested and charged with watching and besetting. At the end of the month the case had been adjourned.

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, ANSONVILLE, ONT.—Reference was made in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to a dispute involving motion picture projectionists in New Liskeard and Timmins, Ont., about which particulars had not been received. The reports indicate that projectionists in four theatres in New Liskeard, Timmins and Ansonville ceased work, claiming that the employer had not carried out the conditions of the arrangement with the unions regarding wages, the employment of union members, the employment of two projectionists in each theatre and the discharge of employees without notice. The employers claimed that the government regulation did not require two projectionists in each theatre, that there was a union agree-

ment in only one theatre in the district and that this theatre was not involved in the dispute. It appears that the projectionists in two of the theatres ceased work in sympathy with the employees in the other two laid off on March 3. The employees in three of the theatres resumed work on March 6 and in the remaining one on April 14, an agree-

ment for two of the theatres having been signed to be in effect from April 15, 1931, to August 31, 1932, to comply with the union conditions.

CLOTHING AND FACTORY WORKERS (OVERALL AND SHIRT FACTORY), WINNIPEG, MAN.—A cessation of work occurred on April 6 in one establishment, the employees claiming that

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1931

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to April, 1931.			
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Textiles, clothing, etc.—</i>			
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Toronto, Ont.....	800	15,000	Commenced February 25, 1931; for union wages and working conditions; un-terminated.
SERVICE—			
<i>Recreational—</i>			
Motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont.....	6	156	Commenced February 23, 1931; to maintain union working conditions; un-terminated.
Motion picture projectionists, Ansonville, Ont.....	1	10	Alleged lockout; commenced March 3, 1931; re maintenance of union working conditions; terminated April 14, 1931; in favour of workers.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during April, 1931.			
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Clothing factory workers (overall and shirt factory), Winnipeg, Man.....	40	800	Alleged lockout; commenced April 6, 1931, reduction in wages, piece rates; terminated April 28, 1931; partially successful.
Custom tailors, Vancouver, B.C.....	15	45	Commenced April 11, 1931; against reduction in wages; terminated April 15, 1931; in favour of workers.
Fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	30	450	Commenced April 14, 1931; alleged violation of agreement; un-terminated.
CONSTRUCTION			
<i>Building and Structures—</i>			
Painters, Vancouver, B.C.....	48	1,248	Commenced April 1, 1931; against reduction in wages; un-terminated.
Building trades workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	102	204	Commenced April 15, 1931; to maintain union conditions; terminated April 17, 1931; in favour of workers.
TRANSPORTATION—			
<i>Water—</i>			
Masters, mates and engineers, Vancouver, B.C.....	500	4,500	Commenced April 21, 1931; against reduction in wages; un-terminated.
SERVICE—			
<i>Public Administration—</i>			
Power line workers, South Minto, N.B.....	40	40	Commenced April 1, 1931; against discharge of worker; terminated April 2, 1931; in favour of employer.

the employer had an agreement with the United Garment Workers of America and that wages had been reduced from twenty to forty-eight per cent. The employer stated that he had begun the production of a new line of goods and some adjustments in prices were necessary, and that the union had called out the employees before these had been settled. It was reported in the press that the dispute was terminated on April 28, some of the workers having returned on open shop conditions at wages ten per cent below the union scale. It was also reported that most of the other employees had secured work in other establishments and that the balance would be taken back as required. The union, however, reports that the dispute is still in progress.

FUR FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—A dispute involving employees in one establishment occurred, the factory being closed down by the management on April 11, and on reopening it some days later the union claims that the employer called back only some of the workers instead of providing for equal division of work among the employees in rotation, thus violating the agreement and reducing earnings below the union scale. The employer, on the other hand, claims that the union violated the agreement by not allowing these employees to resume work and by demanding an increase in pay. At the end of the month the dispute was unterminated.

CUSTOM TAILORS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—Tailors and tailoresses in two establishments ceased work on April 11, 1931, owing to the refusal of the employers to renew an agreement expiring March 31, 1931. The employers had proposed a reduction in wages of ten per cent and the negotiations between the journeymen tailors' association and the merchant tailors' association did not result in a settlement. Work was resumed in the two establishments affected by the strike on April 15, the previous agreement having been renewed. This agreement is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

PAINTERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—Painters employed by the various firms in Vancouver ceased work on April 1 against a proposed reduction in wages from .90 cents per hour to 75 cents. Negotiations between the master painters' association and the International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers and the National Union of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Canada did not result in a settlement as to a rate for the ensuing year. The master painters offered 80 cents per hour and the unions declined to accept less than 85 cents per hour, and at the end of the month no settlement was reported.

BUILDING TRADES WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Employees of various classes on one construction job ceased work on April 15, 1931, to maintain union conditions, claiming that, while the contractor had verbally agreed to observe such conditions, he had reduced wages of carpenters from 85 cents per hour to 70 cents and increased the hours from eight to nine per day and that cement finishers were being paid only 50 cents per hour when the required rate was 75 cents; also that other conditions as to hoisting engineers and cement finishers were unsatisfactory. The employer, on the other hand, claimed that there was no dispute as to wages or working conditions and that the dispute arose over a misunderstanding between one cement finisher and his union. The Union reported 102 employees on strike while the employer reported 200 involved, there being apparently some indirectly affected. Work was resumed on April 17 under the conditions in effect before the dispute.

MASTERS, MATES AND ENGINEERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—A cessation of work by masters and mates on certain boats occurred on April 21, 1931, owing to a dispute involving from 14 to 22 firms, as to a proposed reduction in wages of ten per cent below the scale in force since 1920 following the report of a Royal Commission in 1918 and 1919. (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1919, pp. 242-254). It is reported that 200 masters and mates were involved and 700 employees of other classes were indirectly affected. The ten per cent reduction was to apply to all classes on the boats and on April 23, 1931, marine engineers affected joined in the strike. It appears that in November, 1930, certain boat owners reduced wages, followed by others during 1931, and that, at the beginning of the season for towing logs to saw mills in the spring, at least one other owner of tow boats proposed a reduction in wages. The Canadian Merchant Service Guild, the organization of the masters and mates, made an attempt to secure an agreement with the British Columbia Tow Boat Owners' Association or with individual owners of boats and notified them that from April 21 their members would be on strike against all who had not signed the agreement. The departmental representative on the Pacific Coast took the matter up with the parties involved but a settlement was not secured. The British Columbia Tow Boat Owners' Association applied for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and the conciliation proceedings were continued.

It has been reported in the press that some of the employees on tow boats in Victoria ceased work on April 21 in sympathy with the

employees in Vancouver but returned to work next day.

POWER LINE WORKERS, SOUTH MINTO, N.B.
—Employees engaged on the construction of a transmission line for the New Brunswick

Power Commission are reported to have ceased work about April 1, 1931, in protest against the dismissal of their foreman, being replaced shortly afterwards. Official reports and full particulars as to the dispute have not yet been received.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1931, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1930. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain

During March, the number of disputes beginning was 28 and 14 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 42 disputes in progress during the month involving 28,200 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 175,000 working days for the month. Of the 28 disputes beginning in the month, 11 were over proposed reductions in wages, 7 over other wages question, 4 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 3 on other questions of working arrangements and 3 on questions of trade union principle. Settlements were reached in 35 disputes, of which 9 were in favour of workpeople, 15 in favour of employers and 11 ended in compromises.

The most important dispute during March occurred in the South Wales coal fields when workers protested against the award of the independent chairman of the local Joint Conciliation Board providing for reduction in wages. The stoppages of work lasted only one or two days at most of the collieries and occurred between March 7 and March 20. In all, 14,000 workers were involved and work was resumed under the terms of the award.

Another dispute involved 3,000 electrical workers in the London district. A strike of 50 workers on the border-line of the London area who demanded the London rate of wages was alleged by employers to constitute a breach of the general agreement and the employers then withdrew the special addition

to the London rate of wages and 3,000 workers went out on strike about March 20 to 23. The dispute was settled on April 2, when a partial advance in wages was given workers at the border-line works, and the special addition to the London rate of wages was restored.

Belgium

For the year 1930, the number of disputes terminating was 93, involving 712 establishments and directly affecting 54,149 workers and indirectly affecting 10,569, making a total of 64,718 workers affected. The time loss was 781,646 working days. The industries most affected by disputes during the year were mining, metal, textiles and construction. Of the 93 disputes, 60 were over wages questions, 14 over the discharge of workers and the others over various other questions. The results of the disputes show that 15 were in favour of workers, 46 in favour of employers, 30 ended in compromises, while two were strikes of protest.

France

Figures for the third quarter of 1930 show the number of disputes beginning in July as 402, involving 141,382 workers; in August 107 disputes involving 65,737 workers and in September 58 disputes involving 7,994 workers.

Germany

For the year 1929, the number of disputes terminating was 441, involving 8,606 establishments and 223,878 workers. The time loss for the year was 4,372,907 working days.

The number of disputes reported for the fourth quarter of 1930 was 92 involving 876 establishments and 136,577 workers with a time loss of 2,120,820 working days. Corresponding figures for the third quarter of the year are 113 disputes involving 355 establishments and 31,122 workers with a time loss of 569,814 working days.

A conciliation award providing for a wage reduction of about 5½ per cent in the iron and steel industry in Bavaria was rejected by the employers who wished to reduce wages 15 per cent and declared a lockout March 10. About 40,000 workers were affected. The lock-

out was terminated March 18, when a revised award, which was much the same as the original award, was issued, confirming the reduction of 5½ per cent and this award was declared binding.

Norway

A lockout in the paper industry involving 12,500 workers began March 14, when the workers refused to accept reductions in wages. Later on April 8, a further 43,500 workers were locked out in various industries when agreements terminated and workers were unwilling to make new agreements involving wage reductions of from 12 to 25 per cent. The industries so affected were iron, textile, building, sawmill, printing trades, boot and shoe and fur and leather industries.

Sweden

A strike in the textile industry involving 33,000 workers lasted from January 12 to March 20. The strike, which was the result of a general reduction in wages of 10 per cent, was settled through a Conciliation Commission. It is reported that the reduction in wages was agreed to, but certain increases in overtime rates were conceded by the employers, and an agreement was made to be in effect until the end of 1931.

Australia

The number of disputes terminating in the third quarter of 1930 was 35, involving 212 establishments. The number of workers directly involved was 10,858 with a time loss of 112,399 working days. During the second quarter of the year, the number of disputes was 41, involving 86 establishments and 9,184 workers with a time loss of 513,486 working days.

New Zealand

The number of disputes reported for the year 1930 was 45, involving 49 firms and 5,632 work-

ers. The number of working days lost was 33,223 and the approximate loss in wages £37,-274.

United States

During February, 57 disputes began and 46 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 15,709 and the time loss 24,983 working days for the month. Of the 57 disputes beginning in the month, 16 were in the textile industry, 9 in clothing and 9 in building trades, the other disputes being in various other industries.

A strike of 2,600 weavers employed by upholstery manufacturers at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, against a reduction in wages of 14 per cent lasted from February 2 to April 25, when it was decided to resume work at the reduced wage rates pending a survey of the industry by a conciliation board.

Another strike at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which began February 16, involved 3,000 hosiery workers in open-shop mills in an attempt to stabilize conditions in the industry and to secure union wages. No final settlement of the strike was reported, but a number of mills signed the union agreement and work was resumed in these mills during April.

At Lawrence, Massachusetts, a strike of woolen textile workers lasted from February 16 to February 27. Several demands were made including resumption of work on the terms in effect previous to the strike, no discrimination against strikers, time and one half for overtime, recognition of the union and the dismissal of efficiency experts. The strike caused the mills to be temporarily shut down, thus affecting 10,575 workers. A settlement was reached and work resumed February 27 with some of the workers' demands granted and others to be considered.

It was reported that 11,000 coal miners at Shamokin, Pennsylvania, went out on strike about April 16, in an attempt to have the work evenly distributed. No report of a settlement was received.

A statement issued on May 6 by Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, referred to the measures taken by the company to limit expenditures in view of the heavy declines in revenues in 1929 and 1930. He announced that the salaries of office staffs had been reduced approximately 10 per cent by means of a general three-days' lay-off each month without pay. The salaries of the president, vice-president and other senior officers were cut in the same proportion. Mr. Beatty stated that the rev-

enues of the company had been \$28,830,150 less than in 1930 than in 1929. This was met in part by a reduction in working expenses of \$23,934,266. The average number of employees had been decreased by only 5.95 per cent compared with 1929 and 8.01 per cent compared with 1928. Results of operations for the first three months of the year again reflected the prevailing business conditions, the decrease in gross earnings being \$5,919,869 and in net earnings \$943,308 under those of the first three months of 1930.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN QUEBEC, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ONTARIO IN 1931

Province of Quebec

THE Legislature of the Province of Quebec was in session from December 2, 1930 to April 4, 1931, and enacted a number of laws of interest to labour. These dealt with workmen's compensation, unemployment relief, the establishment of a Department of Labour, labour organizations, the prevention of silicosis, and earnings of married women.

Workmen's Compensation.

The Workmen's Compensation Act follows fairly closely the Ontario Act, establishing, for the majority of industries, a system of collective insurance in a provincial fund administered by the Workmen's Compensation Commission.

Application.—The Act applies to all industries included in Schedules I and II (which cover the greater part of the industrial field) and to such others as may be added from time to time by regulation. The Provincial Government, and subject to the Government Employees Compensation Act, the Government of Canada, municipal and school corporations, public service commissions and commissions operating an industry or service for municipal purposes are within the scope of the Act when carrying on industries included in the Schedules. Employers in the industries included in Schedule II, namely railway and navigation companies and public utilities, are individually liable for the payment of compensation. Agricultural workers, domestic servants, outworkers and casual workers are excluded from the scope of the Act. The Commission is authorized to withdraw from any class industries in which not more than a stated number of workmen are usually employed. An industry so withdrawn may be again included on application of the employer. The Commission may also on application of the employer add to Schedule 1 or Schedule 2 any industry or part of an industry. Compensation is payable for accidents arising out of and in the course of the work, and for industrial diseases included in Schedule III, and any that may be added by the regulations. The diseases specified are—Anthrax; lead, mercury, phosphorus and arsenic poisoning and their sequelae; ankylostomiasis; miners' phthisis; benzol poisoning; stone-workers' or grinders' phthisis; silicosis; pneumoconiosis; compressed air illness or caisson disease; and chrome poisoning.

"Accident" is defined to include a wilful and intentional act not being the act of the workman and a fortuitous event occasioned by a physical or natural cause. An injury attributable solely to the serious and wilful misconduct of the workman is not compensable unless it results in death or serious disablement. The waiting period is seven days but disability lasting longer than seven days is compensable from the first day.

Compensation is payable for accidents happening outside the Province where the employer has a place of business or an undertaking in the Province and the residence and usual place of employment of the workman are therein, provided that the employment outside the Province has not exceeded six months and was a continuation of employment in the Province by the same employer; and also when the workman has his residence in the Province and is obliged to work both within and without the Province by the nature of his work in a transportation business by land or by water, provided in the latter case that the vessel on which he is employed is registered in a Canadian port and the accident happens in the territorial waters of Canada. Compensation for accidents happening without the Province is payable by the employer individually unless he has fully contributed to the accident fund in respect of all the wages of workmen engaged in the business in which the accident happens. An employer whose undertaking is generally carried on outside the Province is also individually liable to pay compensation for an accident within the Province if the injured workman's usual place of employment is without the Province and the employer has not paid all the assessments for which he is liable under the Act.

To non-resident dependants the Commission may award such sum in lieu of compensation as it deems proper and may pay the amount out of the accident fund, or order it paid by the employer, as the case may be. A workman receiving compensation payments is not entitled to their continuance if he ceases to reside in the Province, unless the Commission's physician certifies that the disability is likely to be permanent.

Where compensation is payable out of the accident fund, a member of the family of an employer or the dependants of such member are not entitled to compensation unless carried on the payroll at the time of the accident

and included in the last statement furnished to the Commission. An employer or the executive officer of a corporation or their dependants are entitled to compensation if carried on the payroll and a statement of intention to include such person as a workman be sent to the Commission.

Rights of Action.—The Act does away with rights of action for the recovery of compensation except in the case of persons who cannot avail themselves of its provisions. An employer who is individually liable for the payment of compensation may enter into an agreement with a workman or his dependants respecting the compensation to which they are entitled. Such agreement to be valid must have the approval of the Commission except in cases of temporary disability lasting less than four weeks. The Commission may always, on application of the workman or his dependants, or of its own motion set aside the agreement on such terms as it may deem just.

Deductions from wages are forbidden except as provided by the Act.

Notice of Accidents.—Notice of the accident must be given within six months, or in case of death, within six months of death, but failure to give such notice does not bar the right to compensation if the Commission deems the claim just. Employers must give notice of accidents to the Commission within eight days. The Commission may, at the request of employer or workman or of its own motion review any award. If the workman was under twenty-one years of age at the date of the accident and the review takes place more than six months afterwards, the amount of compensation may be increased to the sum to which he would have been entitled if his average earnings had, at the date of the accident, been equal to what, if he had not been injured, he would have been earning at the date of the review.

Where compensation is paid by the employer individually he may, with the consent of the workman or dependant and the authorization of the Commission, commute the periodical payments for a capital sum representing such payments and pay such sum to the Commission who will use it in any of the several ways laid down in the Act. Where compensation is paid from the accident fund, the Commission may advance to a workman or dependant in case of need such sum as the circumstances warrant.

Employers who are individually liable may be required to insure their workmen, and in case of default the Commission may insure such workmen and recover the amount paid from the employer.

Where the accident causes death or permanent disability and the employer is individually liable, the employer may be required to give security for the payments; or the employer or insurer may be required to pay the Commission such sums as, with interest at such rate as it determines, will be sufficient to meet future compensation payments. Such sum is placed in a special fund. If it is insufficient the employer is liable for the difference.

Benefits.—In case of death the maximum amount payable for funeral expenses is \$125. A monthly payment of \$40 and a lump sum of \$100 is granted to a widow, invalid widower or a suitable foster-mother, with an additional \$10 per month for each child under 16 years of age. Orphan children under 16 receive \$15 per month each. Payments to an invalid child are continued without regard to age for so long as the Commission considers the workman, had he lived, might have been expected to contribute to its support. Dependants other than the foregoing receive a sum determined by the Commission to be reasonable and in proportion to their pecuniary loss. Exclusive of burial expenses compensation may not be more than 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the average earnings of the workman reckoned at a rate not exceeding \$2,000 per annum, but the total payment to a widow or invalid husband with one or more children may not be less than \$12.50 per week.

Compensation for permanent total disability is a weekly payment for life equal to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the average earnings of the workman reckoned at a rate not exceeding \$2,000 per annum. In case of permanent partial disability the benefit is a weekly payment for life equal to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the difference between the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average weekly amount which he is able to earn in a suitable employment or business after the accident. Where the impairment is less than 10 per cent a lump sum may be given. Temporary disability is, for its duration, compensable at the same rate as permanent disability. Compensation for total disability may not be less than \$12.50 per week unless the earnings of the workman are less than that amount when compensation equals the amount of earnings. Compensation for partial disability is to be determined on the same basis in proportion to the impairment of earning capacity.

Medical Aid.—In addition to the compensation payments the injured workman is entitled to medical aid which includes the necessary medical, surgical, nursing, and hospital

services, medicines and other pharmaceutical supplies as well as the furnishing and normal renewing for a period of one year of prosthetic and orthopedic appliances. The workman may choose his own physician and also his own hospital if there is more than one. The cost of medical aid is paid out of the accident fund or by the employer according to the Schedule in which the employer is included. The expense of transportation to a hospital is also to be borne by the employer. Employers' schemes for medical aid may be continued if approved by the Commission. Employers may be required to maintain a first-aid service approved by the Commission.

Rehabilitation.—The Commission is authorized to take necessary measures for the rehabilitation in industry of injured workmen, the cost to be paid out of the accident fund or by the employer individually as the case may be, the expenditure being limited to \$100,000 in any calendar year.

The Board.—The Act is administered by a Commission of three members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council one of whom as president receives a salary of \$10,000 per annum and the other two \$8,000 per annum. The salaries are paid out of the accident fund. The Commissioners hold office during good behaviour but may be dismissed upon a joint address by the two Houses of the Legislature. The Commission has authority to divide industries into classes according to risks, to fix rates of assessment, with preferential or merit rating in favour of industries having good accident records, and to collect premiums, decide claims and pay compensation. The Superior Court of the District of Quebec may upon summary petition of the Commission or of any interested party, homologate a decision of the Commission upon the depositing in the office of the Prothonotary of an authentic copy of such decision. Fifteen days after homologation the decision becomes executive as any other judgment. Judgments homologating decisions are final and without appeal. A workman desiring homologation of a decision in his favour may apply to the Superior Court of the district in which he lives. Subject to these provisions the Commission has exclusive jurisdiction in all matters arising under the Act, and no proceedings can be taken against its decisions nor against the Superior Court or a judge homologating its decisions.

Accident Fund.—The accident fund is made up of contributions from employers in the classes or groups included in Schedule 1 levied according to the payroll of each employer as shown by the annual statement

made to the Commission. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of a sum not exceeding \$100,000 per annum to assist in defraying expenses. Employers who are individually liable pay such proportion of the expenses of the administration of the Act as the Commission deems just.

Employers carrying on industries in Schedule 1 may form themselves into an association for accident prevention and may make rules for that purpose. If the Commission considers such association sufficiently representative it may approve such rules which, when approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, are binding upon all employers in the industries in that class.

Employers in any class may appoint a committee of not more than five members to watch over their interest in matters relating to the Act.

Accidents happening before September 1, 1931, are compensable under the old Act.

Unemployed Aid

The Unemployed Aid Act, 1930, ratifies the agreement entered into between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province on October 22, 1930, pursuant to The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, passed by the Parliament of Canada during its September Session. The agreement which appears as Schedule A to the Act provides for the payment by the Dominion to the Province of a sum not exceeding \$2,850,000 towards the carrying on of public works by the Province and its municipalities for the relief of unemployment and for direct relief where suitable work cannot be provided. The conditions of payment are those set forth in the Regulations issued under the Federal Act including the clause requiring observance of the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act and the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada as set forth in P.C. 1206, June 7, 1922. The Unemployed Aid Act requires that this provision be included in every contract made by a municipality for the execution of works. The Act also authorizes the Provincial Government and the municipalities to borrow the sums necessary to cover expenditures made in carrying out their part of the agreement. The provisions of the Act apply in respect of any additional sum which may be placed at the disposal of the Provincial Government or the municipalities.

The Certain Works Unemployed Aid Act confirms and validates certain Orders in Council passed prior to the enactment of the Unemployment Aid Act. These authorized the

carrying out by the municipalities of works approved by the Unemployment Commission and permitted temporary loans subject to the enactment of the present legislation.

Labour Department

An Act to amend The Acts Respecting the organization of Departments, which comes into force on Proclamation, adds a new chapter to the Revised Statutes, entitled the Labour Department Act, providing for establishment of a Department of Labour in charge of a Minister of Labour. The Minister is charged with the duty of instituting and controlling inquiries into important industrial questions as well as into labour conditions and may collect statistics relating thereto and transmit them to the Quebec Bureau of Statistics. He also has charge of the carrying out of any Acts respecting riots near public works; disputes between employers and employees; municipal strikes and lockouts; employment bureaus; minimum wages for women; safety in public buildings; inspection of scaffolding; protection of the public from fire; installation of lightning rods; safety and inspection of industrial establishments; stationary engineers; weekly day of rest for industrial employees; labour accidents; Workmen's Compensation Commission; and, generally, every thing concerning artisans, workmen, day and manual labourers.

Labour Organizations

The Professional Syndicates Act was the subject of a number of amendments. The paragraph authorizing the establishment of benefit and pension funds was replaced by a new provision empowering syndicates to establish and administer special indemnity funds for the heirs or beneficiaries of deceased members, and special funds for superannuation, assistance in case of illness, unemployment or other funds of a similar nature which are to be governed exclusively by the by-laws approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and subject to the conditions provided for by the Order in Council approving such by-laws.

A new paragraph authorizes syndicates to exercise before any court of law, all the rights of their members with respect to acts directly or indirectly prejudicial to the collective interest of the profession which they represent.

A new section provides that if it be stipulated in any contract that workmen or the members of a syndicate, union or federation of syndicates shall receive a stated wage, such workmen or members, although not a party to the contract, are entitled to the rate of wages therein stated, notwithstanding any renunciation thereto afterwards agreed upon by them, whether expressed or implied.

Another new section permits the groups who may appear before the courts and who are parties to the collective labour agreement to exercise all rights of action arising out of such agreement in favour of their members without having to establish a transfer of claim by the person interested, provided that the latter has been advised and has not declared that he was opposed thereto. The person interested may intervene at any time in the proceedings taken by the group. When an action arising out of the collective labour agreement is brought by a person or by a group, the other groups with authority to appear before the courts, whose members are bound by the agreement, may intervene at any time in the proceedings taken, on the ground of the collective interest which the result of the litigation may have for their members.

Silicosis

The Silicosis Act, 1931, which comes into force on September 1st, 1931, requires every person employed in the cutting, polishing or finishing of granite to have a certificate of fitness from a medical examiner appointed under the Act which must be renewed annually. The owner, manager, or superintendent of a workyard or a shop where the cutting and polishing of granite is carried on must furnish for his employees at his own expense such masks or other safety devices as are approved by the Minister of Mines as a protection against silicosis, and take such precautions as the Minister may prescribe. The Minister, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may make regulations for the protection of workers in such processes from the diseases incidental to their work, and may extend the Act and Regulations to cover workmen engaged in the cutting, etc., of substances other than granite.

An amendment to the Mining Act which comes into force on September 1, 1931, requires every workman employed below ground in any mine or applying for such work to be examined for silicosis at least once in every twelve months by a medical officer appointed under the Workmen's Compensation Act. If the medical officer finds the workman to be free from tuberculosis of the respiratory organs he shall deliver a certificate to the workman. Such certificate remains in force for not more than twelve months and if the manager or superintendent of the mine so requires, it must be delivered to him and remain in his custody during the period of the workman's employment in the mine. A similar certificate is required in the case of a workman engaged in any ore or rock-crushing operations at the surface of a mine except where the ore or rock

is crushed in water or a solution and kept constantly moist. Workmen in employments for which certificates are required under the Act may not be employed unless possessed of them. The Director of Mines may exempt from these provisions any mine which does not contain silica in quantities likely to produce silicosis, or which for any sufficient reason he deems should be exempt. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing the nature of the medical examination and the form of the certificate. Workmen who are employed underground for less than fifty hours per calendar month are exempt from the operation of the law. The penalty for contravention of the Act is fixed at \$20 and costs for each day of such contravention, or one month's imprisonment.

Civil Rights of Women

An Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Revised Statutes, 1925, respecting the Civil Rights of Women permits a married woman, whose husband is unwilling or unable to act, to take action alone to recover damages for personal injury. The Act further reserves to the entire administration of the wife the proceeds of her personal work, the economies therefrom, and the movable or immovable property acquired by her by investing same, as well as any compensation received by her in an action for damages for personal injury. The wife may demand such property and may alienate it by onerous title. Such property, however, does not include the earnings from work carried on jointly by the consorts. In the event of the wife abusing the powers conferred on her, in the interest of the household (especially in cases of dissipation, imprudence or bad management) the husband may obtain judgment for the withdrawal of such powers by petition to a judge of the Supreme Court of the district in which the consorts have their domicile. Creditors of the wife may proceed for the payment of their claims against such reserved property and the creditors of the husband or of the community may also do so for debts contracted in the interest of the household. The other property of the husband or of the community cannot be seized for debts contracted by the

wife other than in the interest of the household or with marital authorization. If there be legal or conventional community the reserved property is included in the partition of the community property. If the wife renounces the community she shall keep such property free of all debts except those for which it is liable as noted above and her heirs have the same power. If the wife or her heirs accept the community and the wife has disposed of the reserved property, but in fraud of the rights of the husband or his heirs, all reserved property so alienated or its value at the date of the dissolution, must be returned as part of the community. The wife may appear before the court without authorization in any suit or contestation respecting her reserved property. These provisions apply to women married before as well as after the coming into force of this Act.

Agricultural Schools

The Act respecting Agricultural Schools and the Construction of Warehouses and Concerning the Société Co-Opérative Fédérée des Agriculteurs de la Province de Québec was amended to raise the appropriation for the establishment, enlargement, furnishing and equipment of agricultural schools from \$600,000 to \$700,000.

Lord's Day Observance

On March 28th a resolution was adopted in the following terms:—

"That this House expresses the opinion that the continued and general violation of the Lord's Day Act, besides causing overproduction, tends always, to diminish respect for law and authority, civil as well as religious, and to favour the spread of Bolshevik ideas; that this House thanks the Government for having adopted the request which was made to it to have the said law better observed, and for having appointed two inspectors for that purpose; that, moreover, it considers that the Government should appoint as many qualified inspectors, reasonably remunerated, as required, to have this fundamental law respected, and that it respectfully requests the government to prosecute the transgressors with more severity than ever."

British Columbia

The Legislature of British Columbia was in session from February 11 to April 1, 1931, and enacted a considerable amount of legislation on subjects of labour interest including unemployment relief, regulation of coal mines, male minimum wages, workmen's compensation, weekly rest-day, boiler inspection,

threshers' liens, and mothers' and old age pensions.

The Unemployment Relief Act validates the two agreements entered into on October 14, 1930, and March 5, 1931, respectively between the Provincial Government and the Government of Canada pursuant to the Unemploy-

ment Relief Act, 1930, passed by the Dominion Parliament in September, 1930, and which appear as Schedule A. The agreements provide for the payment by the Dominion Government of a sum not exceeding \$1,100,000. The Act also validates all agreements with municipalities. Power is given to the Provincial Government to enter into further agreements.

An amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act requires an owner, agent or lessee, before commencing to open or develop a coal mine to submit to the Chief Inspector a plan of the proposed system of working, and forbids the commencement of operations until such plan is approved. No change may be made in the system without the Chief Inspector's approval.

Members of the professions whose members are incorporated under the laws of the Province were withdrawn from the scope of the Male Minimum Wage Act by an amendment to that Act.

The Workmen's Compensation Act was amended to provide for the payment of the salaries of the Commissioners out of the Accident Fund instead of out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

An amendment to the Weekly Half-holiday Act provides that in a municipality in which no day has been fixed for a weekly half-holiday on a referendum to the electors, the municipal council, on petition of at least ten per cent of the qualified voters, shall by-law, select two days and submit to vote of the electors as to which day shall be fixed as a weekly half-holiday. Referenda held previous to the passing of the amendment are validated and confirmed.

The Boiler Inspection Act consolidates and amends the law on this subject with but few changes. Pressure-vessels, and boilers and steam-heating plants with a capacity not exceeding thirty square feet of heating surface, are within the scope of the Act if used in an industry within the scope of the Workman's Compensation Act. Certificates of inspection of a steam-boiler are granted and the suspension of an engineer's certificate for default in pointing out defects in a boiler is effected by the Chief Inspector on report of an inspector instead of by the latter on his own authority as was formerly the case. A fine not exceeding \$50 is fixed as penalty for offences against the Act for which no other penalty is provided.

The Motor Vehicle Act was amended to require a chauffeur to have his permit in his possession at all times when driving or operating a motor vehicle on any highway and to produce it on demand of any police officer or constable.

Those sections of the Moving-picture Act which deal with the safety and inspection of moving-picture theatres, and the examination and licensing of cinematograph operators were repealed and re-enacted as from July 1, 1931, as Part IV of the Fire Marshal Act. All licensing of operators and apprentices and the inspection and regulation of premises are in the hands of the Fire Marshal.

The Hairdressers Act was amended to provide for the registration of students in hair-dressing and for the inspection of premises by the Board of Examiners or some person delegated by it.

An amendment to the Barbers Act provides for inspection of barber shops, barber schools and barber colleges by the Board appointed under the Act, which is empowered to make rules governing the sanitary regulation of such establishments. The Board may revoke a certificate of registration or temporary permit if the holder employs as barber or apprentice any person not possessed of a permit issued under the provisions of the Act. A temporary permit entitles the holder to work as a journeyman barber only.

The Threshers' Lien Act gives the thresher a first lien on the grain handled.

The Mothers' Pensions Act as consolidated and amended comes into force on Proclamation and will be administered by an officer known as the Superintendent of Welfare in the Department of the Provincial Secretary. Other changes include a residence qualification of three years instead of eighteen months as formerly. The amount of real property used as a home which a mother may own without being excluded from the benefits of the Act was raised from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

An amendment to the Superannuation Act which comes into force on April 1, 1931, provides for its administration by a Superannuation Commissioner instead of by the Civil Service Commissioner.

The Old Age Pension Act was amended to provide for the payment by the Dominion to the Province of a sum greater than one-half of the cost of pensions.

Ontario

The Ontario Legislature which was in session from February 12 to April 2, 1931, passed laws dealing with unemployment and granting compensation to blind workmen, and amended statutes relating to workmen's compensation, Department of Labour, apprenticeship, vocational education and mothers' allowances.

The Unemployment Relief Act (Ontario), 1931, validates agreements made between the Provincial Government and the Government of Canada and between the Provincial Government and the municipalities pursuant to the Unemployment Relief Act passed by the Government of Canada in September, 1930, also an Order in Council dated October 14, 1930, containing recommendations for the administration of the Unemployment Relief Fund. These documents appear in the Schedules to the Act. The agreement with the Dominion Government provides for the payment of a sum not exceeding \$3,850,000 towards the cost of public works and undertakings. The Act authorizes municipalities to issue debentures to defray the cost of work undertaken in pursuance of an agreement without obtaining the consent of the electors thereto. The Act also appropriates a sum not exceeding \$4,000,000 for relief works and \$500,000 for direct relief.

The Blind Workmen's Compensation Act provides for the payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, to the Workmen's Compensation Board or the employer as the case may be, of the full cost of compensation for an accident to a blind workman where such cost exceeds \$50. Payment is made on a certificate of the Board. The assessment on an employer to be levied by the Board on the wages of a blind workman is to be fixed at such amount as is deemed fair, having regard to the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Canadian National Institute for the Blind is given exclusive jurisdiction as to the nature of the work a blind workman shall do and as to his proper placement. Upon recommendation of the Workmen's Compensation Board, however, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may designate any other organization or institution, to execute the powers and perform the duties assigned to the Institute. An employer giving employment to a blind workman with-

out the consent or approval of the Institute or changing the nature of such employment when once approved, is deemed to have waived benefit in respect of such workman. Officers of the Institute are to have access at all times to the place of employment of a blind workman with the knowledge and consent of the superintendent or foreman.

The Workmen's Compensation Act was amended by the removal of miners' phthisis from the Schedule of industrial diseases as from January 1, 1932.

An amendment to the Department of Labour Act authorizes the Minister of Labour, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to make regulations for the protection of workmen engaged on work in the construction of which men are employed in compressed air, and also in the construction of tunnels and open caisson work.

The Apprenticeship Act was amended to alter the definition of "Employer" to overcome an interpretation to the effect that an employer need not contribute to the apprenticeship fund unless he had apprentices.

The School Law Amendment Act, 1931, amends the Vocational Education Act to empower the Minister to join two or more municipalities to form one vocational school district.

An amendment to the Companies Act enables companies to provide for the purchase of shares for the benefit of employees and to make loans to employees for the purchase of such shares.

The Municipal Act was amended to permit councils of towns and villages and boards of commissioners of police in cities to pass by-laws for licensing, regulating and governing persons selling newspapers and magazines upon a highway.

The Statute Law Amendment Act amends the Mothers' Allowances Act to authorize investigators in unorganized districts to take affidavits, etc.

A Bill providing for superannuation and benefit funds for firemen similar to the one introduced last year was dropped on recommendation of the Committee.

A Bill for the regulation of barber shops was withdrawn on motion for second reading.

In the report of the proceedings at the recent 13th Annual Convention of the Canadian Construction Association, which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1931, it was stated that the convention had approved a

proposed resolution in favour of a five-day working week. It now appears that this statement was not correct, the resolution having represented the opinion of a section of the Association and not being adopted by the Association as a whole.

TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA IN 1930

Synopsis of the Twentieth Annual Report on Labour Organization

THE Twentieth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, being for the calendar year 1930, which has just been published by the Department of Labour, divides the labour bodies operating in Canada into six classes as follows: (1) Local branches of international craft organizations, having headquarters in the United States; (2) The One Big Union, an international industrial union, with headquarters in Winnipeg; (3) Local branches of the Industrial Workers of the World, a revolutionary industrial union which seeks to abolish the wage system, with headquarters in Chicago; (4) Canadian central labour organizations; (5) Independent trade union units, and (6) National Catholic Unions.

The international craft union group consists of the Canadian members of 84 organizations, one less than in 1929, and has 1,946 branches in the Dominion (a loss of 7), with a combined membership of 203,478 (a decrease of 36). The One Big Union reported 45 local units in Canada (a gain of 2), with a membership of 23,724 (an increase of 834). The Industrial Workers of the World claims 6 branches in the Dominion, the same number as in 1929, with 3,741 members, a decrease of 234. The group of Canadian central organizations, numbering 27 (an increase of 2), have between them 673 local branches (a gain of 34) with a combined membership of 57,168 (a gain of 3,891). The independent units number 31, the same as in 1929, the combined membership of which is 9,338, a loss of 1,482. The National Catholic group of unions number 108 (a gain of two), their combined membership being reported at 25,000, the same number as in the previous year. The net increase in branches for 1930 was 31, and the gain in membership was 2,973, making a grand total of 2,809 branches of all classes of unions in Canada, with a combined reported and estimated membership of 322,449. According to the latest estimate of population, trade unionists represent 3.25 per cent of the people in the Dominion; counting the 105,037 members comprised in the 106 non-trade union associations whose names appear in the report, organized wage-earners in Canada at the close of the year 1930 represented 4.30 per cent of the population.

The accompanying chart, which is taken from the report, indicates the fluctuations in the number of trade unionists in Canada from 1911 to 1930, the period covered by these annual reports on labour organization. Another chart published in the report shows that the

322,449 trade union members in the Dominion are divided by trade groups as follows:—

Railroad employees, 98,923 members, or 30.63 per cent of the total.

Building trades, 40,710, or 12.63 per cent.

Public employees, personal service and amusement trades, 32,384, or 10.04 per cent.

Mining and quarrying, 27,178, or 8.43 per cent.

Other transportation and navigation trades, 23,898, or 7.41 per cent.

Metal trades, 18,180, or 5.64 per cent.

Clothing, boots and shoes, 16,841, or 5.22 per cent.

Printing and paper making trades, 15,955, or 4.95 per cent.

All other trades and general labour, 48,380 members, or 15 per cent.

The report points out that the railroad employees' group contains a large number of metal trades workers who are not employed in railroad shop work and should be included in the metal trades group, but it was impossible to secure separate figures.

There are thirteen international craft unions with 5,000 or more members in Canada, with a combined membership of 134,536, comprised in 959 local branches.

Trade Union Membership by Provinces.—The division by provinces of the 2,809 branch unions of all classes is as follows: Ontario, 1,076; Quebec, 502; Alberta, 283; British Columbia, 275; Saskatchewan, 217; Manitoba, 187; Nova Scotia, 139; New Brunswick, 120, and Prince Edward Island, 11.

Trade Union Membership in Canadian Cities.—Thirty-seven cities in Canada have not less than 20 local branch unions of all classes. They represent about 61 per cent of the local branches in the Dominion and contain nearly 55 per cent of the total trade union membership. Montreal occupies first place with 193 branches, 159 of which reported 47,034 members; Toronto ranks second with 145 branches, 114 of which reported 31,592 members; Vancouver stands third with 111 branches, 96 of which reported 16,138 members; Winnipeg comes fourth with 110 branches, 81 of which reported 14,214 members; and Calgary is fifth with 77 branches, 63 of which reported 5,830 members. The remaining 32 cities in order of number of branches are: Quebec, 72 branches, 52 reporting 5,985 members; Edmonton, 69 branches, 60 reporting 5,725 members; Ottawa, 62 branches, 52 reporting 4,544 members; Hamilton, 61 branches, 54 reporting 5,351 members; London, 56 branches, 46 reporting 4,000 members; Victoria, 48 branches, 38 reporting, 2,294 mem-

TWENTY YEARS OF TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA

MEMBERS



bers; Regina, 48 branches, 41 reporting 2,225 members; St. John, 44 branches, 40 reporting 2,921 members; Halifax, 41 branches, 33 reporting 2,755 members; Saskatoon, 38 branches, 31 reporting 2,187 members; Windsor, 37 branches, 29 reporting 2,088 members; Moose Jaw, 34 branches, 29 reporting 1,884 members; Lethbridge, 30 branches, 29 reporting 2,024 members; Port Arthur, 29 branches, 22 reporting 2,151 members; St. Thomas, 29 branches, 25 reporting 1,887 members; Fort William, 29 branches, 24 reporting 1,538 members; Sherbrooke, 28 branches, 17 reporting 777 members; North Bay, 26 branches, 23 reporting 1,767 members; Brandon, 26 branches, 19 reporting 892 members; Moncton, 24 branches, 23 reporting 3,104 members; Sault Ste. Marie, 23 branches, 19 reporting 1,001 members; Stratford, 21 branches, 19 reporting 1,736 members; Three Rivers, 21 branches, 19 reporting 1,562 members; Brantford, 21 branches, 17 reporting 609 members; Kitchener, 21 branches, 17 reporting 408 members; Sarnia, 20 branches, 20 reporting 949 members; Hull, 20 branches, 14 reporting 726 members; St. Catharines, 20 branches, 16 reporting 700 members; Kingston, 20 branches, 16 reporting 628 members; Brockville, 20 branches, 14 reporting 475 members; Guelph, 20 branches, 15 reporting 437 members; and Peterborough, 20 branches, 14 reporting 309 members.

Of the 2,271 branch unions which reported their membership 26 have over 1,000 members, three more than the number in this class in 1929, the reporting branch with the largest following having 3,412 members.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—This body was originally established in 1873, and is the recognized head of the internationally organized wage-earners in the Dominion. The American Federation of Labor and 60 of its more important affiliates have affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership by paying to the congress the regular *per capita* tax. A number of local branches of international organizations which had affiliated individually also paid *per capita* tax. The congress has under direct charters three Canadian central organizations, two provincial federations of labour, 38 trades and labour councils, and 42 local unions, the total membership being 168,250.

All-Canadian Congress of Labour.—This congress, which was formed in March, 1927, absorbed the Canadian Federation of Labour, and was organized in direct opposition to the old-established Trades Congress. The affiliates of the All-Canadian body number eleven

central organizations, including the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, together with 27 directly chartered local unions, and 14 labour councils, the whole membership numbering 27,963.

National Catholic Unions.—These bodies had their inception in Quebec in 1902, and in 1921 the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada was established, with the object of giving a lead to the national Catholic union movement. The bulk of the membership of the national Catholic unions is located in the province of Quebec. At the close of 1930 there were 101 local unions and 7 study circles, their combined membership being reported at 25,000.

The report makes extended reference to the various classes of delegate bodies which have been formed as part of the plan of labour organization in North America with a view to co-ordinating the activities of unions of closely allied or particular trades in dealing with matters of like concern to all members of the bodies represented.

Organized Workers in the World.—Besides the figures published in the report giving the membership of labour organizations in Canada and the United States, information is included showing the standing of organized workers in 63 other countries, the grand total for the 65 countries being 46,872,902. The following are the figures for the various countries:

Argentine..	112,000
Australia..	911,541
Austria..	909,137
Belgium..	724,408
Bolivia..	5,000
Brazil..	116,500
British Guiana..	1,073
Bulgaria..	31,450
Canada..	322,449
Ceylon..	114,000
Chili..	204,000
China..	2,800,000
Colombia..	10,000
Corea..	123,000
Cuba..	71,186
Czechoslovakia..	1,738,265
Denmark..	311,052
Dominica..	3,442
Dutch East Indies..	24,021
Egypt..	60,000
Estonia..	13,336
Finland..	90,321
France..	1,200,600
Germany..	8,694,887
Great Britain..	4,673,144
Greece..	82,775
Guatemala..	3,349
Holland..	561,037
Honduras..	6,000
Hungary..	177,678
Iceland..	5,000
India..	273,621
Ireland..	108,636

Italy..	3,000,000
Japan..	308,900
Latvia..	37,388
Lithuania..	18,486
Luxemburg..	17,668
Memel Territory..	2,914
Mexico..	1,850,000
Mongolia..	5,000
New Zealand..	106,916
Nicaragua..	6,000
Norway..	107,982
Palestine..	21,652
Panama..	3,000
Paraguay..	8,000
Peru..	25,000
Philippines..	67,000
Poland..	512,317
Porto Rico..	15,000
Portugal..	20,000
Roumania..	41,421
Russia..	11,060,000
Salvador..	10,000
South Africa..	28,824
South West Africa..	600
Spain..	291,000
Sweden..	564,009
Switzerland..	265,612
Trinidad and Tobago..	722
Uruguay..	5,000
Venezuela..	25,972
United States..	3,768,567
Yugoslavia..	60,044

Revolutionary Labour Organizations.—The chief revolutionary political organization, the report states, is the Third (Communist) International, which was formed in Moscow on March 6, 1919. As a medium through which to propagate its doctrine in the labour unions the Communist International established in July, 1920, the Red International of Labour Unions, which proclaims itself to be "an international which, together with the Communist International, will organize the working class for the overthrow of capitalism, the destruction of the bourgeois state and the setting up of the dictatorship of the proletariat, an international which will seize all the means of production and establish the communist commonwealth." The communist International since its inception has stressed the importance of its members maintaining close contact with the trade unions, which it terms the natural link between the Communist Party and the working class, and it is only through this agency, it is stated, that the party can successfully propagate its principles. The representative in the Dominion of the Communist International is the Communist Party of Canada (originally the Worker's Party), with headquarters in Toronto, which recognizes the Moscow body as the only real centre of world revolutionary activities.

As an aid to the propagation of the communist doctrine among the Canadian youth there is the Young Communist League, a body which was formed under the auspices of the Communist Party, and which is af-

filiated with the Young Communist International of Moscow, and for the younger children there is a body known as the Young Pioneers.

The official representative in America of the Red International of Labour Unions is the Trade Union Unity League, originally known as the Trade Union Educational League, which with its re-organization under the new name has made provision for the setting up of industrial unions on a dues-paying basis, a plan entirely opposite to the original scheme of the league. The "boring from within" process, which adherents in Canada of the Red International had for some time carried on in trade unions of which they were members, having in many cases resulted in their expulsion, leaving them without opportunity to carry on communist propaganda in the ranks of organized labour, they have formed what they term the Workers' Unity League, which is the Canadian section of the Red International of Labour Unions, designed to organize the workers in Canada into revolutionary industrial unions, and is pledged to the program and policy of the Russian body. Two Canadian central industrial unions are known to be identified with the Workers' Unity League, and it was stated that there were some local unions connected with it, but no definite information was obtainable.

During 1930 raids were made by the police on offices of the Communist Party in three cities, *The Worker*, the communist organ, declaring in regard to the raid in Winnipeg that "This is one of the clearest expressions of the sharpening class struggle in Winnipeg. The situation has become extremely acute, and the workers showing a readiness for struggle that has not been evident for a long time."

International Federation of Trade Unions.—Reference is made in the report to the International Federation of Trade Unions, a body established in 1901 and reorganized in 1919 with the object among others of uniting the international working class and the promotion of the interests and activities of the trade union movement. The labour movement of the Dominion as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is affiliated with the federation, and the president of the Congress is a member of its General Council. The I.F.T.U. has in affiliation the trade union centres of 28 countries, with a combined membership of approximately 14,000,000, as well as a similar number of international trade secretariats. The report points that the Red International of Labour Unions, which, it has been stated, was

formed for the purpose of destroying the International Federation, had attacked the last named body, and its officers, declaring that it was incapable of uniting the working classes of the world and was only an appendage of the International Labour Office.

Industrial Workers of the World—The report refers to the Industrial Workers of the World, usually referred to as the I.W.W., a body which declares itself to be an advocate of what is termed revolutionary industrial unionism, with its objective the abolition of the wage system. At its inception the organization claimed to have a strong following, but dissension arose in the ranks, and with the prosecution in 1918 of a large number of its members by the United States Government on the charge of interfering with the war-time measures of the Republic, the membership of the I.W.W. gradually fell off. Some of those who were convicted in 1918 subsequently accepted conditional pardons, an action which led to a court case, the holding of a special convention and the expulsion of certain recalcitrant members, who later set up a dual I.W.W. under the title of "Emergency Program." In 1905, the year the organization was formed, the membership was reported at 400,000. At the close of 1930 the membership was given at 23,993, of which 3,741 members belonged to the six Canadian branches.

Labour in Politics.—The report makes reference to the declaration of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in 1887 for independent political action on the part of organized labour, it being contended that "the working classes of the Dominion will never be properly represented in Parliament or receive justice in the legislation of the country until they are represented by men of their own class." Although a number of labour candidates were subsequently elected to various offices in some of the industrial districts, it was not until 1921 that the Canadian Labour Party was formed. A number of provincial sections were established, and under their auspices candidates were nominated for office, and in some instances were elected. In 1927 the secretary of the party since its inception resigned because his name had been removed by the Toronto Central Council of the C.L.P. (which it was alleged was dominated by communists) from the party nomination for controller in the Toronto municipal election. Since the secretary's retirement the main party has ceased to function, the British Columbia section has dissolved, and the Nova Scotia and Ontario

sections have not met since 1928, leaving only two sections—Quebec and Alberta—in existence.

British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario have independent labour parties, that in the last named province having been formed by delegates to the 1927 convention of the Ontario section of the C.L.P. who objected to a number of revolutionary resolutions. In some of the other provinces there are labour political organizations operating under different names, the activities of some of which are confined to the principal cities, and in all of which except the sections of the C.L.P. individual membership is accepted. The All-Canadian Congress of Labour in 1930 went on record in favour of the members of its chartered and affiliated unions participating actively in politics. Of twelve Labour candidates who contested seats for the House of Commons in the 1930 election three were elected. Ten candidates of the Communist Party were also nominated, but all were defeated. In the Alberta provincial election of 1930 there were eleven Labour candidates, four of whom were elected. The four nominees of the Communist Party were defeated. There were 89 candidates nominated or endorsed by labour political parties or organized labour bodies for municipal office in 23 localities. Of these 41 were successful, the offices to which they were elected being: Mayors, 4; controllers, 2; commissioners, 1; aldermen, 21, and school trustees, 13. There were 12 communist candidates for municipal office, but all were defeated.

Trade Union Benefits.—Information is given in the report in regard to disbursements for trade union benefits. Of the 27 Canadian central labour organizations ten reported payments of benefits in 1930, the total expenditure being \$56,936.18, an increase of \$2,722.18. Of the 86 international bodies with branches in Canada 64 reported having disbursed \$28,079,856 for benefits, an increase of \$190,964. The expenditures in 1930 for the various benefits were:

Death benefits.	\$15,243,936
Unemployed and travelling benefits.	294,861
Strike benefits.	1,003,187
Sick and accident benefits.	3,408,436
Old age pensions and other benefits.	8,129,436

Besides the amounts expended by headquarters of the international organizations the report gives information showing that 670 of the local branch unions in Canada made benefit payments to their own members from their own funds, as did also 113 branches of Canadian bodies, 16 independent units and 29

national Catholic unions, the total disbursements being \$479,161, an increase of \$33,534 over the expenditures for the same purpose in 1929. The outlay for 1930 by the local branches for the classes of benefits named was:

Death benefits	\$161,445
Unemployed benefits	66,419
Strike benefits	21,352
Sick and accident benefits	171,867
Other benefits	58,008

Non-Trade Union Associations.—The report also contains the names of a class of associations which are not identified with organized labour, but in the main embrace wage-earners.

There are 106 of such bodies, chief of which are those comprised of school teachers, government employees and commercial travellers, the combined membership being 105,037.

Trade Union Directory.—The Twentieth Annual Report on Labour Organization, like earlier issues, forms a complete labour directory, embracing in its pages not only the names and addresses of the chief officers of local branch unions and delegate bodies in the Dominion, but also those of the central organizations with which the Canadian trade unionists are identified.

Handbook of American Trade Unions

The United States Department of Labour recently published the 1929 edition of its Handbook of American Trade Unions, bringing up to date the Handbook first published in 1926. The new volume deals only with *bona fide* national labour organizations, omitting local unions, works councils and company unions. The organizations included in the Handbook number 146—106 of these being affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

The total membership of the international unions in the American Federation of Labor is given as 3,485,141. This, together with 25,286 additional in directly affiliated local unions, gives the American Federation of Labor a total membership of 3,510,427. The membership of unions outside the federation, including the Industrial Workers of the World, is 820,824, giving an aggregate of 4,331,251, in-

cluding the Canadian members. Eliminating the Canadian members from this total, the report estimates that there are 4,139,934 union members in the United States and its possessions.

This figure does not include three new organizations formed during the year, whose membership was not known. Two of these are secessionist groups, and because their inception was so recent their stability was considered by the compilers of the report to be problematic. The three organizations in question are the National Textile Workers' Union, the National Miners' Union and the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

A brief account is given of the history, organization and aims of each organization coming within the scope of the handbook.

General Motors Group Insurance Plan

The General Motors Corporation recently announced the extension of its group insurance plan to the dealers of General Motors of Canada and their employees, a total of approximately 7,000 in the Dominion. This plan was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1927, page 63. References in the LABOUR GAZETTE to other employees' benefit plans which General Motors have established in recent years include the following: employees' stock ownership, March, 1929, page 297; employees' savings and investment, March, 1925, page 269, and April, 1925, page 367.

According to the announcement in the press, the group policy totals half a billion dollars and covers a total of 300,000 employees of General Motors in Canada, the United States and other countries. Payments already made in Canada and other countries to date under the group policy amount to nearly \$8,000,000 in life insurance benefits and nearly \$3,000,000 in disability benefits. All regular dealers in

General Motors cars and other products in Canada, with their employees, are eligible now under the group plan. It is required that a minimum of 75 per cent of the employees of individual dealers must subscribe, but it is believed that the number voluntarily applying will be more like 95 per cent of the total. The cost of the insurance is shouldered jointly by the dealer and the employee. For classes of employees earning less than \$3,000 annually, the cost is only about three cents a day, and the employer contributes about half that much. The employers benefit through the greater efficiency and continuity of service resulting to the staff. Other than this, no benefit whatsoever accrues to General Motors by the extension of the group plan. No medical examination is required and participation is free of the usual technicalities and limitations. The minimum policy is \$2,000. Monthly payments in the case of disability are \$52.50.

LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

International Brotherhood of Paper Makers

The thirteenth convention of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, was held in Montreal, Que., March 3-6, 1931, with approximately fifty Officers and delegates in attendance.

In his opening address, President M. J. Burns reviewed conditions as they existed throughout the whole paper making industry, and explained the difficulties confronting the organization. He informed the delegates that owing to the highly developed state of the industry and an under-consumption at the present time, the many members were faced with two alternatives, either to accept a reduction in wages or to stop work, thereby closing down the mills completely. The president regarded some plan of co-operation between employers and employees as the only solution of present conditions. The making of kraft from sulphite obtained from Russia was another factor to be considered, as it made possible the manufacture of this paper close to the market, thereby gaining an advantage over mills, which though situated near the source of the raw material, have to ship their paper a considerable distance to the markets. This being the case, the president was of the opinion that eventually all the Canadian mills would have to go back to a closer proximity to the markets.

A joint meeting was held with delegates attending the convention of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers which was also meeting in Montreal, and at which addresses were delivered by Ma. J. T. Foster, President of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council; Jas. Starr, secretary of the United Textile Workers of America, and Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The section of the constitution specifying that two representatives on the executive board shall be stationed in Canada was changed to read "Canada or Newfoundland".

Resolutions were adopted: forbidding local unions to use their funds to sustain political campaigns; suggesting that printers and pressmen exert their influence to persuade publishing companies to use union-made paper; and making the following recommendations:—Governmental unemployment insurance, sustained by contributions of the employer, the worker and the government; an increase in the *per capita* tax, ten cents of this to be used for organizing purposes only; that an expelled member of any organization affiliated with the

American Federation of Labour shall not be eligible to become an officer or organizer of the Brotherhood; an increase in the salary of the international secretary of \$500 per annum; a work-day of six hours for all members; that conventions be held biennially, commencing the first Monday in March, 1933, and every second year thereafter. A resolution favouring the holding of conventions quadriennially, commencing on the first Tuesday in March, 1935, and every fourth year thereafter, was defeated, but as a sufficient number of local unions endorsed the proposal, it will be sent to a referendum vote of the membership.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers

The fourteenth convention of the International Brotherhood of Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers was held at Montreal, March 3-6, 1931, with approximately fifty delegates in attendance. President John P. Burke occupied the chair. After receiving the report of the credential committee a joint meeting was held with delegates to the convention of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers which was also meeting in Montreal.

On resumption of business, a message was read from President William Green of the American Federation of Labour, in which the organization was urged to declare for the maintenance of high wages, a five-day work week, anti-injunction legislation, work security, and the shorter work day.

President Burke reviewed the various phases or periods in the organization's evolution. He made reference to the wage conference held in Montreal beginning March 10, 1930, at which the following resolutions were adopted recommending:—(1) the five-day work week; (2) a minimum of forty-five cents an hour; (3) that an effort be made to secure an agreement at Kapuskasing, Ont.; (4) that all day workers receive time and one-half after eight hours work. The delegates were informed that in only two mills of those under union shop agreement were wage schedules reduced during 1930.

Mr. James Starr, secretary of the United Textile Workers of America, spoke on working conditions in the Southern States, while Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, referred to the efforts of the Congress to secure remedial legislation for the workers and appealed for a broader understanding of labour problems on the part of trade unionists.

Resolutions were adopted recommending:— (1) the formation of united shop committees, composed of representatives of all crafts and departments in the mill; (2) the enactment of unemployment, sickness and invalidity insurance legislation; (3) enactment of the anti-injunction bill now before Congress of the United States; (4) the release of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings; (5) a Federal unemployment insurance Act which will provide sufficient maintenance for unemployed workers and their dependents.

Officers elected were: president, John P. Burke, Fort Edward, N.Y.; first vice-president, Maurice LaBelle, Ottawa, Canada; second vice-president, H. W. Sullivan, Worcester, Mass.; third vice-president, J. W. Taylor, Topsham, Me.; fourth vice-president, William Burnell, Espanola, Ont.; fifth vice-president, Alex. Gibson, Port Arthur, Ont.; sixth vice-president, Harry Beach, Iroquois Falls, Ont.; Treasurer, B. Doody, Palmer, N.Y. The president and second vice-president were elected delegates to the American Federation of Labour convention, while Maurice LaBelle, with Alex. Gibson alternate, was elected delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada convention.

Order of Sleeping Car Conductors

The fifth triennial convention of the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors was held at Kansas City, Missouri, on March 9-13. With forty-one delegates present, representing all active divisions of the organization. The reports of the various executive officers were received and approved by the convention.

The compulsory insurance plan, providing for the payment of \$1,000 on death or for total permanent disability, which had been in effect from the date of organization, was replaced by a group insurance scheme, which provides for a \$1,000 policy but on a voluntary basis and separate from the organization, effective April 1, 1931. All reference to insurance was eliminated from the constitution.

Instalment Credit in the United States

The average American family is nearly \$400 in debt, according to Evans Clark, writing in the *Nation's Business*, May, 1931. The recent National Retail Credit survey conducted by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce indicates that the American public pays cash for only 58 per cent of its retail purchases. The remaining purchases are made on credit. Three-quarters of the credit is of the so-called open book account variety—32 per cent of the total purchases of the na-

The subject of establishing a home at Steamboat, Col., for sick and disabled conductors, members of the organization, which had been tabled at the previous convention, was again introduced, but the proposal was defeated.

In substituting Porters-in-charge for Conductors in regular line service, the convention went on record as recognizing this policy of the Pullman Company as being in violation of the intent of the agreement governing wages and working conditions. It was claimed that the removal of conductors constituted a menace to the travelling public from the standpoint of safety, as the porter's time was fully occupied with his own work, without taking on the added responsibility of the conductor's duties.

Chief officers elected were: President, M. S. Warfield, 107 West Linwood Blvd. Kansas City, Mo.; Secretary-treasurer, W. O. Murphy, 107 West Linwood Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

Winnipeg Unions Unemployment Conference

A provisional plan of unemployment insurance was presented for the consideration of delegates to the Winnipeg Trade Unions Unemployment Conference which was held on April 18 at Winnipeg. According to a press report, there were 57 delegates present from various trade unions in the city. The provisional plan, which was prepared by a special committee, contains a total of 21 clauses. Federal, obligatory and contributory in nature, the scheme provides for 18 weeks' unemployment insurance in the year, subject to extension. Administration would be by a national advisory board, on which employers and employees would have equal representation. In the case of a strike against wage reductions, employees would be eligible for insurance, but in a strike for wage increases no insurance would be paid.

This scheme is to be distributed among all delegates and will be presented for endorsement at a subsequent meeting.

tion. If the total retail purchases are about 48 billion dollars—Copeland's estimate in *Recent Economic Changes*—and if the concerns covered by the Government's recent survey are representative, the open-account credit extended each year probably totals 15 billion dollars. The National Retail Credit Association estimates that the average rate of turnover in accounts of this kind is 70 days. If this estimate be accurate, it indicates that open book accounts outstanding at any one time total about three billion dollars.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACT, 1930

Relief Provided in Co-operation with Provinces, Municipalities and Railway Companies

AN account was given in the **LABOUR GAZETTE**, September, 1930, of the special session of the Parliament of Canada summoned especially to deal with problems arising out of exceptional economic conditions with resultant unemployment, and of the enactment during that session of the Unemployment Relief Act. Particulars of the expenditures approved have been given from month to month in subsequent issues.

The following joint expenditures having been approved by the Minister of Labour up to May 10:

Province	Total cost of public works and undertakings
Prince Edward Island.....	\$ 200,000
Nova Scotia.....	2,338,873
New Brunswick.....	1,449,349
Quebec.....	10,176,600
Ontario.....	15,533,146
Manitoba.....	2,563,761
Saskatchewan.....	2,901,407
Saskatchewan (Drought Area).....	1,014,545
Alberta.....	2,839,232
British Columbia.....	3,445,794
Yukon.....	20,000
Grade Crossing Fund.....	2,445,312
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	11,514,000
Canadian National Railways.....	14,119,403
Dept. of the Interior (Parks).....	37,000
Banking Nova Scotia Coal.....	150,000
	70,746,422

The various Provinces, Railway Companies and Departments of the Government, which are co-operating under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, have furnished statistics showing the actual volume of employment given to April 30, 1931. Details for each Province are as follows:

Locality, etc.	(1) Individuals given employment	Number of man-days work given
Nova Scotia.....	31,161	416,770
Prince Edward Island.....	1,317	9,374
New Brunswick.....	18,000	220,000
Quebec.....	72,847	846,148
Ontario.....	43,000	2,234,000
Manitoba.....	25,150	257,965
Saskatchewan.....	21,385	502,241
Alberta.....	19,340	317,751
British Columbia.....	29,982	563,552
Yukon.....	150	2,096
Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.....	6,496	182,033
Canadian National Rlys.....	3,862	99,646
Totals.....	272,690	5,651,576

(1) This figure does not include repeaters, i.e. no one individual is counted more than once although he may have been laid off and re-employed.

It will be seen from the above figures that at least 272,690 individuals have been given employment and 5,651,576 man-days work from the commencement of operation, under the Unemployment Relief Act, to April 30, 1931.

It may be observed that the above figures take no account of individuals engaged in the production and distribution of the materials of all kinds which have been necessarily involved in the construction of the public works and undertakings which have been so far carried on.

The following figures show the number of families and individuals reported by the Provinces as having received direct relief to April 30, 1931.

Province	Families granted direct relief	Individuals granted direct relief
Nova Scotia.....	2,750	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	275
New Brunswick.....	300	.....
(1) Quebec.....	33,480	including 170,681
(2) Ontario.....	19,000	.....
Manitoba.....	.....	39,900
Saskatchewan.....	.....	16,841
Alberta.....	5,890	and 17,376
British Columbia.....	5,117	and 14,103

(1) In addition to above the Cities of Montreal and Quebec report having given 273,767 nights' lodgings to single men and 1,577,296 meals.

(2) Including individuals.

Port Arthur Technical School

The Port Arthur Technical School was built quite a few years ago to accommodate 450 pupils. To-day, there are 719 on the rolls and it is expected that in 1932 the total will reach 842, this estimate being based on the rate of increase in the years since the school was opened. The Board of Education is now considering plans for a large addition. One proposal is for an addition to the Collegiate Institute, which would have to be financed by the city entirely itself, and an other is for an addition to the technical school which would be assisted by grants from the Provincial Government. There are 678 pupils in attendance at the Collegiate Institute. The Advisory Vocational Committee has authorized an architect to draw plans for the proposed addition to the technical school and when passed upon by the Board will be submitted for approval to the Department of Education.

PROPOSED FEDERAL SYSTEM OF INSURANCE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND INVALIDITY

Contributory System to be Introduced at Earliest Possible Moment

A MOTION was proposed in the House of Commons on April 29 by Mr. A. A. Heaps (Winnipeg North) in the following terms:—

"That, in the opinion of this House, the government should take into consideration the immediate establishment of a federal system of assurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity".

Mr. Heaps pointed out that unemployment cannot be eradicated, and that it is "an inherent defect of the economic structure". "Cycles of prosperity", he said, "are always followed by periods of depression and in those periods there are wholesale dismissals in our factories, our workshops and our warehouses with the result that vast numbers of men and women all of a sudden are deprived of their livelihood....Our industrialists generally make provision for replacement depreciation and reserve. The fund set aside for replacement and depreciation is to take care of machinery and equipment. The reserve is for the purpose of tiding over the industry in times of industrial depression. But what of the human element in industry? The working man is hired and fired at will, without any regard for his well-being. Usually he is employed at wages which are barely at the subsistence level, and in no way sufficient to allow of his setting aside a reserve for unforeseen expenditures such as medical care, sickness and disability."

Referring to constitutional difficulties Mr. Heaps expressed the opinion that "just as we overcame the question of conflicting federal and provincial jurisdiction in dealing with the problem of old age pensions, so can we overcome it in adopting a system of social insurance. I think if this Parliament would give a lead we could obtain the sympathetic co-operation of practically all the provinces, because unemployment is not a provincial, it is not a municipal, it is a federal problem. Unemployment is not due to what is being done municipally or provincially, it is largely the result of policies for which this Parliament is more or less responsible. Consequently I am anxious that any scheme of unemployment insurance that we may institute should be federal in scope."

The Prime Minister's Statement

The Right. Hon. R. B. Bennett first referred to the constitutional question, stating his opinion that "as has been pointed out by the provincial premiers, there is no reason to doubt

that with the joint action of the provinces and the Dominion some satisfactory solution of this problem can be found. It has been suggested that a conference should be called between the provinces and the Dominion for the purpose of discussing this problem and if possible finding a solution....I can only say that the question could not be dealt with at any such conference in one or two days, or in half a dozen days; there are questions which involve consequences of the most far-reaching effect in every possible way so far as the body politic is concerned. There is not only the setting up of the machinery but there is the question of the ways and means by which that machinery is to be maintained."

The Prime Minister laid stress on the complicated nature of the legislation proposed, based as it should be on actuarial research, and consideration of the amount necessary to insure, in the light of general experience and expectations of cycles of unemployment, the payment of the weekly claim which would have to be met. He described the principles underlying a sound system of insurance and proceeded as follows:—

"Under these circumstances, with a census about to be taken and the necessary figures to become available, with our actuarial force willing and ready to tackle the problem from the angles that I have suggested, does any hon. gentleman think that we would be doing justice to the Dominion of Canada or to ourselves if we now passed a resolution asking the government immediately to do something which is not equipped to do? I propose, if we are spared as a government and as individuals, that the information we will have before our term of office is ended shall be crystallized into the form of legislative proposals to be submitted to this House. I have never had any desire other than that the legislation placed upon the statute book, whether by this government or by some other, shall be called legislation based upon knowledge, and not upon guess-work....

"I suggest therefore that the hon. member will best serve his purpose by dropping the word 'immediate' from his motion and adding thereto the word 'contributory' and other words which will make the fact clear that whatever is done must be done with the co-operation of the provinces. That involves the answer to the last question I submitted concerning what the contribution of the state should be. In this case the state would be

not only the Dominion of Canada but the provinces as well, because some of these matters are, as we have been advised by the law officers of the crown, solely within provincial jurisdiction"....

"This government is anxious and willing to promote in every possible way the advancement of social legislation along the lines suggested. I refer not to non-contributory insurance or to non-contributory social legislation, but to legislation which will encourage the habit of thrift and care on the part of every man who benefits therefrom. Although I have been criticized, I say once more that this country will not produce men of the character it has had until men and women begin to realize that life means responsibilities and that one of those responsibilities is to help themselves. That is the only method by which social legislation can effectively and efficiently be enacted. Of that I feel quite certain. Whatever my reading and inquiries may be worth, I have satisfied myself quite clearly that in whatever we do in this regard we must recognize and realize that insurance involves premiums and premiums should be paid by the joint action alike of the insurer and the insured themselves and with the assistance of the state. In that sense, if the hon. gentleman is prepared to accept the suggestions I make, I say to him on behalf of the administration that at the earliest possible moment consistent with obtaining information that is essential to make any measure of social insurance worth while, we will use that information for the purpose of preparing and submitting to this house a measure embodying the views I have expressed."

Mr. J. S. Woodsworth (Winnipeg North Centre), supporting the motion, stated that the word "immediate" in the motion meant that the promises of the government should be carried out and not indefinitely postponed. Most of the civilized countries of the world, outside of the United States have some form of unemployment insurance, he said. He outlined the English scheme, stating that legislation following the lines of that scheme was contemplated in the motion. Referring to criticisms of the English system, Mr. Woodsworth said: "Several years ago I had the opportunity of travelling for some days with the Empire Parliamentary Association delegation which toured the country. I was very much interested in the unemployment scheme of Great Britain, and inquiries were made privately from these men, and the question was also raised publicly. Every member of that delegation who spoke with regard to the matter said that Great Britain to-day simply could not get along without unemployment insur-

ance. Lord Peel, the head of the delegation, said that he was heartily in favour of it, and Liberal members and Labour members all agreed. In fact, several of the most prominent members of the delegation confessed that had there not been unemployment insurance in Great Britain following the war, Great Britain would have had a revolution on her hands, that it was only their unemployment insurance that had saved Great Britain from the revolution that had taken place on the continent. However, Mr. Woodsworth continued "we shall have to work out our scheme in Canada along our own lines."

Mr. King's Views

The Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King supported the motion, pointing out that the government of the day in providing for unemployment relief had already recognized a national obligation in regard to unemployment. "The essential point now is whether this national obligation may best be recognized as something to be met by relief measures or whether it is an ever-recurring condition which should be met in advance by some system of unemployment insurance. He understood the motion as being a declaration in that sense. "The resolution states that the government should take into consideration immediately the establishment of a federal system of insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity. Surely that means that the government should consider the immediate establishment of some system of insurance against unemployment. Frankly, as between meeting the problem of unemployment relief measures, voting millions of dollars as occasion arises, and meeting it by anticipating unemployment and its consequences through a system of insurance. I favour strongly the system of insurance."

Referring to the word "immediate" in the proposed resolution, Mr. King said: "If for a moment I thought it was anticipated that the government should present a bill to the House without due consideration of the many matters that will have to be considered, I would certainly agree with him (the Prime Minister) that anything of the kind would be unwise on the part of the administration. On the other hand, I take it that what is meant is that having regard to the problem of unemployment before us at the moment, a problem that we know is going to recur from time to time, the government should immediately consider how a system of unemployment insurance can be made applicable to help meet such a situation. Perhaps it would have been better had the word 'immediate' in the resolution been transposed and placed before the word 'consideration.' Personally I feel that that is

what primarily was in the mind of the introducer of the resolution."

Mr. King proceeded to describe the modern industrial system as being such as to make unemployment insurance necessary for the protection of the workers. "When one analyses the nature of industry," he said, "one discovers it is nothing other than the transformation of natural resources through human effort into services or commodities available for use; in other words, it is a great social service to which capital, labour, management and the community each make a contribution. All these four factors are essential in the carrying out of industry.... Those who are engaged in industry run certain inevitable risks. Industry, first of all, through the fact that it has assumed its present proportions, is subdivided first by way of employment; and within the individual employments there are further subdivisions of labour, which result in the worker being reduced pretty much in the last analysis to an atom,—an individual whose time and labour in large part, is spent in industry on a particular process or some operation within a particular process very small in itself. With industry developed as it is to-day, it so happens that, through no fault of anyone connected with a particular industry, a particular branch of industry itself may be terminated. World conditions may be such in one country that labour becomes unemployed in another. The failure of the cotton crop in one part of the world may throw out of employment thousands of workers engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods in another part. One might mention endless examples of this kind. That is a condition of unemployment for which no employer can be held responsible; it arises simply because of industry having as-

sumed its present proportions and character. Labour may also find itself displaced through some invention. All industry is subject to the play of discovery and invention, and for the most part discovery and invention enable those who are fortunate enough to possess capital to find means whereby it can be more profitably invested and its rewards thereby increased; but to labour for the most part the play of discovery and invention is in the opposite direction, it tends to throw out of employment large numbers of workers through the substitution of machines for labour....

"If that is a true picture of industry, then we must realize that throughout the world to-day and hereafter, as a normal condition, there will always be a large number of men and women who through no fault of their own will find themselves because of new inventions and discoveries unemployed. If I have given a true description of the problems of industry arising from its world-wide scope, it is equally true that we shall have these recurring periods of prolonged depression whereby again large numbers will for considerable periods be thrown out of employment. Knowing there is bound to be recurring unemployment to a very considerable extent, it does become part of the obligation of the state to meet such a situation with respect to the workers; and the only way in which it can be met is through the alternative of relief to meet unemployment when it comes and no provision has been made in advance, or through insurance against unemployment whereby provision is made in advance for inevitable unemployment. I think it will be generally agreed that of the two methods of the State's coping with unemployment, the insurance method is the preferable."

ALLEGED DEFECTS OF BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SYSTEM

GIVING evidence recently before the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1931, page 4), Sir William Beveridge, Director of the London School of Economics, said that the present system of unemployment insurance bore no resemblance at all either to the old practice of trade unions, or to the scheme of 1911 that was meant as an extension of it. Every important idea in either had gone by the board. The benefit had been made unlimited in time and practically divorced from the payment of contributions. It had become neither insurance nor a spreading of wages, but out-relief financed mainly by a tax on employment. The Insurance Fund had be-

come indistinguishable from the national Exchequer. All interest of employer or of work-people in reducing unemployment had gone. Glaringly the scheme had become in many cases a means of subsidizing casual industries and insufficient wages. In the past, like other defenders of unemployment insurance, he had often had occasion to speak of "insurance popularly miscalled the dole." To-day he was afraid that it might be truer to speak of "the dole officially mis-called insurance."

A Self-supporting Scheme

"The main problem now is not that of finding an actuarial basis for the scheme as it stands. The objection to unlimited benefit

given as of right is not simply or mainly that of expense, but (a) that money payments without conditions are an inadequate and demoralizing way of dealing with prolonged unemployment; and (b) that the availability of such payments encourages unemployment.

"The essential evil of the present scheme is that it treats alike things which are unlike—the temporary unemployment of the regular worker thrown out by seasonal or cyclical depression, the permanent loss of their old employment by men whose trades have declined or moved, the chronic under-employment of the dock labourer, the loss of earnings by the short-time worker, the leisure of the married woman for whom earning has become incidental, the long decay of men ageing before their time. The remedy must lie in restoring discrimination and treating differing cases by different methods."

So long as the principle was maintained that the insurance fund, with a fixed contribution from the State, must be self-supporting, the rate and period of benefit and the terms on which it was drawn could all be generous. The rules defining continuity of unemployment, however, should be such as to prevent benefit from becoming a subsidy to chronic under-employment or short-time. Moreover, though insurance in one form or another should cover all industrial occupations, at least, and so far as possible, with uniform benefits, there should be some means of adjusting premiums to risks, not only in the scheme as a whole, but as among industries and individuals.

The Minister of Labour, Sir William Beveridge continued, might be empowered to schedule industries as having excessive unemployment. Where excessive unemployment was due to casual employment scheduling would have the further effect of modifying the insurance scheme in relation to that industry, either cutting them out altogether and making a special scheme to fit their peculiar condition (e.g. with dock labour) or simply increasing their contribution.

Tax on Dismissals

Part of the money required might be raised by a tax on dismissals, in place of raising it all as now by a tax on employment. The employer, besides affixing an insurance stamp for each week of employment (say 1s.) and deducting part from wages, would put on a special stamp (say 5s.) whenever for any reason a man left his employment in such a way as to qualify for benefit. The principle of the refund of surplus contributions at 60, embodied in the original scheme, might be reintroduced in an improved form, by providing that any man who at 60 had any contributions to his credit, might be allowed to

retire voluntarily on a small pension, say 10s. a week, in place of working at all.

Relief Distinct from Insurance Benefit

Provision should be made for those who exhausted their rights to insurance benefit. So long as they remained *prima facie* able to work and desiring to work, they should be treated as an industrial rather than a social problem, by the Ministry of Labour, or (preferably) a statutory commission supervised by the Ministry. The fact, however, that they had exhausted their claim on the insurance fund set up a presumption that they might not be able to recover work on their former terms. The relief of these men should be a matter not of contractual right enforced by quasi-legal process before an umpire, but of need, judged by the administering authority, and should be subject to conditions imposed by the authority. The necessity of side-tracking detailed Parliamentary scrutiny of the action taken in individual cases made it desirable that this authority should be a commission with statutory powers, and not a Minister directly responsible to Parliament. The recipient of relief would not be entitled, as under insurance, to hold out for substantially his former wages and former type of work, but would be required to take any work in any place judged suitable for him by the administering authority. He might be required as a condition of relief to enter a training establishment or otherwise have his time or thoughts occupied.

The Toronto Industrial Commission, through its general manager, Mr. H. B. Keenleyside, announced at the regular quarterly meeting of the board of directors the coming of 14 new industries of outside origin to the Toronto area since January 1, 11 of them within the city proper and 3 in the immediate suburbs. Seven of the new industries came during March, the largest number in any single month since the Commission was organized two years ago.

Hon. B. G. Mackenzie, Minister of Mines and Natural Resources for Manitoba has announced plans to develop Manitoba fisheries and to assist fur farming so that both may be established among the leading industries of the province. It is proposed to restore the depleted supply of white fish and pickerel in the larger lakes, followed by an effort to improve fishing conditions in the small non-commercial lakes. An experimental fur farm will be established at the Manitoba Agricultural College and placed under the management of a qualified supervisor.

SEVENTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1931

Questions relating to Employment and Unemployment

REFERENCE has been made in previous issue (April, 1931, page 388; January, 1931, page 3, etc.) to the inclusion of unemployment among the subjects of questions contained in schedules for the approaching Census of Canada. It will be recalled that the House of Commons, during the session of 1929, adopted a recommendation of the Industrial and International Relations Committee "that in the forthcoming census provision should be made for the securing of the fullest possible data regarding the extent of unemployment and sickness, and that this should be compiled and published at as early a date as possible" (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1929, page 603). The Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Labour have since given attention to the form in which the questions as to employment and unemployment will appear in the census schedules, so that the replies secured by the enumerators may give a picture of conditions as regards unemployment as they actually exist on the date of the census.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has now completed the Census schedules, and these, together with the book of instructions to be issued to the Census commissioners and enumerators, have been approved by Order in Council. The following information is taken from both these sources.

The seventh general census of the Dominion is required to be taken in the year 1931 under the provisions of the Statistics Act, so as to ascertain, with the utmost possible accuracy, for the various territorial divisions of the country, their population and the classification or grouping of the people as regards age, sex, social condition, religion, education, race, occupation and otherwise, and whatever other matters are specified in the forms and instructions to be issued and used, as the Act provides.

The date selected for recording the population in the present Census is Monday, the first day of June, 1931. The decisive hour of reckoning is 12 o'clock or midnight on the night of 31st of May to 1st June; everyone born before that hour and everyone dying after it are to be counted in the population.

The Act provides that the Census is to be taken by what is known as the *de jure* system. Briefly, this means that the home or usual place of abode is the place where the majority of persons should be counted.

Occupation and Industry

In this section of the questionnaire the questions are as follows:—

28. *Occupation*—Trade, profession or particular kind of work, as carpenter, weaver, sawyer, merchant, farmer, salesman, teacher, etc. (Give as definite and precise information as possible).

29. *Industry*—Industry or business in which engaged or employed as cotton mill, brass foundry, grocery, coal mine, dairy farm, public school, business college, etc.

30. Class of Worker.

31. Total earnings in the past twelve months (since June 1, 1930).

It is pointed out that "it is very important that the entries under these headings in Columns 28 and 29 should be made in the proper detail. When an occupation is reported in Column 28 an entry must be made in Column 29 descriptive of the industry or business in which the worker is employed. The following are cited as examples; if the entry in Column 28 for any person is "Farmer" the entry in Column 29 should state whether the farm is a "dairy farm" "general farm" or other; if the entry in Column 28 is carpenter the entry in Column 29 should disclose the industry or business in which the person is employed as "car factory," "ship yard," "house," etc.

The chief or principal occupation or means of living of every person 10 years of age and over will be entered in Column 28. An entry must be made in this column for every person 10 years of age and over. The entry should be either (1) the word or words which most accurately indicate the particular kind of work done by which the individual earns money or money equivalent as physician, carpenter, dressmaker, salesman, farmer, stenographer, nurse, teacher, etc., etc.; or (2) income or (3) none, if the person has no gainful occupation. The entry none should be made in the case of persons who follow no gainful occupation.

A gainful occupation in census usage is an occupation by which the person who pursues it, earns money or money equivalent or in which he assists in the production of marketable goods. Children working at home merely on general household work, or chores or at odd times on other work are not to be entered as gainfully employed.

Persons who on account of old age, permanent physical disability or otherwise are no longer following a gainful occupation should not be reported as of the occupation formerly followed. If living on their own income the entry should be "income"; but if they are

supported gratuitously by other persons or institutions the entry in this column should be "none".

On the other hand, persons out of employment on June 1st may state that they have no occupation, when the fact is that they have an occupation, but happen to be idle or unemployed at the time of the visit. In such cases the entry should be the occupation followed when the person is employed or the occupation in which last regularly employed, and the fact that the person was not at work should be recorded in Column 32 and the reason for being out of employment stated, in Column 33. The number of weeks "out of work" will be reported in Column 34 to 40.

If a person has two occupations, the enumerators are instructed to return only the more important one; that is, the one from which he gets the more money. If that cannot be learnt, the one at which he spends the most time is to be shown. For example, the enumerator will return a man as a farmer if he gets more of his income from farming, although he may also follow the occupation of physician; but return him as physician, if he gets more of his income from that occupation than he does from farming. A person in charge of a farm should be returned as a farmer, whether he owns it or operates it as a tenant, renter or cropper, but a person who manages a farm for someone else for wages or salary should be reported as a farm manager or farm overseer; and a person who works on a farm for someone else, but not as manager, tenant or cropper, should be reported as farm labourer.

In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment but being responsible for the domestic management of the home, the entry in Column 28 should be "homemaker". But a woman working at housework for wages, should be returned in Column 28 as housekeeper, servant, cook, chambermaid, etc., as the case may be; and the entry in Column 29 should state the kind of place where she works, as private family, hotel or boarding house. If a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own house, regularly earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, the kind of occupation should be stated in Column 28 and the place where employed in Column 29. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as laundress or washerwoman in Column 28 and the entry "at home" should be made in Column 29.

A woman who works only occasionally, or only a short time each day at outdoor farm or garden work, or in the dairy, or in caring for

livestock or poultry, should not be returned as a farm labourer; but for a woman who works regularly and most of the time at such work, the return in Column 28, should be "farm labourer." Of course, a woman who herself operates or runs a farm or ranch, should be reported as a farmer and not as a farm labourer. In either case the kind of "Farm" on which employed must be stated in Column 29.

In the case of children who work regularly for their own parents on a farm, in an orchard, on a truck farm, etc., the entry in Column 28 should be farm labourer, orchard labourer, or garden labourer, as the case may be, and the entry in Column 29 should be the kind of farm or orchard, etc.

Children of ten years of age and over who work for their parents at home at general household work, or on the farm, or at any other work or chores, when attending school, should not be recorded as having an occupation. Those, however, who spend the major portion of their time at home, and who materially assist their parents in the performance of work other than household duties, should be reported in column 28 as of the occupation in which their time is employed and the industry or business as "grain farm", "general farm", "grocery", entered in Column 29.

It is very unusual for a child to be a farmer or other proprietor of any kind; to be an official, a manager or a foreman; to follow a professional pursuit; or to pursue any of the skilled trades such as blacksmith, carpenter, machinist, etc. Therefore, should an enumerator be told that a child is following an occupation usually followed only by adults, he should ask whether the child is not merely a helper or an apprentice in the occupation, and make the entry accordingly in Column 28 and state the business or industry in Column 29.

Keeping boarders or lodgers should be returned as an occupation if the person engaged in it relies upon it as his (or her) principal means of support or principal source of income. In that case the return should be boarding house keeper or lodging house keeper. If, however, a family keeps a few boarders or roomers merely as a means of supplementing the earnings or income obtained from other occupations or from other sources, no one in the family should be returned as a boarding or lodging house keeper.

For an officer or regular employee of an institution or home, such as an asylum, penitentiary, jail, reform school, or convict camp, the enumerator is to return the occupation followed in the institution in Column 28 and the kind of institution in Column 29. For an

inmate of such institution, if regularly employed, he is to return the occupation pursued in the institution, whether the employment be a productive labour or at other duties such as cooking, scrubbing, laundry work, etc., but if an inmate is not regularly employed—that is, has no specific duties or work to perform—write “none” in Column 28. Do not return the occupation pursued prior to commitment to the institution.

Enumerators are given the following instructions in reference to certain occupations:—

Builders and contractors. Only persons engaged principally in securing and supervising the carrying out of building or other construction contracts should be returned as builders or contractors. Craftsmen who usually work with their tools should be returned as carpenters, plasterers, etc., and not as contractors.

Engineers. The different kinds of engineers should be carefully distinguished by stating the full descriptive title in Column 28 as civil engineer, electrical engineer, locomotive engineer, mechanical engineer, mining engineer, stationary engineer, etc., and in Column 29 how or where employed as “private practice,” or give industry in which employed or piece of work upon which engaged as “bridge work,” “road construction,” “railway,” etc.

Nurses. In the case of a nurse, always specify whether she is a trained nurse (R.N.), a practical nurse or a child’s nurse in Column 28 and whether occupied privately or in an institution in Column 29.

Cooks and general houseworkers. Distinguish carefully between cooks and general houseworkers. Return a person who does general housework as a servant and not as a cook in Column 28 and where employed as “hotel,” “private family,” etc., in Column 29.

Retail and Wholesale Merchants. The enumerator will distinguish carefully between retail and wholesale merchants; the kind or class will be entered in Column 28 as retail or wholesale and the kind of business, as dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., will be entered in Column 29.

Clerk. The use of the word “clerk” should be avoided whenever a more definite occupation can be named. Thus a person in a store who is engaged in selling goods should be recorded as a “salesman” or a “saleswoman,” in Column 28 and where employed as dry goods store, grocery, general store, etc., in Column 29. A stenographer, typist, accountant, book-keeper, cashier, etc., should be reported as such and not as a clerk. Do not report a stenographer as secretary.

Mechanic. The use of the word “mechanic” should be avoided when a more specific occupation can be given, such as carpenter, painter, electrician, etc. In general the enumerator should avoid all indefinite terms.

Workers attending school. In the case of a person who is at work and also attends school or a college, enter the occupation followed in Columns 28 and 29 the fact of school or college attendance will be indicated in Column 27 by entering the number of months in school or college. In such cases make dashes thus (—) in Columns 32 to 40 opposite this name.

Labourer. The term “labourer” should be avoided if any more precise statement of the occupation can be secured. Employees in factories, and mills, for example, usually have some definite designation as weaver, roller, puddler, etc. Where the term “labourer” is used in Column 28 the enumerator should be careful to state accurately the industry or business in which the person worked in Column 29.

The purpose of Columns 28 and 29 is to bring out the specific occupation or work performed and the industry, business or place in which such work is performed. In rare cases, especially with professions, the enumerator may use in Column 29 the expression general practice or independent or, for some labourers, odd jobs.

In some instances the proper classification of an occupation may be dependent upon a statement of the materials worked in. The enumerator in such cases should find out the kind of material the worker is employed on and enter it, as well as the occupation in Column 28. For example, “polishers” may be employed on either wood, or brass, or nickel, or steel, or iron, or silver, or other material in the same industrial establishment, therefore the proper entry in Column 28 in such cases will be “wood polisher, brass polisher, nickel polisher, iron polisher,” or as the case may be.

If female dependents or children of ten years of age or over carry on a gainful or wage-earning occupation in any capacity, the kind of occupation will be given in column 28 and the business in which employed in column 29, and they will be classed as employers or employees, as the case may be, in column 30, but if they are only carrying on domestic affairs in a household without wages they are not to be classed as having any occupation in Column 28.

A person doing piece-work at home will be entered in Column 28 according to the occupation, whether employed under contract or agreement with a manufacturer or other em-

ployer of labour or as help to the person so employed, and will be classed in Column 30 as an employee by the letter "W."

Total earnings in past twelve months. In Column 31 the total earnings in the twelve months, June 1, 1930, to June 1, 1931, will be entered for every person who is recorded with an occupation or trade in Column 28, and who is reported in Column 30 with the letter "W" for "worker or employee." The enumerator must obtain from every person who works for salary, wages, commission or piece-work his or her total earnings in the past twelve months.

Unemployment

The questions in the schedule in regard to unemployment are as follows:—

32. If an employee, were you at work Monday, June 1, 1931.

33. If answer to previous question is No. Why were you not at work on Monday, June 1, 1931. (For example, no job, sick, accident, on holidays, strike or lock-out, plant closed, no materials, etc.)

34. Total number of weeks unemployed from any cause in the last 12 months.

Of the total number of weeks reported out of work in column 34, how many were due to—

35. No job.

36. Illness.

37. Accident.

38. Strike or lock-out.

39. Temporary lay-off.

40. Other causes.

The purpose of the inquiries under this heading in Columns 32 to 40 is to elicit information on the problem of the economic insecurity of the worker and to ascertain as far as possible the causes which make for unemployment. It is pointed out that the value of the information entered on the schedule under this heading will depend entirely upon the care exercised by the enumerator in prosecuting the inquiries.

Column 32: "If an employee, were you at work on Monday, June 1, 1931?" The enumerator must make an entry in this column for every person who is recorded with an occupation in Column 28 and is reported in Column 30 with the letter "W" for "employee" or "worker." The inquiry in this column is to be answered by "yes" or "no" as the case may be. If the entry in this column is "no" there must also be an entry in Column 33.

In addition to obtaining a record of unemployment at a given date the inquiry is also intended to direct the mind of the person to the length of time, if any, he was out of work during the 12 months immediately preceding the census. The cause or causes for being out of work will be stated in Columns 35 to 40.

In some occupations, however, such as the running trades on railways, where employment is reckoned by runs (with minimum monthly earnings guaranteed) Monday, June 1, 1931, may be the day when certain men will be off duty between runs. In such cases the person (train hand) is not to be reported as "not at work" consequently the proper answer in column will be "yes." There may also be other instances where Monday, June 1, will not be an ordinary working day, because the person had worked perhaps on the Sunday previous or overtime and was entitled to Monday as his rest day. For all such cases the proper answer in Column 32 will be "yes."

Column 33: If answer to previous question is "no" why were you not at work on Monday, June 1, 1931. The enumerator should enter in this column the exact reason why the person was not at work on June 1, 1931. The enumerator should make every effort to discover the correct reason why the person was not at work. The enumerator must be specific; general statements are not accepted. The following may be cited as examples:

No job. If the person was not at work on Monday, June 1, 1931, because he had "no job" then the entry in Column 33 should be "no job."

Illness. If the person is detained from his job because of illness, the enumerator should differentiate between the sickness of the person enumerated and that of the members of the family, other relatives or friends. The enumerator should enter in this column "ill" or "sick" if the person is idle because he himself is sick; but if the person is not at work because he is helping others who are ill, the entry should be "sickness in family."

Accident. Careful distinction should be made between personal accident to the wage earner and those which force the closing of part or all of the plant where he is employed. If it is a personal accident to the wage earner, the words "injury by accident" should be entered, and for closing of plant due to a breakdown the enumerator will enter "machinery broken down," "wreck" or some similar expression for the latter. The enumerator should endeavour to obtain a clear statement as to cause and enter it in Column 33.

Lay-off. There are two kinds of "lay-off," voluntary and involuntary, and they should be carefully distinguished. If the worker has taken days off for personal reasons, or has resigned to look for another job, the enumerator will enter in this column "Vol. lay-off," but if the person is laid off at the orders of the employers the enumerator will enter the

cause, such as "mill closed," "work completed," "plant burned," or whatever the cause of the "lay-off" may have been.

The enumerator will find many other causes such as "lack of materials" or of supplies or of equipment; weather conditions; floods, strikes or lock-outs, etc.; and he should be very explicit; as it is better to give too much detail than to have the record incomplete.

The enumerator should avoid general expressions such as "slack work", "no work", etc. He should also take time to ask of every person who is reported as an employee, "W" in Column 30, whether he or she had been unemployed for any period from June 1, 1930 to May 31, 1931 and if the answer is "yes" proceed to enquire how many weeks the person was out of work and to assign under its proper cause or causes (Columns 35-40) the number of weeks out of work.

Column 34: Total number of weeks unemployed from any cause in the last 12 months. The enumerator will enquire of every person who was described as an "employee" or "worker" (W) in Column 30, the number of weeks out of work for any cause during the twelve months preceding the census date, June 1, 1931. No entry should be made in this column for students at college who work during the holidays. The number of weeks in this column must be equal to the total of the number of weeks entered in Columns 35 to 40. If a period of less than one week were lost from work, the answer should be stated in days with the word days written in.

This inquiry has reference to persons who during some portion of the twelve months preceding the census were out of work and had no reasonable prospect of returning to their former jobs. A "no-job" person may be described as one who has no job, nor a promise nor understanding that he or she will be employed. It includes also all idle persons who are planning to change their occupation as well as those formerly attached to plants closed so long that it is improbable that they will reopen. For such persons the enumerator will enter in Column 35 the number of weeks they were out of employment.

The term "no job" does not, however, include persons who are temporarily out of work. For example, if persons employed on building and construction work were temporarily laid off by their employers at any time during the year, the number of weeks without work should not be entered in Column 35 (no job) but should be reported in Column 39 (temporary lay-off).

Column 36: Illness. The entry in this column will be the number of weeks lost from

work through illness of the person himself and which resulted in his not going to work at his regular job.

Column 37: Accident. If the period of unemployment was due to accident the enumerator will enter in this column the number of weeks the person was out of work because of an accident which disabled himself. When the unemployment was because of an accident to the plant, mine, factory, etc., the entry will be made in Column 39 and not in Column 37. Enter only weeks lost through accident to the worker in this column.

Column 38: Strike or Lockout. The number of weeks this person was idle in the last year because the plant was closed owing to disagreement of the management with employees or because of refusal of workers to continue under current working conditions will be entered in Column 38.

Column 39: Temporary lay-off. Generally speaking a "lay-off" is of two kinds, "voluntary" and "involuntary". A voluntary lay-off refers to instances where the employee quits to take holidays, while an "involuntary lay-off" includes instances where a plant is closed for repairs, reorganization, etc., and where the employees may return to work upon the reopening of the plant, mine, factory, etc. The number of weeks "out of work" which the worker considered as a "temporary lay-off" will be entered in Column 39 whether the "lay-off" was owing to his own action or whether due to plant conditions.

Column 40: Other Causes. If the total period of "Unemployment" entered in Column 34 is not covered by the causes entered in Columns 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39 the enumerator should make a definite statement as to the "other cause", which was responsible for the person being "out of work". The enumerator will enter the number of weeks "out of work" for the "other cause" in Column 40 and write the "cause" in the margin opposite the line on which the entries are made.

The enumerator, however, is strictly cautioned against accepting ridiculous answers and should insist on proper replies. As a rule it will be found that the causes of all unemployment may be classified under Columns 35 to 39.

When the enumerator has completed making the entries on the schedule for this person he will total the number of weeks entered under Columns 35 to 40 to see if they agree with the number of weeks entered in Column 34 and if there be a difference he will at once call the attention of the person to the discrepancy and require him or her to make readjustments so that the figures will balance.

UNEMPLOYMENT CENSUS IN THE UNITED STATES

THE methods and results of the United States federal unemployment census of 1930 were described in a paper read before the American Statistical Association in December, by Miss Mary Van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York (*Journal of the American Statistical Association*, March, 1931). This census was taken in April and May, 1930, in accordance with the recommendations of the Senate Committee on Education and Labour in the preceding year. The first returns for the country as a whole were issued in Washington on August 23. Three days earlier a statement had been given out, explaining for the first time the Bureau's method of classifying the workers reported idle on the day preceding the enumerator's visit. Class A was defined as including "persons out of a job, able to work and looking for a job." In the entire continental United States they numbered 2,508,151, or 2.0 per cent of the total population of 122,698,190. Class A was held by the census officials in Washington "undoubtedly" to "constitute by far the major part of the total number of unemployed under any definition that might reasonably be adopted."

Of Class B it was at the same time stated that it "will be made up in part of persons who are working on part time or who are idle for relatively short periods for seasonal or other temporary reasons, though it will include also many persons who have been laid off from their jobs for relatively long periods, some of whom are in very much the same economic position as the jobless in Class A. Class B will be particularly important in certain counties where coal mining is a prominent industry, since the coal miners tend to report that they still have a job, even though they have done no work for a fairly long period. Several of the other classes are composed mainly of persons who would not, even under the most elastic interpretation of the term, be considered unemployed. The schedule questions were made to include all persons usually working at a gainful occupation but not at work on the last regular working day preceding the enumerator's call, however, in order to make sure that no persons actually unemployed should be omitted by reason of the enumerator's misunderstanding of a more restricted definition."

Entries on the population schedule showed the occupation and industry of the gainfully employed, and whether or not the person was at work the last regular working day before the enumeration. For the gainfully employed

who were not at work on that day, entries were to be made on the unemployment schedule. The following outline shows the headings related to unemployment on these two schedules:

POPULATION SCHEDULE

(Questions related to Employment and Unemployment)

Occupation and Industry

Column 25.—*Occupation*—Trade, profession, or particular kind of work, as *spinner, salesman, riveter, teacher, etc.*

Column 26.—*Industry*—Industry or business, as *cotton mill, dry-goods store, shipyard, public school, etc.*

Employment.—Whether actually at work yesterday (or the last regular working day).

Column 28.—Yes or No.

Column 29.—If not, line number on Unemployment Schedule.

UNEMPLOYMENT SCHEDULE

(To be used in Connection with the Population Schedule).

Column 4.—*Name*—of each person who usually works at a gainful occupation but did not work yesterday (or on the last regular working day).

Column 5.—Does this person usually work at a gainful occupation? Yes or No.

Column 6.—Does this person have a job of any kind? Yes or No.

If this Person Has a Job:

Column 7.—How many weeks since he has worked on that job?

Column 8.—Why was he not at work yesterday? (Or in case yesterday was not a regular working day, why did he not work on the last regular working day?) For example, *sickness, was laid off, voluntary lay-off, bad weather, lack of materials, strike, etc.*

Column 9.—Does he lose a day's pay by not being at work? Yes or No.

Column 10.—How many days did he work last week?

Column 11.—How many days in a full-time week?

If this Person Has No Job Of Any Kind:

Column 12.—Is he able to work? Yes or No.

Column 13.—Is he looking for a job? Yes or No.

Column 14.—How many weeks has he been without a job?

Column 15.—Reason for being out of a job (or for losing his last job) as *plant closed down, sickness, off season, job completed, machines introduced, strike, etc.*

Census officials explained that they refrained from giving a definition of unemployment. They sought to have an enumeration made of those not at work on a given day, leaving to the users of statistics the decision as to which groups they would include for a particular definition.

The Census established the following classes of the unemployed:

Class A.—Persons out of a job, able to work, and looking for a job.

Class B.—Persons having jobs but on lay-off without pay, excluding those sick or voluntarily idle.

Class C.—Persons out of a job and unable to work.

Class D.—Persons having jobs but idle on account of sickness or disability.

Class E.—Persons out of job and not looking for a job.

Class F.—Persons having jobs but voluntarily idle without pay.

Class G.—Persons having jobs and drawing pay, though not at work (on vacation, etc.).

In addition to the preliminary returns published on August 23, the summary figures of which are quoted above, an intensive study was made of the returns from a selected section of the country, in which was shown the number of workers in each of these classes. It is considered that the areas included are not quite typical of the country as a whole, and represent unemployment as somewhat less prevalent than in other sections. However, "if the same proportion applies to the country as a whole, it will add to the count of the unemployed already given 652,119, making a total of 3,986,484 who in April, 1930, were out of work and out of wages for all causes, excluding the voluntarily idle and those who

were drawing pay. It would appear that all must be considered in any program of relief and prevention."

Miss Van Kleeck refers to numerous criticisms of the census as giving an inadequate picture of the extent of unemployment in the United States. The alleged defects in the procedure are enumerated as follows:—

(1) Absence of any enumeration of persons employed on part-time either by the day or by the week; (2) Lack of definiteness in the schedule, the enumerators being required to conduct an investigation rather than make a count; (3) A distinction should have been made in the schedule between persons working on their own account and wage earners; (4) "the emphasis put upon Class A, those without jobs, and the distinction made between this group and Class B, who were said to have jobs, though workless and wageless, has been confusing to the public, and has exposed the Bureau to the criticism of seeking to minimize the seriousness of unemployment. Moreover, the separation even from Class B of those on 'voluntary lay-off' and other more or less obscurely stated reasons which were held to be evidence of 'voluntary idleness' has not had precise enough basis to justify placing much weight upon these classifications."

PRESENT EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND RELATED SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Round Table Conference held at Ottawa under the Auspices of the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare

A ROUND table conference on present employment conditions and related social problems was held at Ottawa on April 28-29, on the invitation of the Canadian Council of Child and Family Welfare. Various agencies within that organization had reported that they were faced with serious problems arising out of the existing depression, which had continued since the late autumn of 1929. Invitations to attend were issued by the Council to the provincial and municipal governments and to various financial and other private agencies throughout Canada.

Mr. A. D. Hardie, Secretary of the Federation for Community Service, Toronto, was named chairman. Major C. S. Ford, Social Service Commissioner, City of Ottawa was secretary of the Conference, and Miss Charlotte Whitton, executive director of the Council, was assistant secretary. A Findings Committee was appointed, consisting of the fol-

lowing members: the chairman and secretaries; Mr. A. Chevalier, Division of Public Assistance, Municipality of Montreal; Dr. Frank Pedley, Montreal Council of Social Agencies; Controller James Simpson and Controller W. D. Robbins, Toronto; Mr. F. N. Stapleford, Neighbourhood Workers Association, Toronto; Mr. H. S. Rupert, Civic Unemployment Relief Committee, Toronto; Mr. D. W. Beaubier, Brandon, Man.; Hon. J. A. Merkley, Regina, Sask.; Judge E. H. Blois, Halifax, N.S.; Mayor C. M. Bezeau, Kitchener, Ontario.

The Conference held four closed sessions on April 29 when the Conference findings were presented to Senator the Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labour, who was accompanied by the Deputy Minister, Mr. H. H. Ward, and the Assistant Deputy Minister, Mr. Gerald H. Brown.

Findings of the Conference

This conference, representative of the social and relief agencies of public and private bodies in the Dominion of Canada, respectfully finds as follows:—

1. That the deliberations of the conference have revealed beyond any doubt that unemployment with its resultant evils has been a serious social problem throughout this Dominion in recent months, and that while there are some indications of slight improvement in certain lines of activity, the situation on the whole gives no widespread or well-founded hope of improved conditions during the fall and winter of 1931 and 1932.

2. That these facts require careful and immediate consideration of the means and measures which may be adopted to deal with such conditions, but that regardless of what measures may be evolved to meet the immediate situation, we must realize that a much more constructive and comprehensive approach to the whole problem must be made, looking to the prevention of these recurring cycles and to definite provision for what appears to be a permanent percentage of unemployment.

3. That to this end this conference urge upon the Dominion Government the consideration of the appointment of a permanent national committee or commission, along Federal-Provincial lines, entrusted with an exhaustive study of the economic and social structure of Canada, with the purpose of pooling the best knowledge of governments, industrial, agriculture, and financial interests, social and health agencies, in evolving a more stabilized system of production and distribution, and of supply and demand. It is hoped that such a permanent commission would be able to study and plan ways and means by which this country would be able more intelligently and more effectively to prevent the recurrence of cycles of unemployment and to iron out the recurring peaks of unemployment.

4. In urging the creation of such a national commission, this conference wishes to emphasize the fact that in its judgment, the control and correction of such conditions as at present exist cannot lie within the power of governmental bodies alone, but must depend upon realization on the part of industrial interests themselves that production capacity must be more definitely controlled and related to the consuming and distributing power of the country.

5. Having regard to the immediate situation as revealed by the deliberations of this conference and in view of the fact that the continued disorganization of our economic life imposes a burden in relief and relief works that it is beyond the unaided resources of provincial, municipal, and private social agencies to meet, that the members of this conference further respectfully urge upon the Dominion Government that it continue to assist these respective groups in providing for the situation as circumstances may demand, from time to time.

6. Whereas the interests represented in this Conference are convinced of the immeasurably greater social desirability of providing work rather than direct relief for those requiring assistance and whereas the deliberations of the conference have revealed that continued provision for such relief works will be necessary

it is suggested to the respective authorities, that consideration be now given to setting plans under way for comprehensive undertakings which can be begun this year in national highways, main market roads in other areas, the elimination of level crossings, and the demolition of slum areas and erection of new homes in suitable areas.

7. That this Conference express its appreciation of the action of the Dominion Government in requiring adequate safeguards for the employment of labour in all works undertaken under the unemployment relief provisions 1930-1, and strongly recommend their continued observance in any similar undertakings.

8. That plans be further set under way towards the working out of a system of land settlement and loans as between the Dominion, the provinces, and the private agencies, similar to what has been followed in the past under the British Empire Settlement schemes, looking towards the placement on suitable existing lands in Canada of unemployed single men and families already resident in Canada and willing to take up settlement.

9. That plans be similarly set under way as between the Dominion and Provincial authorities for the establishment in Canada of special trainee hostels or the adaptation of existing facilities for the training in housework and agriculture of homeless, unemployed girls already resident in Canada, displaced in various unskilled or semi-skilled occupations, and that similarly the establishment of trainee farms be considered for men similarly displaced and facing possible prolonged idleness.

10. That the possibility be explored of providing for a co-ordinated program whereby the Dominion Department of Immigration and Colonization, the corresponding provincial authorities and the private and public agencies of the larger municipalities instead of providing hostel and part-time employment for homeless men in the large cities could operate clearing and construction camps in those parts of certain provinces in which it is planned to develop settlement. These men could then be accommodated in these camps and engaged in clearing and breaking land, erecting small houses, barns, etc., and making more available and suitable for family settlement areas, in which such settlement is being contemplated.

11. That the possibility be similarly explored of providing for the employment of some of these thousands of men now in city hostels in reforestation work in different areas in the different provinces.

12. Whereas it is the belief of this conference that under present conditions in this Dominion sufficient work cannot be found permanently for all citizens of this country the conference places itself on record as favouring a general reduction of the hours of labour, without reduction in the scales of remuneration.

13. That the Dominion Government be asked to obtain legal opinion as to the possibilities of general legislation which would give municipalities power to send back to their previous place of residence, of five months or more, persons who had no hope of securing work or maintaining themselves in the municipality which they had recently entered and where they had not established residence.

14. That all municipalities or social agencies dealing with single unemployed men or the families of unemployed men, be urged not to

provide transportation to another municipality except in cases—

- (a) Where such individuals have legal residence in the place to which they are to be sent.
- (b) Where through a careful investigation it is evident that such individuals would be better off in the second municipality by reason of a definite offer of employment or by the help which friends or relatives were willing to extend.

15. That the Dominion and Provincial governments make provision in any further enactments or Orders in Council *re* direct or indirect unemployment relief that administration costs be considered as constituting part of the relief expenditures.

16. That the establishment of Provincial and local advisory councils to the Employment Service of Canada be urged upon provincial authorities for the purpose of vocational guidance

and adjustment. Provision for this is made in the Employment Service Act of 1918.

17. That the Federal Government be asked to give immediate consideration to the question of Unemployment Insurance on a contributory basis.

18. That a copy of these findings be submitted to the Federal Government, through the Minister of Labour, the Provincial Governments through their respective Ministers of Labour, and the Mayors of all cities and towns with a population of 10,000 or more.

19. In conclusion, this Conference desires to record its appreciation of the relief measures adopted by the Federal and Provincial Governments in co-operation with the various municipalities to assist in meeting the unemployment situation as it existed in the winter of 1930-1931, and for the steps taken to restrict immigration into the country to those who are self-supporting.

PROPOSED NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

A PROPOSAL that the Dominion Government should give immediate consideration to the creation of a central economic body for the general guidance of industrial production and distribution in Canada was discussed in the House of Commons on May 4. The motion, which was introduced by Mr. Alfred Speakman (Red Deer), based this suggestion on the following grounds; that the problem of production has been largely solved, assisted greatly by the application of scientific methods and the results of organized technical research; that the federal government has contributed to that end by the establishment of the National Council of Scientific Research, and by the financial assistance given to that body; and that this can best be done at the instance of the state and by men of scientific training enabled to devote their entire time and energy to the study of this important subject.

Mr. Speakman suggested that the proposed body might be known as the "National Council of Social and Economic Research." Among the subjects which might be referred to such a council he mentioned the following:—Comparative production costs in respect of industry and agriculture; Sources and extent of credit; Interest rates cost and extent of floating and bonded indebtedness, and its effect upon agriculture and industry in general; Purchasing power, sources and distribution; Displacement of man power by machinery in the various industries, including agriculture; Extent of spread as between producer and consumer. How brought about. Advertising, including salesmanship, duplication of service. Transportation in its various stages; Fluctuation in price levels both actual

and relative; Relative importance of, and returns made to capital, management, labour in industry; Stabilization and control of production, and relation of these to cyclical periods of depression; Hours of labour and wages paid, in relation to production and purchasing power; Concentration of financial control and production, chain store developments, retail credit and instalment buying, and their relation to prices and to cost of distribution; Further than that, Mr. Speakman continued, "there is a necessity for the securing of authentic information regarding such great world experiments as that being carried on in Russia to-day. Perhaps that is the greatest experiment in centralized control we have yet seen, and in some respects it follows in logical sequence the policy of centralization to which effect is being given in all countries."

The Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, on behalf of the Government, expressed doubt as to the advisability of establishing a new research body in addition to the machinery already in existence. He suggested that it would be wise economy on the part of the State to utilize to a fuller extent than heretofore the services of the trained and competent officials already in the service of the Government; and that the government might direct the activities of its own civil servants, through the proper departments, to a genuine effort towards the solution of industrial problems.

The Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King expressed the view that the machinery proposed in the motion was already in existence in the National Research Council established under the Research Council Act, 1924. This council

consists of fifteen members; "these members are appointed by the administration and it is their duty to arrange for the investigation of any subject coming within the scope of the act which is assigned to the council by this committee of the cabinet known as the Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research. The definition of the duties of the council will be found in section 6 of the act. In a sentence, they are as follows:—

The council shall have charge of all matters affecting scientific and industrial research in Canada which may be assigned to it by the committee.

"Social and economic questions are just one class of questions which may be scientifically investigated. Economics is as much a science as any other science that may be named. The

cabinet have full powers under this act to refer to this committee any question that would come within the scope of the words: 'All matters affecting scientific and industrial research in Canada.'"

Referring in particular to the problem of unemployment and its underlying causes, Mr. King said: "Not only do I think the government might, but I think under the present circumstances it ought to, take advantage of this legislation in the statutes of Canada and have the research council bring together some of our leading economists in the universities or others of the type mentioned during the debate on this resolution and allow those men to give special time and thought to this great social problem, allow them to put in a year's work or more on the question of unemployment and means of coping with it."

Proposed Economic General Staff in United States

Senator Wagner, of New York, who has taken a leading part in promoting legislation for relieving unemployment in the United States (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1931, page 388), gave an address during April before the Conference for Unemployment Insurance Legislation, in which he recommended the establishment of an economic general staff which would plan industry for the benefit of the people. Such a staff, he said, should be able within six years to increase the income of every gainfully employed person by \$1,000 a year. He mentioned five goals at which the national economic program should aim: higher wages, shorter hours, abolition of child labour, old age pensions, and unemployment insurance.

"We have managed to improve the standard of living for the large majority, though we drifted without plan. Why not the same thing more universally and quickly by design and plan? If the average individual's annual income is increased by \$1,000, the national income would be higher by \$40,000,000,000. Can we not set that down as our task and immediate objective to be obtained within six years? The accomplishment of such a project would still not mean luxury for the average wage-earning family. It would simply make possible a little better housing, a trifle less drudgery for the housewife, and a little more schooling for the children. Upon American industry it would impose the burden of satisfying an additional demand for \$40,000,000,000 worth of goods and service. That is a burden under which business would thrive. To maintain the pace necessary to satisfy such a demand, all forms of waste would have to be

eliminated including child labour, the cruellest form of human waste. The aged would have to be comfortably retired. The involuntarily idle must be adequately insured."

Lawyers' Services for Poor Clients

The "Poor Prisoners' Defence Act" came into force in Great Britain on January 1, 1931. The subject of the provision of lawyers' services for poor clients was discussed in the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Legislatures in 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1928, page 245). In the United States Chief Justice Taft stated his opinion in 1926 that the time had arrived for the creation in every public court of the office of public defender (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1926, page 532). The new English Act provides that in indictable cases the committing justices or the trial judge may grant "a defence certificate" if the prisoner's means are insufficient to obtain services of solicitor and counsel. In murder cases such certificates shall be granted; in other cases, if "having regard to all the circumstances of the case (including the nature of such defence, if any, as may have been set up) it is desirable in the interests of justice." Such aid is for not only the conduct, but for the preparation of the defence. It may be that by the use of the words "defence, if any," provision is made for aid even when the prisoner pleads guilty. By words "defence, if any," provision is made for what is called a "legal aid certificate" entitling the prisoner to the services of a solicitor in courts of summary jurisdiction "by reason of the gravity of the charge or of exceptional circumstances."

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

Statistical Summary of Administration During First Quarter of 1931 and Since Inception of the System

THE accompanying table gives particulars of operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156) and the various provincial concurrent Acts, during the first three months of 1931, and since these Acts became severally effective. Similar tables, bringing the statistics down to December 31, 1930, were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February 1931. The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the issue for April, 1927, page 375. It makes provision for the establishment of a Dominion Provincial pension system to be effective in such provinces as have enacted special legislation for this purpose. These provinces are British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario. The New Brunswick Legislature passed an Old Age Pensions Act at its session last year, to become effective on its proclamation by the

Lieutenant Governor in Council. In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Acts providing for the participation of these provinces in any federal scheme were passed at the session of 1931, both these Acts to take effect on proclamation.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as \$365 a year and who has resided in Canada for the 20 years preceding, and has also resided in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is \$240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to a reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds \$125

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH, 31 1931

	Alberta		British Columbia		Manitoba		Ontario		Saskatchewan		Northwest Territories		Totals	
Total number of pensioners.....	3,287		5,557		5,834		37,334		5,913		5		57,930	
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.50%		0.93%		0.87%		1.13%		0.67%		0.05%		.....
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	1.17%		1.84%		1.68%		3.48%		1.17%		1.17%		.....
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	42.58%		50.53%		51.49%		32.32%		57.56%		4.46%		.....
<i>Conjugal Condition—</i>	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Married.....	950	425	1,300	652	1,813	1,021	8,723	4,739	1,948	997	3	.....	14,737	7,834
Single.....	249	53	819	175	289	126	2,487	2,659	273	60	.....	.....	4,117	3,073
Widowed.....	648	881	896	1,427	891	1,657	5,948	12,556	1,028	1,554	1	1	9,412	18,076
Living apart.....	62	19	208	80	27	10	124	98	36	17	.....	.....	457	224
	1,909	1,378	3,223	2,334	3,020	2,814	17,282	20,052	3,285	2,628	4	1	28,723	29,207
<i>Classification of British Subjects—</i>														
Birth.....	2,359		4,981		4,008		35,872		3,650		4		50,874	
Naturalization.....	877		490		1,772		1,003		2,217		1		6,360	
Marriage.....	51		86		54		459		46		.....		696	
	3,287		5,557		5,834		37,334		5,913		5		57,930	
<i>Number of pensioners with previous residence in other provinces during the 20 years immediately preceding the date of commencement of pension—</i>														
Alberta.....			480		54		89		105		2		730	
British Columbia.....	112		.....		78		57		59		.....		306	
Manitoba.....	97		312		.....		131		400		.....		940	
New Brunswick.....	29		55		9		26		23		.....		142	
Nova Scotia.....	34		87		22		40		27		.....		210	
Ontario.....	297		367		231		.....		506		.....		1,401	
Prince Edward Island.....	10		14		2		.....		12		.....		38	
Quebec.....	71		67		41		369		71		.....		619	
Saskatchewan.....	166		367		257		134		.....		.....		924	
Northwest Territories.....	.....		1		12		.....		.....		.....		13	
Yukon.....	3		33		.....		1		.....		.....		37	
	819		1,783		706		847		1,203		2		5,360	

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, MARCH 31, 1931

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Northwest Territories	Total		Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Northwest Territories	Total
Canada.....	1,532	2,497	2,598	27,412	2,505	4	36,548	Jugo Slavia.....						10	10
England.....	525	1,545	838	5,171	685		8,764	Turkey.....	2			6	1		9
Scotland.....	194	596	351	1,350	313		2,804	Syria.....	1		1	4	2		8
Ireland.....	86	248	169	1,545	104		2,152	Greece.....	2	1		2	1		6
United States..	326	242	100	680	307		1,655	British East Indies.....		1		4			5
Austria.....	102	15	374	46	595		1,132	Isle of Man.....				1	2		5
Poland.....	104	10	464	81	299		958	Gibraltar.....		1		3			4
Germany.....	78	59	46	383	132	1	699	Luxembourg.....			1		2		4
Russia.....	55	2	170	133	276		636	Bulgaria.....	2				1		3
Iceland.....	8	10	391		54		463	Malta.....				2			3
Sweden.....	75	82	87	54	133		431	New Zealand.....		2		1			3
Norway.....	89	55	35	24	160		363	Bahamas.....		1			1		2
France.....	17	17	59	35	35		163	British Guiana.....				1			2
Hungary.....	5	2	12	5	133		157	Isle of St. Helena.....			1	1			2
Italy.....	5	40	4	102	3		154	Japan.....		2					2
Roumania.....	15	2	26	21	74		138	Labrador.....		1		1			2
Newfoundland..	4	26	2	99	4		135	Latvia.....			2				2
Wales.....	10	1	9	51	17		88	Lithuania.....			2				2
Belgium.....	6	13	42	6	14		81	Persia.....					2		2
Denmark.....	21	19	11	14	16		81	Peru.....		2					2
Finland.....	5	18	3	16	16		58	Algeria.....			1				1
Holland.....	4	11	11	6	4		36	Arabia.....				1			1
British West Indies.....	1	5	5	16	1		28	Chile.....		1					1
Czecho-Slovakia...	4	4	5	6	7		26	China.....	1						1
Switzerland....	7	2	5	10	2		26	Madeira.....		1					1
Australia.....	3	8	2	9			22	Samoa Islands.....			1				1
India.....		6	2	9	1		18	Spain.....			1				1
Channel Islands.....		1	1	15			17								
South Africa....	1	3	1	7			21								
									3,287	5,557	5,834	37,334	5,913	5	57,930

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1931

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	North West Territories	Totals
	Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Act effective May 1, 1928	Order in Council effective Jan. 25, 1929	
Total number of pensioners as at March 31, 1931.....	3,287	5,557	5,834	37,334	5,913	5	57,930
Average monthly pension.....	\$19 53	\$19 03	\$19 25	\$19 15	\$19 37	\$19 83	
Total amount of pensions paid during last quarter of fiscal year 1930-31, (period Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1931).....\$	185,458 80	324,749 04	345,333 89	1,578,840 82	351,591 85	468 44	2,786,442 84
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....\$	92,729 40	162,374 52	172,666 95	789,420 40	175,795 92	468 44	1,393,455 63
Total amount of pensions paid during fiscal year 1930-31, (period April 1, 1930, Mar. 31, 1931).....\$	683,640 90	1,213,926 60	1,340,551 32	7,068,422 25	1,252,189 02	1,562 74	11,560,292 83
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....\$	341,820 44	606,963 30	670,275 67	3,534,211 11	626,094 51	1,562 74	5,780,927 77
Total amount of pensions paid since inception of Old Age Pensions Act to March 31, 1931...\$	951,060 94	3,263,563 64	2,989,846 99	9,324,110 57	2,572,131 85	2,120 48	19,102,834 47
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....\$	475,530 45	1,631,781 81	1,494,923 52	4,662,055 27	1,286,065 91	2,120 48	9,552,477 44

a year. The administration of old age pensions is entrusted to the authorities appointed by the respective provincial governments. The Department of Labour of Canada pays

quarterly to each province one-half of the total amount of the pensions paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months.

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

Report on Work on Behalf of Ex-Servicemen during Year ending March 31, 1930

THE annual report of the Department of Pensions and National Health for the fiscal year 1929-30 is divided into four sections, respectively describing the work of the Pensions Division, the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, the Federal Appeal Board, and the National Health Division. The activities of the Department on behalf of ex-service men are dealt with in the first three sections, while the report of the National Health Division deals with the work of the Child Welfare Branch and matters relating to public health. The Federal Appeal Board ceased to function on September 30, 1930, as a result of legislation passed at the session of Parliament in 1930, provision being made for the handling of pension cases by a Pension Tribunal and a Pension Appeal Court.

The number of admissions of ex-service men to hospitals during the year was 9,991 as compared with 8,890 in the previous year. The total number who received in-patient treatment was 12,828 as against 12,147 in 1928-29, and 11,030 in 1927-28. Treatments under the out-patient department increased from 104,091 to 122,651. Of the number actually in hospital on March 31, 1930, 2,103 were in departmental hospitals, while 1,300 were in civil institutions, making a total of 3,403 as against a total of 2,973 at the end of the previous fiscal year. The number of veterans' care cases showed an increase of 7, the total being 183.

Employment.—The report indicates that the two organizations which operated to assist in securing employment for disabled ex-service men were the Employment Service of Canada and the Montreal Rehabilitation Committee. The total number of employment placements of disabled veterans during the year was 10,146; the number of applicants was 17,524; the number of cancellations was 4,803; the number of pending placements at the end of the year was 2,575. The comparative figures for the year previous were: 11,307, 17,998, 4,565, and 2,126, respectively. The number of pensioners who were granted relief in the form of orders for food, rent, fuel, etc., in 1929-30 was 5,548. This relief was given 51,155 times, or an average of 9.22 times per man. The value of re-

lief orders amounted to \$517,947.19. The total number of pensioners at March 31, 1930, was 56,996, of which number 48,145 were in Canada and 8,851 outside of Canada.

With reference to sheltered employment and vocational training, the report shows that the Department operates Vetreraft factories located at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Vancouver (workshop totally destroyed by fire in February, 1930), while at Victoria a shop is operated under an agreement with the Canadian Red Cross Society. "These factories give employment under sheltered conditions to former members of the Forces who have been classified as 'problem cases.' The object is to study carefully the physical and mental condition of the man and to graduate him through different stages of work until his self-confidence and work ability are restored and he is able to accept employment in the outside labour market. Unfortunately industrial conditions have been such that great difficulty has been experienced in placing men in outside industries. During the year under review efforts were continued towards making the benefits of sheltered employment more active and 206 new cases were admitted and 198 discharged. On March 31, 1930, 292 men were on the strength. The problem of operating these Vetreraft Factories with sub-standard labour is a difficult one in view of the keen competition which has to be met, but on the whole, the response from those employed, many of whom have little remaining work value, is very good. The poppies and wreaths which are distributed for sale throughout the Dominion on Armistice Day provide work for men who would have little or no value in any other class of occupation." On March 31, 1930, there were 13 problem cases receiving probational training with industrial or other establishments in an endeavour to help them to become self-supporting.

Veterans' Insurance.—The report states that there was a falling off in the number of applications for returned soldiers' insurance, this being attributed to the monetary stringency. The number of applications was 3,580, as against 4,757 during the previous fiscal year.

Two hundred and eighty-one applications were refused for various reasons. Notwithstanding the employment situation the number of surrenders was slightly less than during the previous year. The number of policies in force on March 31, 1930, was 29,113, an increase during the year of 1,640.

Workmen's Compensation in Respect of Pensioners.—Under Order in Council, P.C. 553, 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1928, page 1333) the Dominion Government assumes workmen's compensation liability for pensioners of 25 per cent disability rating and upwards who are suffering injury or disease as a result of an industrial accident. This provision with certain amendments was renewed

by Order in Council P.C. 645, 1929, for a period of two years as from April 1, 1929.

Commenting on this enactment, the report observes that "the provision under which the department assumes responsibility in respect of accidents sustained by pensioners of 25 per cent and upwards while engaged in industry, continues to be of benefit to these men as otherwise they would, in many cases, be excluded from employment." The expenditure is largely governed by the number of fatal accidents. During the fiscal year under review, the number of claims made was 209 and the expenditure was \$35,727 which is practically double the expenditure during 1928-29, although only about one-half of that in 1927-28.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR DOMINION GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

THE report of the Department of Railways and Canals (which is dealt with on page 564 of this issue) contains a review of operations under the Government Employees' Compensation Act, during the fiscal year covered by the report. Because the Canadian National Railways have the largest number of employees coming within the scope of this legislation, the Act is administered by the Department of Railways and Canals for the entire government service. The provisions of the Act, which was adopted in 1918, are as follows:

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

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

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

A total of \$3,158,079.32 has been expended in compensation, pensions and administration, since the adoption of the Act to March 31, 1930. The amount disbursed in pensions and compensation for all departments during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, was \$429,098.19 an increase of \$48,016.64 over the previous year, this increase being largely due to increase in pension costs. During the same period, \$21,702.02 was expended on administration.

The number of claims dealt with in 1929-30 totalled 3,960, of which 2,134 involved both compensation and medical aid; 1,413 were for medical aid only; and 413 were for pensions.

Of the total of 3,960 claims, 2,446 were from employees of the Canadian Government Railways and entailed disbursements amounting to \$271,790.45. The Hudson Bay Railway had 200 claims, with disbursements totalling \$22,514.11. There were 615 claims resulting from canal operations, involving payments to the amount of \$42,425.98.

Claims from the Department of Public Works totalled 188, the disbursements amounting to \$26,264.70.

Other departments having a large number of claims and disbursement totals were as follows:—

Marine and Fisheries—132 claims, involving \$19,310.77.

Interior—134 claims, involving \$12,921.90.

Post Office—73 claims, involving \$7,844.39.

National Defence—69 claims involving \$7,050.22.

Pensions and National Health—28 claims, involving \$5,587.42.

The accompanying table indicates the payments under the Act from 1918 to March 31, 1930, by provinces.

Provincial Board	Dominion expenditure including amounts advanced	Disbursements	
		Compensation pensions, etc.	Proportion administrative expenses
	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	377,666	322,918	44,737
New Brunswick.....	773,000	683,660	73,657
Ontario.....	766,260	727,828	22,468
Manitoba.....	552,051	483,129	59,974
Alberta.....	79,387	72,146	8,426
British Columbia.....	136,747	133,338	5,861
Province of Prince Edward Island.....	10,602	10,602	.....
Province of Quebec and miscellaneous.....	504,436	504,191	244
Province of Ontario (medical aid).....	3,880	3,880	.....
Province of Saskatchewan.....	1,495	1,495	.....
Interest deposited to credit of Casual Revenue.....	14,147	.....	.....
Totals to March 31, 1930.....	3,219,675	2,943,191	215,371

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1930

THE annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia for the year ended December 31, 1930, contains a general review of operations since the Act came into effect on January 1, 1917. The summary of this fourteen year period since 1917 indicates that during that time accidents in the industries within the jurisdiction of the Board to the number of 102,072 were reported. In that period 1,309 workmen were fatally injured. The amount actually paid to workmen or their dependants and for medical aid during those fourteen years, was \$9,052,491.79, and the amount required at the end of 1930 for the purpose of paying life and other pensions and compensation to disabled workmen, and for medical aid, was \$7,038,496.52. The total compensation paid or payable to workmen and their dependants and for medical aid for the fourteen years amounts to \$16,090,988.31. That amount does not, however, represent the entire cost of the accidents for the fourteen year period, as the administrations expense and cost of safety associations are not included. There were 695 widows to whom pensions for life or until remarriage were awarded; 1,608 children under sixteen years of age were awarded monthly pension while under that age, dependent mothers and fathers to the number of 384 were awarded compensation, 32 members of the family other than widows, children and parents, but who were wholly or partly dependent upon the earnings of deceased workmen at the time of their respective deaths, received benefits, and life pensions were awarded to 3,505 workmen who were disabled, either wholly or partially, for life. Prior to January 1, 1920, medical aid was not furnished to injured workmen except in special cases. Since that date injured workmen have been entitled to free medical aid for thirty days

from date of disability, and during the eleven years that have elapsed the cost of medical aid was \$848,041.40. The ratio of the administration expense to the compensation cost of accidents for fourteen years is 7.84 per cent.

Accidents in 1930.—The total number of accidents of all kinds reported to the Board in 1930 was less than those of the year 1929, the total number for 1930 being 9,434 as against 10,205 in the previous year, a difference of 771.

The total cost of all accidents for 1930, under Part 1 of the Act, was estimated at \$1,586,500, exclusive of the administration expense and cost of safety associations. The 9,434 accidents reported to the Board for the year 1930 are classified as follows:

Fatal accidents, dependency established and compensation commenced	50
Fatal accidents, burial expenses paid, no dependents	5
Fatal accidents, burial expenses paid or provisional payments made, dependency not yet established	6
Fatal accidents, claim non-compensable.	5
Accidents causing permanent partial disability	206
Accidents causing total disability for seven days or over	6,113
Accidents where medical aid only has been paid	2,132
Accidents pending adjustments, no payments	228
Accidents, claims not compensable (other than fatal)	689
	9,434

Summary for 1930.—The report summarizes the financial statement for 1930 in the following paragraphs:—

"During the year 1930 the Board decided to recalculate their pension reserves and their liabilities for outstanding claims on a 4½ per cent

basis instead of 3½ per cent. This work was not completed at the close of the year but all estimates for outstanding claims, as well as all pension reserves set aside in 1930, were calculated on a 4½ per cent basis. The surplus which accrued therefrom was carried forward from prior years. In many classes it was possible to reduce rates retroactively but in a few cases, on account of the very poor experience, it was necessary that rates should be increased for the year 1931.

"From the revaluation which took place as of date December 31, 1928, there still remains \$194,662.63. We considered it good practice at the time that a safety factor of about \$200,000 should be maintained to insure against any variation between our experience and the actuarial tables now in use and the \$194,662.63 will be held for the purpose.

"Our annual report for the year 1929 estimated that the surplus at the close of that year would be \$141,617.63. Owing to adjustment in payrolls and the surplus which accrued from the recalculation of our outstanding claims this surplus was increased to \$327,751.20.

"For industries under Part 1 of the Act the total income for the year 1930, actual and estimated, amounted \$1,261,244.33, and the estimated expenditure for the same period was \$1,684,528.23, showing a deficit for the year's occupations of \$423,283.90. The surplus forward from prior years was \$327,751.20, leaving a deficit at December 31, 1930, of \$95,532.70."

Benefit of Act to Workmen and Dependants.
—During the past year, 6,113 workmen, wholly disabled for seven days and upwards, were paid compensation. At the end of the year the persons receiving compensation for 1930 and

prior years were as follows: widows, 481; children under sixteen, 911; dependent mothers, 76; dependent fathers, 34; other dependents, 14; workmen disabled for life (partially or wholly), 743.

Income and Expenditure by Classes.—The actual and estimated income and expenditure of the Board in respect to each class of industry under Part 1 of the Act according to the provisional statement of such to December 31, 1930, were as follows:

Class	Income (actual and estimated)	Expenditure (actual and estimated)
	\$	\$
Mining.....	508,810 31	795,928 18
Lumbering and woodworking.....	203,854 31	299,340 54
Iron and steel.....	103,357 46	79,692 94
Manufacturing and operating (not otherwise specified).....	77,887 87	132,098 13
Building and construction.....	85,006 44	113,661 87
Public utilities.....	93,695 43	107,496 35
Transportation.....	188,577 26	156,254 97
Halifax Relief Commission.....	55 25	55 25
Total.....	1,261,244 33	1,684,528 23

The report analyses the accidents compensated in 1930 as follows: Total accidents compensated 8,740; claims partially disposed of, 833; deaths, 55; permanent disability, 206; temporary disability (compensation—5,521; medical aid only, 2,125).

There is also presented a tabular re-capitulation for 1929 indicating the accidents compensated by classes; month of occurrence of accidents compensated; locality of accidents; time loss, average age and average wage by classes; nature of injuries by classes; causes of accidents, etc.

Changes in Compensation Assessment Rates in Ontario for 1931

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board has recently published a pamphlet indicating the 1930 adjusted assessment rates and the provisional rates to be assessed on industries in the province during 1931. In addition, the general provisions of the Act are outlined and the method of rating explained. The method of rating was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1930, page 396 and previous issues. The rates of assessment are percentages of \$100 of pay-roll in each class. The provisional assessment changes for 1931 are as follows:—

Class 5, group 1—gold mining—the assessment is reduced from \$4.50 to \$4.00.

Class 5, group 7—gun-powder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, and other high explosive manufacture—the rate is increased from \$1.00 to \$5.00. In this same group the rating for fireworks, or torpedo manufacture is also increased from \$1.00 to \$5.00. Other changes in the ratings in this group are as follows: fuse manufacture—increased from 60 cents to \$3.00; small arm cartridges manufacture—increased from 40 cents to \$2.00; loading and fixing artillery ammunition—increased from 80 cents to \$4.00.

Class 6, sand, shale, clay or gravel pits or sand sucking—the rating is reduced from \$5.00 to \$4.50. Also in this group the rating is reduced from \$2.50 to \$2.25 for sand and gravel pits operated with machine power.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION ASSOCIATIONS OF ONTARIO

Annual Convention at Toronto, April, 1931

THE 1931 Convention of the industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario was held at Toronto in April, 1,128 delegates from all parts of the Province being present. This large attendance indicated an increasing interest in accident prevention work.

The financial statement for the year and other reports were presented at the annual general meeting by Mr. R. B. Morley, the general manager of the Association. Ten class safety associations held their annual meetings and interested groups of executives discussed practical problems relating to their own classes of industry. Each meeting had its own program, but common subjects discussed were: "Is infection controllable?" and "Increased production through safeguarding machinery." In each case, the business portion of the meeting was carried through under the direction of the class chairman and a subsequent meeting of directors was held.

Report of General Manager

Accidents in 1930.—Last year there were 69,267 accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board, including 520 fatalities. This is a sharp falling off from 87,103 in 1929 and is one way of measuring the decline in payroll. Total benefits awarded by the Compensation Board in 1930 were \$7,423,018.82, of which \$6,086,972.77 was for compensation and \$1,336,046.05 for medical aid. The particular job of these Associations is to keep information of this type constantly before employer and employee so that practical steps may be taken inside the firm under compensation, looking to a reduction in both severity and frequency.

Organized Prevention.—Section 114 of the Compensation Act authorizes the setting up of accident prevention associations and permits the Workmen's Compensation Board to make grants for the maintenance of those associations. Last year we welcomed the Construction Safety Association into the membership of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations and this year we welcome the Steel Erectors Safety Association which was set up and came into the general organization in 1930.

Class Associations.—The Class Associations included in the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations are:—

Woodworkers Accident Prevention Associations; Ceramics and Stone Safety Association; Metal Trades Safety Association; Chemical Industries Safety Association; Food Products Safety Association; Leather, Rubber and Tan-

ners Safety Association; Textile and Allied Industries Safety Association; Printing Trades Accident Prevention Associations; Steel Erectors Safety Association; Construction Safety Association.

It has been customary to distribute the literature to the various industries comprising these classes under the general name of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations and the field force is directed by the general organization.

Inspection Services.—The duties of the field force are carried on inside the plants and on the jobs of our membership. The Inspectors have authority under the Workmen's Compensation Act to enter plants at reasonable hours and they are given other authority which is necessary in work such as this. One important item has been the holding of meetings of employees and a number of such meetings have been held, in some cases motion pictures being very effectively used. As the inspectors are in many cases the only personal representative of the Associations, it is important that thoroughly good feeling exist between employers and members of the staff.

Safety Literature.—During 1930 a large amount of safety literature was distributed to the membership of these Associations, this figure running well over one million pieces of literature. Literature is exchanged with safety organizations throughout the world, including Austria, Australia, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States. Our thanks are due to these good friends throughout the world and to-night I shall have the pleasure of presenting greeting from a number of these organizations.

Cost Ratio.—Under an arrangement made with the Workmen's Compensation Board and referred to last year by the President, Mr. Kimbark, we are receiving from the Board cards giving information as to money experience of firm under compensation. This includes figures for adjusted payroll, assessments levied and awards for compensation and medical aid. A comparison of assessments with awards (for compensation and medical aid) sets up a cost ratio figure and we have found a limited number of firms where their cost ratio was continuously in excess of 1, which meant that for every dollar of assessments levied by the Workmen's Compensation Board, the plant had taken out a sum in excess and this short-

age, of course, was found by other industries in the Class. It will be some considerable time before cost ratio cards are received for our entire membership but, in the meantime, every effort is being made to clean up situations that are at all difficult and to get firms back on a proper basis so that undue costs may not be thrown on other industries in their class. This cost ratio information will, in the long, run prove one of the most important factors in the carrying out of the campaign of these Associations.

Accident Record.—For over two years we have received information from firms employing 250 or more on the average, giving for the previous month the total number of hours worked, the average number of employees, the number and type of injuries and the amount of the time lost through those injuries. This enables us to make a calculation showing accident frequency and severity. The report was commenced in January, 1929, and frequency has shown a steady downward trend as is indicated by the charts on display here to-day.

Average frequency for 1929 was 26.44 and for 1930 this had dropped to 14.90. The compilation of the report involves a considerable amount of work both on the part of the industries and of this organization, yet the use made of the material, month by month, indicates that the effort is well worth while.

Hon. W. Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests, spoke on "Workmen's Compensation and Accident Prevention". He said that the government would consider as soon as ready the report being prepared by Judge Middleton, (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1931, page 122), and suggested that there were not likely to be many changes in the Compensation Act.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—Messrs. F. M. Morton, International Harvester Company, Hamilton, president; G. G. Cockshutt, Slingsby Manufacturing Company, Brantford, first vice-president; P. T. Herdegen, Dominion Forge and Stamping Co., Walkerville, second vice-president and W. S. Campbell, Canadian General Electric Company, Toronto, honorary-treasurer.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF LABOUR OF MANITOBA, 1929-30

THE fifteenth annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Fires Prevention Branch of the Department of Public Works, Province of Manitoba, reviews the administrative activities of the Branch during the fiscal year ended April 30, 1930.* The Bureau is responsible for the administration of the following legislative enactments: the Bureau of Labour Act; the Manitoba Factories Act; the Bake Shops Act; the Shops Regulation Act; the Minimum Wage Act; the Elevator and Hoist Act; the Steam Boiler Act; the Building Trades Protection Act; the Public Buildings Act; the Fair Wage Act; the Electricians' Licence Act; the Public Amusements Act (licensing of cinema projectionists); the Fires Prevention Act, and the One Day Rest in Seven Act.

Tabular statistics are presented indicating the number and nature of the inspections carried out and orders issued under the above-mentioned Acts. The number of orders issued during the year totalled 10,295, while during the same period there were 18,582 inspections. For the previous year the same totals were 11,066 and 19,929 respectively. All the orders issued under the Acts were for improvements in the interests of safety or health and sanitation. Eleven cases of child labour were found. Orders were issued for the remedying of

such conditions, and compliance obtained in each case. In regard to child labour, the report observes that this phase of the work was under very close supervision.

The accompanying table indicates the number of inspections and orders in connection with the administration of the various Acts during the year ended April 30, 1930.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND ORDERS ISSUED BY MANITOBA BUREAU OF LABOUR, 1929-1930

Statute	No. of Inspections	No. of Orders
The Manitoba Factories Act.....	2,017	2,122
The Bake Shops Act.....	99	110
The Shops Regulation Act.....	75	70
The Minimum Wage Act.....	2,512	843
The Elevator and Hoist Act.....	5,426	3,009
The Steam Boiler Act.....	4,161	1,404
The Building Trades Protection Act	885	518
The Public Buildings Act.....	37	65
The Electricians Licence Act.....	164	10
The Public Amusements Act.....	230	118
The Fires Prevention Act.....	2,598	1,922
The One Day Rest in Seven Act...	378	104
Total.....	18,582	10,295

Industrial Accidents.—During the year there was a total of 6,075 accidents, of which number 18 were fatal. In the previous year there were 6,928 accidents, including 25 fatalities. Of the 18 fatal accidents in 1929-30, there were 11 in the industrial group, 6 in the building trades and 1 in connection with elevator operation. The report gives particulars of each fatal accident, and also of in-

*An Act providing for the establishment of a separate Department of Labour was adopted by the Legislature of Manitoba at its session this year.

vestigations into two other fatalities which did not come under legislation administered by the Board.

Accident Prevention and First Aid.—An appropriation passed at the 1929-30 session of the Legislature enabled the Bureau to launch an intensive educational campaign on accident prevention and to inaugurate a bi-monthly bulletin service. These bulletins, carrying general and specific messages of safety, have been readily accepted in industrial establishments and are now to be found in practically every workshop in the province. In addition, noon-hour safety talks have been given in many plants. At the larger plants safety committees have been organized "with beneficial results." Final arrangements have been completed to extend this accident prevention campaign into Northern Manitoba. A special feature of the campaign was the attention given to traffic hazards.

As regards first aid, it is pointed out that the Bureau offers a training in "first aid to the injured" to any industrial worker in Manitoba. "Every second worker a first aider" is still the slogan of the Bureau, and the report states that every year this objective is more closely approached. This work is conducted, with some financial assistance from the Workmen's Compensation Board, under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association. During the year, instruction was given to 241 persons and 174 certificates were awarded.

Fire Prevention.—In addition to a continuous campaign of education in regard to fire prevention, the work of the Board is outlined in two main directions: (1) Inspection of industrial premises and public buildings with the object of remedying hazardous conditions; (2) examination of fire reports and special investigations to determine cause of serious or suspicious fires. The per capita fire loss in Manitoba during 1929-30 was \$4 as compared with \$3.67 in the year previous. During the year there were 43 fatalities due to fires. The two leading causes of fires investigated were careless smoking and careless use of gasoline. There were 63 fires of suspicious origin, and four charges of arson were laid with convictions obtained in each case.

General Complaints.—The report indicates that during the fiscal year 220 complaints, under the several Acts administered by the Bureau, were received and adjusted. These complaints were classified under the various Acts as follows: Minimum Wage Act, 189; Steam Boiler Act, 11; Electricians License Act, 9; Fires Prevention Act, 4; One Day Rest in Seven Act, 4; Elevator and Hoist Act, 2; Shops Regulation Act, 1.

Steam Boilers.—A strict supervision of all steam plants was maintained with the view of seeing that such were adequately staffed by duly licensed engineers in conformity with the Steam Boilers Act. A total of 1,201 certificates and renewals to engineers were issued during the year, the fees received amounting to \$2,914.50.

Electrician's Licences.—There were 14 examinations held under the Electrician's Licence Act. The total number of licences issued was 218; the number of permits issued was 13; and the number of contractors' certificates issued was 50. The total amount of fees collected in connection with the above was \$1,933.

Unemployment Relief.—As an appendix to the general report of the Bureau there was a special report in connection with destitution and unemployment relief during the fiscal year. The following paragraphs from this special report review the unemployment situation:—

During the winter 1929-30, the general industrial depression began to make itself felt in Manitoba, and as a result many cases of destitution through unemployment occurred. The provincial government adopted the same policy that it had followed for a number of years and came to the assistance of municipalities wherein it had been found necessary to issue groceries, fuel and other relief to out-of-work persons, thus making the tenth consecutive winter during which this consistent policy was followed. It was very strongly urged by the government, cities and municipalities of Manitoba that assistance be given by the federal government, but the report states that such assistance was refused. In Western Canada, at least, the problem of unemployment during the winter 1929-30 was probably more outstanding than any other problem and evidence of this is found in the fact that several conferences on the subject were held.

The financial extent to which the provincial government assisted the municipalities in dealing with the unemployment situation during the past nine winters is summarized as follows:—

Winter 1920-1921. . . .	\$ 78,952 28
Winter 1921-1922. . . .	151,718 85
Winter 1922-1923. . . .	63,542 80
Winter 1923-1924. . . .	55,104 39
Winter 1924-1925. . . .	\$ 61,064 79
Less refund. . . .	2,455 47
	<hr/>
Winter 1925-1926. . . .	58,609 32
Winter 1926-1927. . . .	16,567 57
Winter 1927-1928. . . .	9,640 41
Winter 1927-1928. . . .	11,552 58
Winter 1928-1929. . . .	10,962 82
Winter 1929-1930. . . .	64,282 69

Minimum Wages for Women in Manitoba

The report of the Minimum Wage Board is included in the report of the Bureau of Labour. In regard to the administration of the Minimum Wage Act the report refers to the appointment of Mr. Edward R. Kennedy to replace Mr. E. C. Stovel, who resigned, the existing personnel now being as follows: Mr. George N. Jackson, chairman; Mrs. Edna M. Nash and Mr. E. R. Kennedy, representing the employers; Mrs. Jessie Maclellan and Mr. James Winning, representing the employees.

The report points out that during the year considerable time was devoted to the revision of regulations governing females employed in all retail stores, including the Five, Ten and Fifteen Cent stores. A public meeting was called in the Legislative Buildings on December 4, 1929, to hear all parties interested in such revision, and two public hearings were held in Brandon for a similar purpose. Regulation No. 12 was finally adopted and became effective May 26, 1930. (Particulars with respect to this regulation, which established the minimum rate at \$12 per week for experienced employees, were detailed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1930, page 524.)

An amendment was made to Regulation No. 2 governing the occupation of female employees in all departments of a departmental store and mail order house, by the insertion of a new clause dealing with the wages paid to "Inexperienced Employees."

There were six prosecutions during the fiscal year as follows: one under Office Regulations; four under Regulation No. 5 (hotels, etc.); and one under Regulation No. 3 (laundries, etc.). Five of these cases concerned inadequate wages and one excessive hours. Three cases were satisfactorily settled out of court with all wages paid. Fines were imposed in two other cases, and in one case the summons could not be served, owing to the proprietor having left.

Seventy-nine claims for wages were adjusted, and the collection of the wages, involving a sum of \$913.94, was effected by the Bureau of Labour. In Winnipeg and district, 2,467 inspections were made, and of the resulting orders 100 concerned working conditions, 226 had to do with hours, 328 concerned wages, and 176 came under the heading of "other regulations." Outside of Winnipeg, the number of inspections totalled 45, and the corresponding numbers of orders were: 5, 1, 5 and 2, respectively.

LABOUR ON THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Annual Report of Department of Railways and Canals

THE annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals, recently presented to Parliament, details the varied activities in connection with the administration of the waterways and railways under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government. The sections of the report relating to railway operation have to do with the calendar year, 1929, while those dealing with departmental and canal activities and financing are for the federal fiscal year ended March 31, 1930. The report contains the following information in regard to labour on the Canadian National System.

Wages and Labour.—It is stated that "harmonious relations between the management and employees were maintained during the year." The principal wage adjustments and the groups affected were outlined as follows:—

Effective May 1, shop craft employees both Canadian and United States lines.

Effective June 1, maintenance-of-way employees on Canadian lines and the Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific Railway.

Effective August 1, clerks, freight handlers, station and baggage room employees, stores and shop labourers, on Canadian lines.

Various working rules affecting conductors and trainmen were consolidated.

Revised rules affecting locomotive engineers were adopted with respect to mileage regulations, promotion and representation.

As regards the industrial department it is pointed out that it continues to perform a highly useful service, industrial development along the lines of the Canadian National Railways showing a progressive improvement compared with previous years. Three hundred and sixty-nine new plants were established in addition to which 193 extensions to existing plants were constructed adjacent to the company's lines. The relative aggregate capital expenditures by manufacturing and other industrial concerns amounted to \$99,071,000, compared with \$120,013,400 in 1928.

Colonization and Natural Resources.—The work of the colonization department is described as being "a source of much gratification." This department is particularly com-

mended for placements of immigrants brought to Canada under its auspices, few, if any, having become a charge upon the public. Dealing with this phase of activity, the report states that "partly on account of changes in immigration conditions the number of immigrants recruited in Europe was decreased about 25 per cent as compared with 1928. Central European immigration showed the only decrease. There was an increase of 17½ per cent in immigration from Great Britain, notwithstanding the limit placed on farm labourers entering the country. Assisted immigration under different existing federal schemes has been continued. Over 2,600 families were settled by the Canadian National Land Settlement Association on lands in our territory in the Prairie Provinces. During the year employment was obtained for 15,355 immigrants, for 6,000 of whom work was again obtained after losing or giving up their positions. Many French-Canadian families returned from the United States. Agricultural development work has continued. The officers of the department have been active in various ways in connection with examinations into and the development of natural resources in different parts of the Dominion.

Pensions.—The report gives the names and service records of 14 employees with fifty or over years of service with the railways who were pensioned during the year. The general

pension scheme, approved by Act of Parliament, came into effect on August 1, 1929. It applies to all officers and employees, who are not already covered by and do not remain under previously established superannuation or provident funds on a contribution basis. The various enactments in connection with the pension program of the Canadian National Railway system have been outlined from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE, the most recent references being in the issues of March, 1929, page 264; April, 1929, page 396; June, 1929, page 602; January, 1930, page 26; May, 1930, page 530.

Medical Department.—Towards the end of 1927 there was appointed a chief medical officer with jurisdiction over the various regional medical officers, the purpose being to standardize, so far as might be considered wise, the work of the medical departments in the different regions; also to organize and develop various arrangements considered essential for the joint protection and benefit of the employees and the company. The results achieved have been particularly satisfactory.

Much further study and investigation will be necessary, however, to determine how far the functions of a railway medical department may be carried with advantage. Consequently what has already been accomplished must be regarded as merely the commencement of a development which it is believed will become much more beneficial.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference will open in Geneva on May 28, the agenda comprising the following items: (1) the age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations; (2) hours of work in coal mines; and (3) partial revision of the Convention concerning employment of women during the night. Reports have been issued by the International Labour Office dealing with each of the above-mentioned items.

Item (1) is to be the subject of a preliminary discussion with a view to the possibility of adopting a Draft Convention or Recommendation at the 1932 Session. The protection of employed children began early to interest the legislative authorities of the different countries and especially of those which were industrialized. Great Britain led the way and still remains in the front rank, but many others have followed her example.

Child labour was, in fact, one of the first evils which arose from industrialization, and one which required the most energetic remedies.

Item (2) deals with a subject which was before the Conference in 1930, on which occasion a Convention was drafted dealing with the restriction of hours of work in coal mines in European countries, which failed, however, on the final vote to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority. It will be for this year's Conference to decide whether the subject shall be finally dealt with this year. It is generally recognized that differences in working conditions in the coal-mining industry as between different coal-producing countries tend to aggravate and embitter the struggle for markets which is one of the chief features of the "coal problem" of to-day. Solutions of that problem, by international agreements relating to production, marketing, etc., are being sought or advocated in many quarters; but no solution will be complete which is not accompanied by an international equalization of conditions of labour. In view of

this, the International Labour Office has for some time made a special study of hours of work, wages and other conditions of employment in mines, and is endeavouring to promote their standardization by international agreement.

Item (3) relates to minor amendments which are proposed in the Convention concerning employment of women during the night as the result of the experience gained under the Convention since its adoption in 1919. The two specific points on which revision is proposed relate respectively to the exclusion of women employed in a supervisory capacity, and the precise hours of the night during which women's work should be prohibited.

Ratification of International Labour Conventions

On March 31, 1931, the total number of ratifications of International Labour Conventions registered with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations was 425. The ratification of twenty-nine additional Conventions had been authorized in various countries, but had not yet been registered. Four new ratifications were registered during the month of March.

Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees

The Advisory Committee of the International Labour Office on Salaried Employees held its first meeting in Geneva on April 14 and 15. The following was the agenda of the meeting: (1) general examination of the claims of salaried employees; (2) protection of inventions by wage-earners; (3) clauses restricting liberty of employment (Radius Clauses); and (4) exchange of views on the effect to be given to the clause in the Recommendation adopted at the Fourteenth Session of the Conference providing for the preparation of a uniform plan of enquiry into hours of work of certain classes of salaried employees.

Although the question of unemployment was not on the agenda, a resolution was

adopted indicating some of the measures which were thought to be appropriate in order to alleviate unemployment existing among salaried employees.

On the question of the protection of salaried employees' inventions, the Committee adopted a resolution expressing the desire that international regulations on inventors' rights for salaried employees should be adopted as soon as possible. It was proposed that either this question should be placed on the agenda of the International Labour Conference, or that the competent authorities should be approached in order that the principles laid down by the Committee may be borne in mind when the revision of the International Convention on the protection of industrial copyright is discussed in London in 1933.

Action in Canada on International Labour Conventions

Industrial and Labour Information, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, in its issue of April 27, 1931, reproduces in summarized form a memorandum which was communicated to the International Labour Office on February 4, 1931, indicating the extent to which the proposals contained in the various Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Conference are met by existing legislation in Canada. The memorandum in question dealt with all of the thirty Conventions and thirty-nine Recommendations which have been adopted by the International Labour Conference from 1919 to 1930. The summary published in *Industrial and Labour Information* deals with Conventions on the following subjects: Hours; Unemployment; Childbirth; Night Work of Women; Minimum Age for Employment in Industry; and Night Work for Young Persons. The information relating to the other Conventions and Recommendations will be summarized in subsequent numbers of *Industrial and Labour Information*.

Jurisdiction of Dominion and Provincial Legislatures on Decisions of Conference in 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930

The Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, acting on behalf of the Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, laid on the table of the House of Commons on April 14, the texts of various Draft Conventions and Recommendations which had been adopted at the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Fourteenth Sessions of

the International Labour Conference; also the texts of certain Orders in Council which had been passed, on report of the Minister of Justice, dealing with the questions of jurisdiction involved in these subject-matters as between the Dominion Parliament and the respective Provincial Legislatures. It was intimated also on behalf of the Government

that the Draft Conventions and Recommendations in question, together with the Orders in Council, had been brought to the attention of the different provincial governments.

The Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference in 1927, were printed in full in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1927, page 745; those adopted at the 11th Session were given in the issue of July, 1928, page 738; those at the 12th Session in the issue of July, 1929, page 757; and those at the 14th Session in the issue of July, 1930, page 790.

Decisions of Conference of 1927

1. Draft convention concerning sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants.

2. Draft convention concerning sickness insurance for agricultural workers.

3. Recommendations concerning the general principles of sickness insurance.

Order in Council, P.C. 494, dated 8th March, 1930, states as follows:—

Sickness Insurance.—The Minister of Justice is of opinion that, although legislation on the subject dealt with in the Convention concerning sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants (1927) may perhaps be enacted by the Parliament of Canada in an ancillary way in relation to industrial and commercial undertakings subject to its exclusive legislative authority, legislative jurisdiction is, as regards those parts of Canada included within the several provinces, primarily vested in the provincial legislatures. The proposals of the Convention are directly concerned with the civil rights of both employers and employees in the province and incidentally involve the exercise of various powers assigned exclusively to the provincial legislatures by Section 92 of the British North America Act, 1867. Various decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council afford, in the Minister's view, strong support for the opinion that the provincial legislatures are competent to give effect to the proposals of the Convention generally and comprehensively, except for those parts of Canada which are not included within the limits of any province. As to the latter, exclusive legislative jurisdiction resides in the Parliament of Canada.

Sickness Insurance in Agriculture.—The Minister is of opinion that the provincial legislatures are competent, in virtue of their powers under Sections 92 and 95 of the British North America Act, to give effect to the Convention concerning sickness insurance for agricultural workers (1927) generally and comprehensively, subject to the qualification that the Parlia-

ment of Canada alone is competent to give effect to these proposals in regard to agricultural workers in the service of the Dominion Government and in those parts of Canada outside the limits of any province.

General Principles of Sickness Insurance.—In the opinion of the Minister the question of legislative jurisdiction to give effect to the principles set out in the Recommendation concerning the general principles of sickness insurance (1927) is governed by the opinion which the Minister has expressed above in relation to the Conventions.

Decisions of Conference of 1928

1. Draft Convention concerning the creation of Minimum Wage fixing machinery.

2. Recommendation concerning the application of minimum Wage fixing machinery.

Order in Council, P.C. 495, dated 8th March, 1930, states as follows:—

Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery.—As regards the Convention concerning the creation of minimum wage fixing machinery and the recommendation concerning the application of minimum wage fixing machinery (1928), the opinion of the Minister is that legislative jurisdiction with relation to the creation or maintenance of machinery for the fixing of minimum rates of wages is, subject to the qualifications to be mentioned, vested primarily in the provincial legislatures. Legislation creating minimum wage fixing machinery for works and undertakings subject to the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the Dominion is, however, within the competence of the Dominion Government, although until the Dominion Parliament so legislates the primary authority of the provincial legislatures remains unimpaired and unrestricted, but the further qualification remains that the Parliament of Canada is exclusively competent as regards workers, servants or employees of the Dominion Government and for those parts of Canada which are not within the boundaries of a province.

If the Convention should be ratified upon the request of the provinces, the Dominion Government would, of course, be the only proper channel of communication for the transmission to the International Labour Office of the annual general statement referred to in Article 5 of the Convention.

Minimum wage laws applicable to women only are in force in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia (where no Board has yet been appointed to administer the Act),* Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. In

* A Minimum Wage Board was appointed in Nova Scotia in March, 1930 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1930, page 255).

British Columbia and Alberta statutes are also in force which provide for a minimum wage for male employees.

Decisions of Conference of 1929

1. Recommendation concerning the prevention of industrial accidents.

2. Draft Convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels.

3. Recommendation concerning responsibility for the protection of power-driven machinery.

4. Draft Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships.

5. Recommendation concerning reciprocity as regards the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships.

6. Recommendation concerning the consultation of workers' and employers' organizations in the drawing up of regulations dealing with the safety of workers employed in loading or unloading ships.

Order in Council P.C. 2980, dated 19th December, 1930, states as follows:—

Accident Prevention.—The Minister is of opinion that the subject-matter of the Recommendations concerning the prevention of industrial accidents and concerning responsibility for the protection of power-driven machinery (1929) is within the competence of the provincial governments, subject to the same qualifications as are set forth above.

Protection of Dockers.—The Minister is of the opinion that the subject-matter of the Convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels, the Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships, the Recommendation concerning reciprocity as regards the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships and the Recommendation concerning the consultation of workers' and employers' organizations in the drawing up of regulations dealing with the safety of workers employed in loading or unloading ships (1929) is within the legislative competence of Parliament.

Decisions of Conference of 1930

1. Draft convention concerning forced or compulsory labour.

2. Recommendation concerning indirect compulsory to labour.

3. Recommendation concerning the regulation of forced or compulsory labour.

4. Draft convention concerning the regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices.

5. Recommendation concerning the regulation of hours of work in hotels, restaurants and similar establishments.

6. Recommendation concerning the regulation of hours of work in theatres and other places of public amusement.

7. Recommendation concerning the regulation of hours of work in establishments for the treatment or the care of the sick, infirm, destitute or mentally unfit.

Order in Council P.C. 770, dated 2nd April, 1931, states as follows:—

The Minister is satisfied that the conditions relating to the use of forced or compulsory labour, which it is the object of the Draft Convention and Recommendations to regulate and suppress, do not exist in this country, and no legislative or other action, whether on the part of the Dominion or of the provinces, is therefore required to give effect, in relation to Canada, to the principle set forth in those instruments.

The Draft Convention and the three Recommendations of the Conference dealing with the regulation of hours of work contemplate the institution of uniform regulations as to hours of work in the various establishments dealt with. The implementing of the Draft Convention and Recommendations depends in part upon executive and administrative action and in part upon a basis of statutory requirements. Under the British North America Act, 1867, the distribution of executive authority follows the distribution of legislative power as between the Dominion and the Provinces and the whole power of government, legislative and executive, in relation to any given subject-matter, rests, consequently, with the government in which it is assigned for legislative purposes. It is, in the Minister's view, in harmony with this principle and most convenient, where executive or administrative action alone is required to give effect to the principles and rules set out in the Draft Convention and Recommendations and no question of legislative jurisdiction is strictly involved, that action should be taken by the Government, Dominion or Provincial, in which is vested the appropriate legislative power in relation to the subject-matter.

The principles and rules which are to be given effect by legislative action, clearly involve legislation which, in its subject-matter, would be directly concerned with classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the provincial legislatures by section 92 of the British North America Act, 1867: in particular, with "Local works and undertakings" [sec. 92(10)]; "Property and Civil Rights in the Province" [sec. 92(13)] and perhaps also, "Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the Province" [sec. 92(16)]. Therefore, legislative jurisdiction touching the subject-matter of those principles and rules is, as regards those parts of Canada included within the several provinces, primarily vested in the provincial legislatures, and the Minister is of the

opinion that it is within the competence of the several provincial governments by appropriate legislative or administrative action to give effect to the proposals of the said Draft Convention and Recommendations, generally, and comprehensively, subject only to the following qualifications.—

First, legislation upon such of the principles and rules set out in the said Draft Convention and Recommendations as require legislative action may, perhaps, be enacted by the Parliament of Canada, in an ancillary or incidental way, in relation to industrial undertakings, subject to its exclusive legislative authority; for example, the classes of undertakings enumerated in section 92, subsec. 10 (a), (b), (c) of the British North America Act, 1867. To the extent that such legislation may be truly ancillary or necessarily incidental to the exercise by Parliament of the powers conferred upon it, the effect of the legislation, if enacted, is that

provincial authority in relation to the subject-matter thereof is superseded and remains inoperative so long as the Dominion legislation continues in force. But until Parliament so legislates, the primary authority of the provincial legislatures in relation to that subject-matter remains within the provincial area, unimpaired and unrestrained.

Secondly, the Parliament of Canada has exclusive legislative and executive authority to provide for the carrying into effect of the principles and rules set out in the said Draft Convention and Recommendations in relation to such undertakings as are carried on by the Dominion Government.

Thirdly, the Parliament of Canada possesses exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction to provide for the carrying into effect of the principles and rules set out in the said Draft Convention and Recommendations for those parts of Canada which are within the boundaries of any province.

Welfare Work in Montreal in 1930

The ninth annual year book of "Welfare Work in Montreal," recently published by the Montreal Council of Social Agencies, includes the report of the Council for the past year, and also the reports of the thirty-two agencies that are members of the Financial Federation under the Council. The work of the School for Social Workers at McGill University is also described. The projected organization of a health service to serve the various agencies in Financial Federation became an accomplished fact in 1930. This service is conducted under the supervision of the Child Welfare Association and is stated to have been an unqualified success. It is anticipated that as finances permit, considerable expansion of its activities will be made. Dr. Frank G. Pedley was appointed executive Director of the Federation and Council as from November 1, 1930. Dr. Pedley has had a wide experience in industrial medicine both in Canada and in the United States, and for the past few years has directed that Department in the Montreal General Hospital.

The annual report refers to the heavy obligations incurred in 1930 owing to unemployment in Montreal. The unusual distress due to unemployment during the past eight months threw unexpected burdens upon the Council of Social Agencies. The Sun Life Assurance Company have suggested (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1931, page 168) that a central bureau be established for the registration and relief where necessary, of unemployed

office workers, and offered the Council the use of office space and staff from the company's personnel department. Accepting this offer the council made a study of the general unemployment situation, and this investigation resulted in a decision to appoint a Special Committee on Emergency Unemployment Relief, widely representative of business and charitable interests in the city.

"In view of the fact that there is no public department giving outdoor relief in Montreal, it became apparent that the private agencies would have to organize the necessary machinery to provide for the many people in distress who could not be cared for by existing agencies. Following conferences of members of this Council with officers of the Central Council of St. Vincent de Paul Societies, representing the charitable work of the Catholic community, and the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, it was agreed that if the public authorities should desire the services of these agencies in dispensing public funds for emergency unemployment relief, each organization would take the necessary measures to provide for the people in distress falling within its own scope. The city authorities accepted the offers of assistance on this basis, and accordingly the Special Committee on Unemployment of the Council undertook responsibility for the co-ordination of emergency relief services for the Protestant community."

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN MARCH, 1931

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on April 1 was 7,507, their employees numbering 899,823 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for

March was 1,825, having an aggregate membership of 208,387 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 67 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

(1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of April, 1931, as Reported by Employers

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,507 firms, employment at the beginning of April showed a seasonal falling-off, but this was smaller than the average decline recorded on April 1 in the years since 1920. The payrolls of these firms aggregated 899,823 persons, compared with 902,833 in the preceding month. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 99.7, as compared with 100.2 on March 1, and with 107.8, 110.4, 102.3, 97.4, 92.5, 88.3, 90.4, 88.7, 81.8 and 85.1 on April 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Thus the index at the latest date, while lower than in 1930, 1929 and 1928, was higher than it was at the beginning of April in earlier years of the record.

The most outstanding changes in employment were the increases in manufacturing, which were unusually large for the time of year, and the heavy seasonal losses in logging camps. In addition, there were important advances in building construction, transportation and trade, while considerable curtailment was indicated in highway and railway construction and coal mining.

Employment by Economic Areas

All provinces except Ontario registered reduced employment, the losses in Quebec involving the greatest number of workers.

Maritime Provinces.—There was a further decrease in employment in the Maritime provinces on April 1, when the 549 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls by

1,584 persons to 69,546. Construction was slacker, and logging showed important seasonal losses, while manufacturing and shipping were decidedly brisker, and trade also showed improvement. The index, at 102.3, was between five and six points lower than at the beginning of April, 1930, when rather smaller declines had been indicated.

Quebec.—Manufactures showed heightened activity, there being increases in the textile, iron and steel, lumber, tobacco and non-ferrous metal divisions; on the other hand, losses were noted in pulp and paper, vegetable food and some other factories. Mining, transportation, building construction and trade afforded more employment, while logging reported large seasonal contractions, and railroad construction was also slacker. Statements were received from 1,743 firms, with 260,339 employees, as against 263,099 on March 1. The index was lower than on the same date last year, although the curtailment then indicated was on a much larger scale.

Ontario.—The trend of employment was upward in Ontario, where 3,369 employers added 3,152 workers to their staffs, bringing them to 377,494 on April 1. A pronounced reduction had been registered by the firms making returns for the same date in 1930, but the index then was some ten points higher than at the beginning of April this year. Important seasonal losses were indicated in logging on the date under review, and highway construction also showed curtailment, while manufactures (notably of iron and steel pro-

ducts), building construction, transportation and trade recorded increased employment.

Prairie Provinces.—Further seasonal losses were noted in the Prairie provinces, but these involved fewer workers than those reported on April 1, 1930, when the index was, however, higher than on the date under review. Most of the decline this year took place in coal mining, logging, building construction and trade, while manufacturing, chiefly of iron and steel products, and railway operation showed improvement. The working forces of the 1,091 co-operating employers aggregated 117,843 persons, compared with 119,006 on March 1. The index, at 97.7, was over five points lower than on April 1, 1930.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

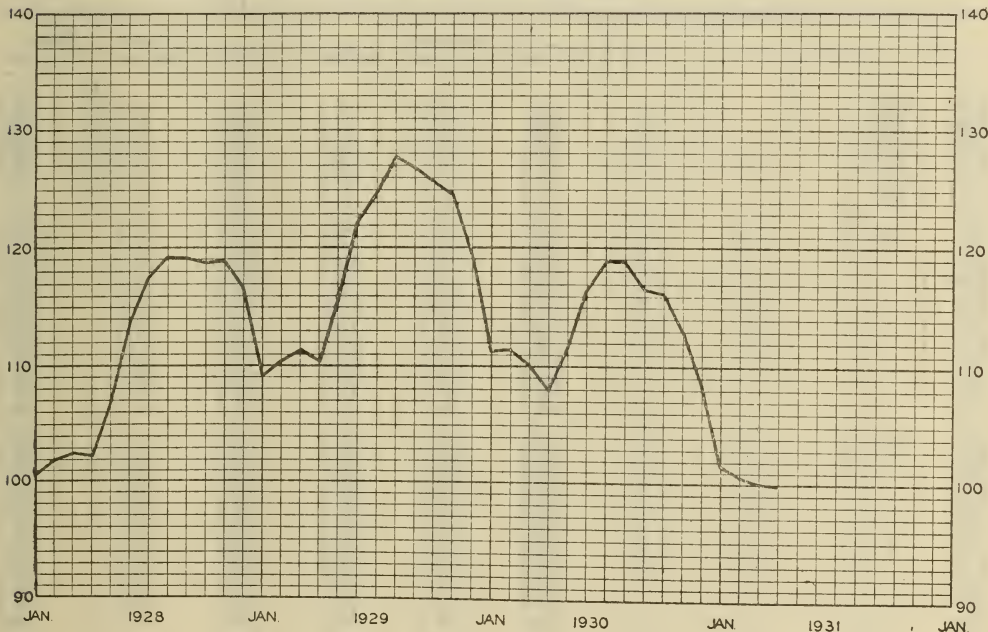
Employment by Cities

Employment increased in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, while losses were noted in Quebec City, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Montreal.—Expansion was shown in Montreal, according to 984 firms who reported the addition of 1,701 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 142,653 on April 1. Activity was less than on the same date last year, although the gains then indicated were on a smaller scale. Iron and steel, non-ferrous

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



British Columbia.—Continued curtailment was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 755 firms with 74,660 employees, or 804 less than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had been indicated on April 1 a year ago, when employment was in greater volume. There were gains at the beginning of April, 1931, in manufacturing, especially of lumber products, and in logging, railway construction and trade, while mining, transportation and building and highway construction released help.

metal and tobacco factories, building, transportation and trade recorded heightened activity as compared with March 1, while the fluctuations in other industries were slight.

Quebec.—Manufacturing and trade registered gains in Quebec City, but construction was slacker. Statements were received from 123 employers with 12,876 workers, as compared with 12,977 in the preceding month. Improvement was indicated on April 1, 1930, but the index then was lower than on the date under review.

Toronto.—Further advances were reported in Toronto, where employment was not quite so active as at the beginning of April, 1930. The working forces of the 1,068 co-operating firms totalled 121,412 persons, or 2,298 more than on March 1. Considerable improvement was registered in manufacturing, notably of food, iron and steel and textile products, while construction and trade also afforded more employment.

Ottawa.—There was an increase in activity in Ottawa, chiefly in construction and manufacturing; an aggregate payroll of 14,076 workers was reported by the 152 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had

13,593 in their last report. The index was higher than in the spring of 1930, when the trend was also upward.

Hamilton.—Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, afforded heightened employment in Hamilton, while construction released employees. Returns were compiled from 223 firms employing 34,031 persons, or 1,269 more than on March 1. The level of employment was lower than on the same date last year, when no general change was indicated.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.—There was a considerable increase in employment in the Border Cities on April 1. Data

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

		Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
April 1, 1921.....		85.1	98.0	76.6	88.9	88.1	78.2
April 1, 1922.....		81.8	90.5	73.9	86.4	81.5	76.2
April 1, 1923.....		88.7	101.5	81.5	94.1	82.9	82.3
April 1, 1924.....		90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
April 1, 1925.....		88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
April 1, 1926.....		92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
April 1, 1927.....		97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
Jan. 1, 1928.....		100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1.....		102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1.....		102.6	97.5	100.8	106.3	101.8	97.0
April 1.....		102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1.....		106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1.....		113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1.....		117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1.....		119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1.....		119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1.....		118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1.....		118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1.....		116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929.....		109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....		110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....		111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1.....		110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....		116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....		122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....		124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....		127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....		126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1.....		125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1.....		124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1.....		119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930.....		111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....		111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....		110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
April 1.....		107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....		111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....		116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....		118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....		118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....		116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....		116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....		112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....		108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....		101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....		100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....		100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
April 1.....		99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at April 1, 1931.....		100.0	7.7	28.9	42.0	13.1	8.3

were received from 137 firms employing 12,912 workers, as against 11,803 in the preceding month. Automobile plants reported a very large share of the advance, while other groups showed only slight changes. Activity was not so great as in the spring of 1930, although the expansion then indicated was on a smaller scale.

Winnipeg.—Employment decreased in Winnipeg, where 302 persons were released from the payrolls of the 350 employers furnishing statistics, who reported 29,337 workers. Manufacturing as a whole was rather brisker, but construction and trade were slacker. On April 1, 1930, a loss had also been indicated, but the index then was higher.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
April 1, 1922.....	77.0		91.4				85.6	80.6
April 1, 1923.....	84.4		95.8	96.5	93.0		87.7	75.2
April 1, 1924.....	91.3		93.7	96.8	89.7		84.2	86.4
April 1, 1925.....	89.7	99.5	94.0	93.2	84.5		85.7	88.7
April 1, 1926.....	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
April 1, 1927.....	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
Jan. 1, 1928.....	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1.....	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1.....	101.0	108.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
April 1.....	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1.....	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1.....	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1.....	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1.....	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1.....	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1.....	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1.....	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1.....	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
April 1.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1.....	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1.....	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
April 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
April 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at April 1, 1931.....	15.8	1.4	13.5	1.6	3.8	1.4	3.3	3.2

Vancouver.—Considerable declines were noted in Vancouver, according to 303 firms with 29,126 employees, as compared with 30,818 in the preceding month. The most marked decreases were in construction and shipping. Gains had been made at the beginning of April last year, when the index was higher.

Manufacturing

Further improvement was recorded in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel industries. Lumber, textile, leather non-ferrous metal, food, pulp and paper and electric current plants also afforded increased employment, while rubber and mineral product works showed curtailment. Statements

were received from 4,580 manufacturers, employing 487,678 operatives, as compared with 476,810 in the preceding month. The increase exceeded the average gain noted on April 1, in the years since 1920; it was considerably larger than that recorded at the beginning of April in 1930, but the index was the much higher than on the date under review.

Animal Products, Edible.—Improvement was noted in meat-packing establishments while dairies and fish-preserving plants were rather slacker. There were gains in all except the Western Provinces. Statements were tabulated from 191 firms employing 16,516 workers, as against 16,414 at the beginning of March.

This increase was practically the same as that recorded on April 1, 1930, when the index number was several points higher.

Leather and Products.—All branches of the leather group reported increases in personnel, those in footwear factories being most pronounced. The 228 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 17,927 persons in the preceding month, to 18,408 at the beginning of April. A falling-off had been indicated on April 1 a year ago, when employment was at the same level.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal expansion was indicated in rough and dressed lumber mills, in vehicle and container factories, while

TABLE III—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100)

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
April 1, 1921.....	85.1	87.3	80.3	92.1	87.5	88.2	53.2	81.7	91.8
April 1, 1922.....	81.8	84.4	49.1	93.0	84.4	89.4	49.9	79.1	87.9
April 1, 1923.....	88.7	92.6	114.3	101.5	84.2	92.5	52.3	79.3	80.5
April 1, 1924.....	90.4	93.6	97.8	104.1	91.0	95.7	56.1	90.2	90.3
April 1, 1925.....	88.3	91.2	85.7	98.5	92.4	91.0	59.4	90.0	92.9
April 1, 1926.....	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
April 1, 1927.....	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.8	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1.....	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
April 1.....	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1.....	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1.....	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1.....	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1.....	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1.....	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1.....	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1.....	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	110.0
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
April 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.5	85.4	121.1	125.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
April 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
April 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at April 1, 1931.....	100.0	54.2	1.3	5.4	3.0	12.1	12.0	2.3	9.7

TABLE IV—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	April 1 1931	March 1 1931	April 1 1930	April 1 1929	April 1 1928	April 1 1927	April 1 1926
<i>Manufacturing</i>	54.2	99.7	97.6	111.3	116.5	106.6	101.5	96.6
Animal products—edible.....	1.8	95.4	95.0	100.1	106.7	97.5	94.5	88.0
Fur and products.....	2	90.9	89.1	95.4	94.8	92.0	85.9	95.8
Leather and products.....	2.0	91.7	89.9	91.5	91.9	108.6	103.2	100.6
Lumber and products.....	4.3	73.6	70.5	91.1	95.3	91.7	88.3	87.3
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.0	54.8	51.8	76.7	81.9	81.0	76.7	80.0
Furniture.....	1.0	105.5	105.5	114.7	120.2	116.1	108.5	99.3
Other lumber products.....	1.3	105.3	99.3	115.9	117.3	106.8	110.1	99.2
Musical instruments.....	-1	46.1	49.1	64.2	93.2	80.5	100.6	92.8
Plant products—edible.....	3.1	98.6	97.6	100.0	101.6	95.0	93.6	91.8
Pulp and paper products.....	6.4	96.1	95.4	108.3	108.3	106.6	102.9	95.3
Pulp and paper.....	2.8	83.5	82.7	102.8	104.4	107.0	102.8	93.0
Paper products.....	8	100.3	99.1	106.4	110.3	107.6	105.3	98.9
Printing and publishing.....	2.8	111.4	111.1	116.3	113.3	106.6	102.5	97.6
Rubber products.....	1.4	102.1	102.8	126.1	133.3	120.3	108.8	99.3
Textile products.....	9.4	104.0	102.5	107.4	110.5	106.5	104.8	101.2
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.3	103.0	103.2	102.8	108.4	107.9	106.1	100.3
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.9	108.6	106.6	110.5	112.6	102.9	104.8	99.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	106.8	106.1	112.6	111.0	104.9	104.6	102.4
Other textile products.....	1.0	92.6	89.0	102.4	112.1	113.0	103.4	101.7
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.6	115.6	114.6	118.3	121.2	116.3	102.3	98.5
Tobacco.....	9	106.7	105.4	104.1	108.9			
Distilled and malt liquors.....	7	128.7	127.7	140.5	140.2			
Wood distillates and extracts.....	-1	101.4	122.4	170.8	170.2	141.2	111.1	105.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	-9	119.8	118.9	120.7	118.9	111.3	102.3	100.7
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.1	96.9	95.4	109.7	114.4	104.0	95.0	80.4
Electric current.....	1.7	121.4	118.4	125.3	117.0	110.4	99.6	93.5
Electrical apparatus.....	1.7	136.3	136.2	158.6	134.0	110.1	108.5	100.5
Iron and steel products.....	14.5	100.3	96.0	119.3	134.2	112.0	104.8	99.2
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.6	113.3	106.8	127.0	139.6	112.2	113.2	99.2
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.3	99.8	99.8	128.8	128.0	118.3	112.1	98.8
Agricultural implements.....	-5	56.4	45.8	85.6	124.0	103.0	114.4	96.2
Land vehicles.....	6.8	101.7	97.0	118.0	138.7	110.9	100.1	102.4
Automobiles and parts.....	1.7	105.9	94.4	151.0	209.0	140.2	96.6	108.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	-4	108.9	98.5	133.3	122.2	117.0	109.0	100.3
Heating appliances.....	-5	102.7	87.0	109.6	132.1	106.3	98.4	98.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	1.0	138.3	146.7	172.7	169.7	133.3	108.1	98.4
Foundry and machine shops products.....	-6	99.1	97.3	115.6	137.0	105.3	111.7	106.2
Other iron and steel products.....	1.8	93.3	91.0	111.9	114.1	106.5	104.8	97.0
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2.1	115.7	116.7	128.8	131.7	117.9	111.1	96.4
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.3	120.9	122.6	139.3	128.0	110.0	100.2	96.1
Miscellaneous.....	2.5	105.4	105.7	111.9	112.0	97.8	105.0	96.9
<i>Logging</i>	1.3	42.9	82.7	87.6	83.1	88.3	85.7	79.2
<i>Mining</i>	5.4	108.1	109.5	114.5	112.9	109.0	103.0	92.5
Coal.....	2.8	96.0	99.5	98.9	103.3	104.9	104.7	92.8
Metallic ores.....	1.8	138.8	138.4	145.6	129.3	123.8	103.9	92.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	-8	102.0	98.1	122.7	121.9	101.1	95.0	89.6
<i>Communications</i>	3.0	103.3	103.9	117.1	113.5	102.3	101.9	95.0
Telegraphs.....	0.6	100.3	102.0	109.1	114.2	100.9	102.4	83.6
Telephones.....	2.4	104.0	104.3	119.2	113.3	102.8	101.9	96.8
<i>Transportation</i>	12.1	94.3	93.2	99.5	101.8	98.2	96.2	93.4
Street railways and cartage.....	2.6	118.4	118.6	118.8	113.3	103.3	98.4	96.6
Steam railways.....	8.0	91.2	90.9	96.8	102.7	99.4	98.6	94.6
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.5	79.8	73.0	83.3	81.0	84.7	80.2	82.5
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i>	12.0	96.8	101.1	86.4	85.4	78.6	72.5	69.8
Building.....	4.1	94.1	90.3	110.5	102.5	87.1	88.7	81.7
Highway.....	4.6	123.9	138.1	57.8	38.2	43.2	35.7	26.7
Railway.....	3.3	76.3	81.0	75.1	87.3	82.9	73.0	75.8
<i>Services</i>	2.3	122.0	121.8	126.1	121.1	108.4	99.0	94.2
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.3	118.2	120.5	124.3	115.6	100.3	92.7	90.6
Professional.....	-2	125.2	125.9	127.0	124.5	119.2	103.1	101.2
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	-8	127.4	122.6	128.9	123.9	117.2	106.5	97.3
<i>Trade</i>	9.7	123.1	122.0	123.1	122.5	111.1	102.3	95.4
Retail.....	7.1	129.9	128.1	127.4	127.9	113.6	103.7	95.7
Wholesale.....	2.6	108.0	108.5	113.3	110.8	105.9	99.6	94.9
<i>All Industries</i>	100.0	99.7	100.2	107.8	110.4	102.3	97.4	92.5

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

other branches of the group were also busier. The general improvement was greater than that noted on the same date a year ago, when the index was, however, many points higher. Statistics were compiled from 756 manufacturers, with 38,225 employees, as compared with 36,611 at the beginning of March. The largest gains were in British Columbia.

Musical Instruments.—There was a decline in musical instrument factories, 36 of which employed 1,348 persons, or 78 less than on March 1. The reduction took place in Ontario. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of April, 1930, although the losses then indicated were slightly larger.

Plant Products, Edible.—There was an increase in employment in the period under review, chiefly in canning, bakery, chocolate and confectionery factories. Returns were tabulated from 383 firms, whose payrolls rose from 27,452 persons in the preceding month to 27,722 at the beginning of April. Most of the gain took place in Ontario. The index was slightly lower than in the spring last year, although a decrease had then been noted.

Pulp and Paper Products.—The movement in pulp and paper and paper product factories was upward, while printing and publishing shops were rather slacker. According to data received from 546 firms, they employed 57,796 workers, as compared with 57,465 in their last report. Increases were noted in Ontario, but there were losses in Quebec and British Columbia. Employment was in smaller volume than on April 1, 1930, when curtailment had been indicated.

Rubber Products.—Activity in 41 rubber works declined, 124 persons being released from their staffs, which totalled 13,022. A rather larger reduction had been shown on the same date last year, but the index then was many points higher.

Textile Products.—There was a further increase in employment in textiles at the beginning of April, chiefly in knitting, garment and miscellaneous textile factories, while silk plants were slacker. Improvement had also been noted on April 1, 1930, when the situation was more favourable. Statements were compiled from 733 manufacturers with 84,431 employees, or 1,408 more than on March 1, 1931. There were general gains, those in Ontario being greatest.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Moderate improvements in employment were recorded in this group, 92 persons being added to the working forces of the 146 co-operating establishments, which employed 14,693 workers

on the date under review. There were increases in Quebec but decreases in Ontario. The index was a few points lower than in the spring last year.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—One hundred and twenty-eight plants turning out chemical and allied products reported 8,471 employees, as compared with 8,431 in their last return. Quebec registered practically all this slight gain, while the tendency in Ontario was downward. The index was very slightly lower than on April 1, 1930.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Another but less pronounced increase in personnel was noted in building material works, 155 of which employed 10,013 persons, as against 9,942 in their last report. This advance involved a much smaller number of persons than that indicated on the corresponding date in 1930, when the index was higher.

Electric Current.—Further improvement was shown in this group, in which 93 plants reported 14,774 workers, or 336 more than at the beginning of March. There were gains in all provinces except British Columbia, those in Ontario being greatest. The level of employment was lower than on April 1, 1930, but higher than in the spring of other years of the record.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment in electrical appliance factories showed practically no change, according to the 72 co-operating firms, who reported 15,230 persons on their payrolls. An increase had been noted on April 1, 1930, when the index was considerably higher.

Iron and Steel Products.—Statistics were received from 721 manufacturers in this group, whose staffs were enlarged by 5,940 employees to 130,040 at the beginning of April. There were considerable gains in the automobile and other vehicle, agricultural implement, crude, rolled and forged, heating appliance and boiler and machinery industries. Improvement was shown in all provinces, that in Ontario being most noteworthy. Less pronounced expansion had been recorded in the same period last year, but the index number then was some 19 points higher than on April 1, 1931.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Returns tabulated from 122 manufacturers in this group showed that they employed 18,515 persons, as against 17,973 on March 1. Most of the increase took place in smelting and refining and in the lead, tin, zinc and copper group, in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The

level of employment was lower than in the spring of 1930, although curtailment had then been indicated.

Mineral Products.—Reduced activity was reported in these industries at the beginning of April, 119 workers having been let out from the forces of the 94 co-operating establishments, in which 11,969 persons were employed at the beginning of April. The volume of employment in this group was less than in the same period last year.

Logging

Continued and larger seasonal losses were shown in logging camps, 241 of which reduced their payrolls from 22,249 men on March 1 to 11,581 on the date under review. The most extensive decreases were in Quebec and Ontario, although all provinces except British Columbia indicated reductions. Much larger contractions had been reported on April 1, 1930, following a season of decidedly greater activity, and the index was then considerably higher.

Mining

Coal.—As is customary at the beginning of April, there was a falling-off in employment in coal mines during the period being reviewed, mainly in the Prairie Provinces. Data were received from 83 operators, whose staffs included 25,475 employees, as against 26,405 in their last report. The index was lower than in the spring of last year, although larger declines had then been reported.

Metallic Ores.—Reports were received from 66 firms in this group, employing 16,238 workers, or very slightly more than at the beginning of March. Losses had been indicated on the same date in 1930, when the index number was several points higher.

Non-metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—Advances were registered in quarries and other divisions of this group; 76 firms employed 6,693 persons as compared with 6,482 in the preceding month. Larger gains were indicated by the 70 employers furnishing statistics on April 1 last year, and activity then was much greater.

Communications

According to information received from 65 communication companies and branches, they reduced their staffs by 166 employees to 26,677 on April 1. The decline took place largely in the Western Provinces. A greater falling-off in employment had been recorded on April 1, 1930, but employment was then brisker than on the date under review.

Transportation

Steam railway and water transportation registered advances, while small losses were indicated in local transportation. Statistics were compiled from 337 employers of 108,914 workers, as compared with 107,539 on March 1. Of the former number, 23,967 persons belonged in the local transportation, 71,701 in the steam railway and 13,246 in the water transportation division. In the electric railway and cartage branch, employment was in much the same volume as on the corresponding date last year, but the indexes in steam railway and water transportation were lower.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Statements were compiled from 681 building contractors, with 36,870 persons in their employ, or 1,598 more than in their last report. The improvement took place in Quebec and Ontario, while activity declined in the Western Provinces. Although the increase indicated on April 1, 1930, was not so extensive, the index then was higher.

Highway.—Further curtailment in staffs was noted on highway construction and maintenance; 270 contractors employed 41,515 men, as compared with 45,869 in the preceding month. Ontario and British Columbia reported the greatest declines. Improvement had been shown on April 1, 1930, but the number then reported in this work was very much less than in the period under review, when unemployment relief works were continuing.

Railway.—There was a decrease in employment in the construction departments of the railways in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, while gains were indicated in British Columbia. The working forces of the 46 co-operating contractors and divisional superintendents aggregated 30,015 men, whereas in the preceding month they had 31,907 employees. The index number was slightly higher than in the spring of 1930, although improvement had then been recorded.

Services

This group showed practically no general change, according to 243 firms with 21,057 employees, compared with 21,043 in the preceding month. Laundries and dry-cleaning establishments registered improvement, but hotels and restaurants released help. The trend was upward at the beginning of April, 1930, and employment then was in rather greater volume than on the date under review.

Trade

There was a gain of 924 persons in the forces of the 819 co-operating wholesale and retail establishments, which employed 87,110 workers on April 1. Very little general change had been indicated on the same date a year ago, when the index of employment, at 123·1, was the same as on the date under review. A small falling-off was registered in wholesale houses, while the trend was upward in retail stores.

Tables

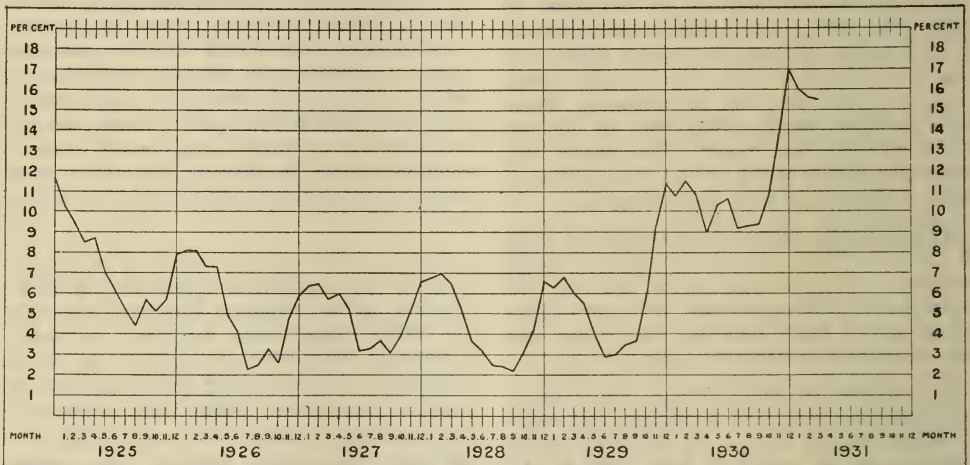
Index numbers by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively, are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of March, 1931

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon

persons, of whom 32,208 were without work at the end of the month. An adverse employment situation was shown from March, 1930, when 10·8 per cent of the members recorded were idle. Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba unions registered heightened activity, though the expansion noted was slight, the advance in Quebec being chiefly due to somewhat better conditions prevailing for garment workers who, while

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

At the close of March there was practically no change from the previous month in the unemployment level among local trade unions, the percentage of idleness standing at 15·5 in contrast with a percentage of 15·6 on the last day of February. During March 1,825 labour organizations co-operated with the Department in making returns on unemployment, these embracing a membership of 208,387

showing considerable short time, recorded few workers as actually without employment. In Ontario a general upward employment trend was noticed throughout the province. Improvement in building and construction and transportation in Manitoba was partially offset by reductions in manufactures. In Nova Scotia the tendency was toward greater employment though the change was nominal only. Of the reductions in the remaining provinces which were almost sufficient to offset these gains, the most substantial was indicated by Alberta unions, coal mines in this province

suffering pronounced depression. All provinces participated in the retrogressive employment movement shown over March, 1930, the recessions in each province with the exception of Nova Scotia being noteworthy and affecting the majority of trades, building and construction showing the greatest curtailment of activity.

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

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Mar. 1919.....	2.2	3.0	3.9	6.7	1.2	5.3	3.6	8.2	5.0
Mar. 1920.....	1.9	3.1	3.3	2.3	3.2	4.0	2.1	7.6	3.1
Mar. 1921.....	17.9	11.7	17.9	13.0	10.5	12.1	9.8	34.6	16.5
Mar. 1922.....	9.5	7.1	7.6	8.3	14.1	11.0	10.1	17.7	9.6
Mar. 1923.....	3.0	1.4	7.3	5.5	8.5	5.0	7.6	14.0	6.8
Mar. 1924.....	3.6	3.6	8.7	7.0	7.4	6.5	5.3	3.2	6.7
Mar. 1925.....	3.7	2.4	11.6	7.2	8.2	6.6	11.2	7.8	8.5
Mar. 1926.....	19.0	2.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.3
Mar. 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.2	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
Mar. 1928.....	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.5
Jan., 1929.....	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Feb., 1929.....	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.8
Mar., 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
April, 1929.....	6.0	1.3	9.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	3.3	6.0	5.5
May, 1929.....	3.9	1.5	6.8	2.6	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.3	4.0
June, 1929.....	3.3	1.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	2.6	2.9
July, 1929.....	2.0	0.8	4.8	2.2	3.1	1.8	2.7	2.7	3.0
Aug., 1929.....	2.2	0.8	4.6	2.5	2.5	1.8	5.7	3.9	3.5
Sept., 1929.....	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.1	4.7	2.5	6.1	4.5	3.7
Oct., 1929.....	2.3	2.3	7.8	4.4	9.3	4.0	7.2	6.9	6.0
Nov., 1929.....	5.1	3.0	13.6	6.3	10.5	8.8	10.8	9.8	9.3
Dec., 1929.....	5.2	2.4	14.5	9.7	12.8	13.0	13.9	11.5	11.4
Jan., 1930.....	7.2	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar., 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June, 1930.....	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.9	14.3	8.4	10.6
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.8	9.2
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Nov., 1930.....	4.4	5.1	19.2	13.9	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Dec., 1930.....	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.8	16.8	17.0
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5

Each month a separate report is prepared on unemployment in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. During March, Regina unions reported the greatest percentage of idleness of the cities compared, which was, however, fractionally less than that recorded in February. Halifax and Vancouver were next in line, each showing large unemployment per-

centages, in the former city indicative of a nominal gain in employment and in the latter city a decline of almost 4 per cent over February. In Montreal the improvement recorded was 3 per cent and in Edmonton and Toronto gains of lesser magnitude occurred. Saint John unions reported a noteworthy employment reduction, while in Winnipeg the situation remained substantially the same. Edmonton unions registered the same percentage of idleness as in March last year, while in the remaining cities large curtailment of activity was noted, the reductions in Saint John being particularly heavy.

From the chart which appears with this article it will be seen that the curve of unemployment during March remained on practically the same level as in the preceding month, indicating an almost unchanged employment situation. The point reached by the curve at the close of the month, however, was substantially above that indicated in March, 1930, showing a considerable increase in idleness during the month surveyed.

The reports tabulated from 490 unions in the manufacturing industries during March, with 59,238 members, indicated 5,466 without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 9.2 contrasted with 10.6 per cent of inactivity in February and with 7.4 in March, 1930. The garment trades of Quebec reported a noteworthy employment advance over February, and among general labourers the situation showed moderate improvement. Cigarmakers, bakers and confectioners and hat and cap workers also reported gains which, however, affected but few workers, and fractional increases in activity were recorded by iron and steel workers. Among pulp and paper makers the same level of activity was maintained as in February, and conditions for fur, wood and leather workers and printing tradesmen varied but slightly. Employment was largely retarded for textile workers from February, and among glass workers the percentage decline was pronounced, though the membership involved was small. In practically all trades a falling off in the employment volume afforded was manifest from March last year, the printing trades and general labourers showing the greatest increase in members unemployed, though the reductions were not particularly pronounced in any one trade. Garment workers showed little variation in the level of activity from March a year ago, the tendency, however, being toward lessened employment during the month reviewed.

Depression in the coal mines of Alberta during March accounted to a large extent for the less favourable situation, as compared with February, shown in coal mining as a

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Table with columns for Months and various industry groups including Fishing, Lumbering, Mining, Manufacturing, Pulp and paper, Printing, Wood products, Fibres, Textile workers, Garment workers, Hat, cap and glove workers, Animal products, Iron and its products, Non-ferrous metals, Clay, glass and stone products, Mineral products, Miscellaneous industries, Building and construction, Transportation, Shipping and stevedoring, Steam railway operation, Local transportation, Communication, Telegraph operation, Telephone operation, Trade (retail shop clerks), Services, Governmental, Miscellaneous, and All occupations.

whole. In British Columbia also, declines in employment of minor importance occurred, while in Nova Scotia the situation showed some slight improvement. For March, returns were tabulated from a total of 49 unions of coal miners with 18,541 members, 9.9 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 6.2 per cent in February. Little change was shown in the unemployment percentage from March, 1930, when 9.6 per cent of the members reported were without work, though fluctuations occurred in the various provinces, Alberta unions indicating noteworthy recessions and British Columbia unions decided increases in activity, with gains, on a smaller scale, from Nova Scotia unions. Many miners in both the eastern and western coal areas, however, continued to work only a few days a week. Asbestos miners in Quebec reported a substantial percentage of unemployment, compared with a fully engaged situation in both the previous month and March, 1930.

After several months of uninterrupted and increasing curtailment in building and construction operations, the trend of employment at the close of March was favourable, though the gains recorded were quite slight. Returns for March were tabulated from an aggregate of 250 unions of building tradesmen, covering a membership of 30,583 persons, 45.7 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with a percentage of 47.1 in February. Unemployment for bricklayers, masons and plasterers and carpenters and joiners, which has remained at an exceptionally low level during the winter months, eased off slightly during March, and a greater volume of work was afforded painters, decorators and paperhangers. Bridge and structural iron workers, hod carriers and building labourers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, on the other hand, were much slacker than in February, and minor reductions occurred for plumbers and steamfitters, electrical workers, and granite and stonemasons. All trades reported a considerable drop in available work from March of last year when 30.5 per cent of inactivity was recorded in the building group as a whole, carpenters and joiners showing the most severe losses.

The situation for transportation workers showed little variation during March from the preceding month, as indicated by the returns tabulated from 782 unions with a membership of 71,854 persons. Of these 7,843, or a percentage of 10.9, were idle on the last day of the month compared with 10.4 per cent in February. Steam railway employees, whose returns include over 81 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, and street and

electric railway employees registered fractional unemployment increases during March, while among navigation workers the reductions were more extensive. Teamsters and chauffeurs, on the other hand, were slightly better engaged. Compared with the situation in March last year in the transportation industries when the unemployment percentage stood at 7.5 both steam railway employees and navigation workers recorded noteworthy employment contractions during the month reviewed, while nominal declines only were registered by street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs.

From retail clerks 6 reports were received in March, representing a membership of 820 persons, 1.8 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 1.5 per cent in February and with no inactivity in March, 1930.

A slight change only in the percentage unemployed was indicated by civic employees during March, the 65 unions from which reports were tabulated with 7,029 members showing 1.5 per cent of idleness, contrasted with 1.9 per cent in both the previous month and March, 1930.

Activity for union members in the miscellaneous group of trades was slightly retarded during March, the percentage of unemployment standing at 17.0 in contrast with 15.7 per cent at the close of February. The percentage for March was based on the reports received from 133 unions with a total membership of 7,434 persons. Hotel and restaurant employees, barbers, and unclassified workers were afforded somewhat greater employment, which, however, was more than offset by the declines recorded among stationary engineers and firemen and theatre and stage employees. Stationary engineers and firemen reported a large falling off in activity from March of last year, when 10.0 per cent of idleness was registered in the miscellaneous trades as a whole, and among hotel and restaurant employees the declines were noteworthy. Theatre and stage employees and barbers also recorded reductions in employment though on a much smaller scale. Some improvement in conditions, however, was noted by unclassified workers.

Fishermen showed a decidedly upward employment trend in March, the 4 unions which made returns with 1,362 members indicating an unemployment percentage of 4.0, in contrast with 19.2 per cent in February. The situation was, however, somewhat less favourable than in March, 1930, when 1.8 per cent of the members reported were idle.

Lumber workers and loggers, with 4 unions in March reporting a membership of 1,207 per-

sons, indicated 410 idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 34.0, compared with 32.4 per cent of inactivity in February. Operations for these workers were largely restricted from March, 1930, when the unemployment percentage stood at 17.9.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unem-

ployed each year from 1919 to 1930 inclusive and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for March of each year from 1919 to 1928 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1929, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for March, 1931

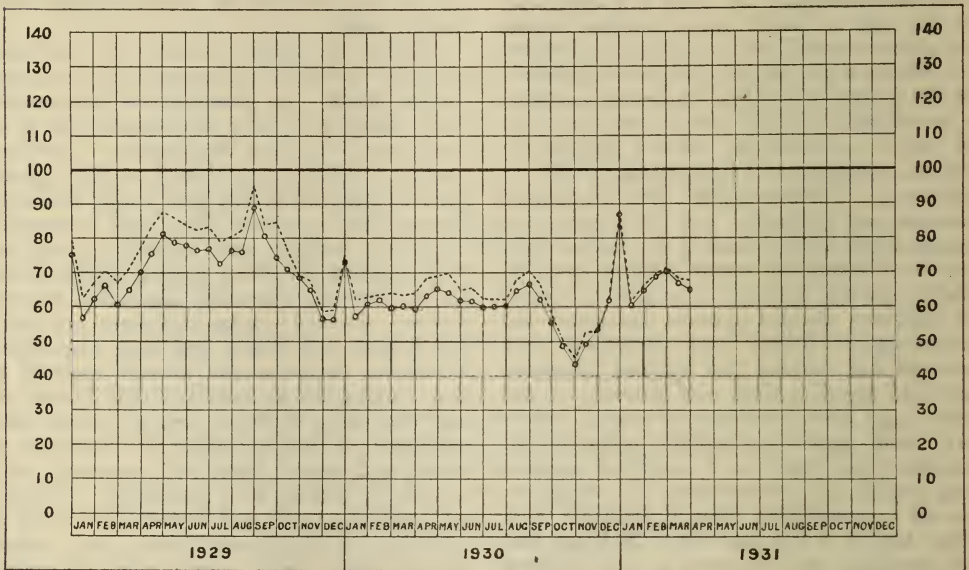
During the month of March, 1931, the volume of business, as indicated by the average daily placements effected by the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada, showed a decline of over 18 per cent from that of the previous month, but recorded an increase of nearly 94 per cent over that of the corresponding month a year ago. Construction and maintenance was entirely responsible for the change in both instances. Under this group,

in comparison with March last year, but farming, manufacturing and trade registered declines.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1929, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each one hundred applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be

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

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o



unemployment relief work carried on by the provinces was provided. This had slackened in some localities during March, thus causing a decline from February, but as no work of this nature was being sponsored by the Government during March a year ago, a large gain was shown under the yearly comparison. Logging also showed a slight decline in placements from February, but this was more than counteracted by gains in farming, services and trade. Services showed a gain in placements

noted that the trend of the curve of vacancies and of placements was downward during March, though the change during the latter half of the month was slight, and at the end of the period under review, the curve of vacancies was nearly four points higher, and that of placements almost six points above the levels recorded at the close of March a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each one hundred applications was 68.3 and 67.8 during the first and the second half of March, in

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1931

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1930
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	765	53	817	787	91	635	945	145
Halifax.....	349	35	394	316	39	277	562	70
New Glasgow.....	82	18	96	137	41	35	130	48
Sydney.....	334	0	327	334	11	323	253	27
New Brunswick	733	6	743	720	72	648	744	111
Chatham.....	45	0	41	47	18	29	244	19
Moncton.....	333	6	316	318	28	290	92	47
St. John.....	355	0	386	355	26	329	408	45
Quebec	1,673	236	4,275	2,118	1,108	223	1,805	893
Amos.....	11	0	16	13	11	0	24	4
Hull.....	193	0	405	197	195	2	85	19
Montreal.....	683	160	2,316	560	401	55	1,210	376
Quebec.....	473	59	946	875	209	152	299	111
Rouyn.....	6	0	68	5	5	0	60	48
Sherbrooke.....	130	7	254	142	126	7	48	72
Three Rivers.....	177	10	270	326	161	7	79	85
Ontario	29,495	653	40,145	29,319	4,639	23,978	29,742	4,682
Belleville.....	172	0	195	169	19	150	127	35
Brantford.....	2,453	6	2,454	2,453	62	2,388	1,592	94
Chatham.....	350	15	442	342	43	299	504	70
Cobalt.....	96	0	149	97	93	4	78	112
Fort William.....	63	0	143	65	32	33	250	133
Guelph.....	280	13	524	282	41	223	369	57
Hamilton.....	751	26	1,325	768	262	434	4,361	254
Kingston.....	2,492	25	2,498	2,482	67	2,415	157	67
Kitchener.....	1,324	5	1,460	1,331	96	1,225	703	88
London.....	2,809	17	2,675	2,817	127	2,670	1,532	306
Niagara Falls.....	92	4	241	79	47	31	428	89
North Bay.....	88	0	116	87	49	38	90	136
Oshawa.....	938	1	996	922	51	871	209	89
Ottawa.....	3,223	119	3,646	3,207	337	2,731	4,093	261
Pembroke.....	233	2	323	226	62	164	44	87
Peterborough.....	583	21	621	584	61	504	394	120
Port Arthur.....	1,286	0	1,278	1,277	1,244	33	103	343
St. Catharines.....	449	5	869	481	49	432	1,497	89
St. Thomas.....	367	13	508	361	34	327	407	112
Sarnia.....	225	0	224	222	51	171	296	71
Sault Ste. Marie.....	63	1	429	68	24	36	202	68
Stratford.....	162	1	137	180	121	41	343	.....
Sudbury.....	92	0	439	101	52	49	236	143
Timmins.....	142	1	221	125	88	37	167	160
Toronto.....	10,216	364	17,427	10,087	1,367	8,326	9,848	1,444
Windsor.....	546	14	805	506	160	346	1,712	254
Manitoba	2,701	49	4,200	2,750	1,042	1,629	3,146	1,234
Brandon.....	512	13	551	493	104	389	113	129
Dauphin.....	29	0	145	25	15	10	99	21
Winnipeg.....	2,160	36	3,504	2,232	923	1,230	2,934	1,084
Saskatchewan	2,592	80	3,189	2,519	994	1,510	5,255	963
Estevan.....	129	2	187	119	8	111	194	18
Melfort.....	42	0	42	42	42	0	0	.....
Moose Jaw.....	907	37	1,020	891	116	760	1,262	196
N. Battleford.....	26	12	63	18	17	1	102	42
Prince Albert.....	111	11	201	104	62	42	134	42
Regina.....	545	3	692	552	407	145	1,867	319
Saskatoon.....	568	10	653	554	210	344	1,465	224
Swift Current.....	80	3	95	69	54	15	110	54
Weyburn.....	43	0	65	40	32	8	92	42
Yorkton.....	141	2	171	130	46	84	29	26
Alberta	5,272	15	6,875	5,275	2,394	2,872	6,481	1,568
Calgary.....	1,866	0	2,905	1,820	1,757	63	3,089	543
Drumheller.....	91	1	308	139	119	20	240	35
Edmonton.....	1,944	13	2,268	1,949	421	1,519	2,706	753
Lethbridge.....	944	1	1,011	940	53	887	222	127
Medicine Hat.....	427	0	383	427	44	383	224	110
British Columbia	3,064	35	7,790	3,170	603	2,446	7,272	1,285
Cranbrook.....	20	2	160	25	17	2	122	78
Kamloops.....	68	5	254	54	28	14	85	49
Nanaimo.....	844	1	974	833	4	829	597	8
Nelson.....	53	1	111	74	59	15	28	102
New Westminster.....	68	0	136	68	27	41	157	54
Penticton.....	81	6	80	81	37	39	109	28
Prince George.....	47	1	95	43	3	40	18	8
Prince Rupert.....	47	0	79	47	39	8	211	61
Revelstoke.....	67	0	131	67	5	62	56	19
Vancouver.....	655	19	4,459	766	293	375	5,083	698
Victoria.....	1,114	0	1,311	1,112	91	1,021	806	180
All Offices	46,295	1,127	68,034	46,658	10,943	33,941	55,390	10,881
Men.....	38,154	257	56,770	38,129	7,521	30,417	49,223	7,287
Women.....	8,141	870	11,264	8,529	3,422	3,524	6,167	3,594

contrast with ratios of 63.5 and 64.0 during the same periods in 1930. The ratios of placements to each one hundred applications during the periods under review were 66.8 and 65.2 as compared with 60.3 and 59.4 during the corresponding month of 1930.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during March, 1931, was 1,781, as compared with 2,159 during the preceding month, and with 948 in March, 1930.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the Offices during the month under review was 2,617, in comparison with 3,052 in February and with 1,488 during March last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during March, 1931, was 1,727, of which 421 were in regular employment and 1,306 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with the total daily average of 2,120 during the preceding month. Placements in March a year ago averaged 892 daily, consisting of 419 placements in regular and 473 in casual employment.

During the month of March, 1931, the offices of the Service referred 46,658 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 44,884 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 10,943, of which 7,521 were of men and 3,422 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 33,941. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 38,154 for men and 8,141 for women, a total of 46,295, while applications for work numbered 68,034, of which 56,770 were from men and 11,264 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1921, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1921.....	280,518	75,283	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931 (3 months).....	36,063	113,667	149,730

NOVA SCOTIA

During March, orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia were nearly 38 per cent more than in the preceding month, and over 20 per cent in excess of the cor-

responding month of last year. Placements also were 43 per cent above February, and nearly 23 per cent higher than in March, 1930. Increased placements in the highway division of construction and maintenance, due to work provided in relief of unemployment, accounted for the gain over March last year. The changes in all other groups were small. Of the declines, those in manufacturing and services were the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 22; trade, 40; construction and maintenance, 230; and services, 396, of which 294 were of household workers. During the month 33 men and 58 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Orders listed at employment offices in New Brunswick during March called for over 27 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 13 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of over 28 per cent in placements when compared with February, but a gain of 15 per cent in comparison with March, 1930. As in Nova Scotia, highway construction undertaken in relief of unemployment was responsible for the gain in placements over March of last year, as all other groups showed small change. The largest reductions were in manufacturing and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: construction and maintenance, 173; and services, 511, of which 376 were of household workers. There were 29 men and 43 women placed in regular employment during the month.

QUEBEC

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the province of Quebec during March, were 47 per cent better than in the preceding month, and nearly 29 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of 31 per cent in placements when compared with February and of over 33 per cent in comparison with March, 1930. A substantial increase in the placement of female workers in the services' division was responsible for the gain in placements over March last year. Construction and maintenance and trade, however, also showed improvement, but these increases were more than offset by declines in manufacturing and logging. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 59; logging, 74; construction and

maintenance, 266; trade, 50; and services, 857, of which 694 were of household workers. During the month 483 men and 625 women were placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

There was a decline of nearly 3 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Ontario during March, when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of 146 per cent when compared with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 4 per cent less than in February, but 157 per cent above March, 1930. The excessive gain in placements over March of last year was entirely due to work provided on road improvement, sewer construction, and similar projects in relief of unemployment. There were, however, increased placements in the services group, but the gain in this division was more than offset by declines in all other groups. The largest reductions in placements were in logging, manufacturing and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 757; logging, 187; farming, 405; transportation, 132; construction and maintenance, 22,587; trade, 456; and services, 4,018, of which 2,211 were of household workers. There were 3,228 men and 1,411 women placed in regular employment during the month.

MANITOBA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders listed at offices in Manitoba during March were over 64 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, but over 19 per cent better than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also of over 64 per cent in placements when compared with February, but a gain of nearly 15 per cent in comparison with March, 1930. Construction and maintenance was the only group in which more placements were made during the month under review than in March last year. The gains in this division, however, were greater than the combined losses in all other divisions. Of the latter those in services, farming and logging were the most noteworthy. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 33; farming, 356; construction and maintenance, 1,094; trade, 95; and services, 1,063, of which 891 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 678 of men and 364 of women.

SASKATCHEWAN

During the month of March, there were nearly 2 per cent fewer positions offered through employment offices in Saskatchewan

than in the preceding month, but over 32 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements declined nearly 3 per cent when compared with February, but were nearly 42 per cent in excess of March, 1930. Construction and maintenance and logging were the only divisions in which more placements were made during the month under review than in the corresponding month last year, but, as in previous months, these gains were due to work provided in relief of unemployment. There were fewer placements in farming, services and trade than in March, 1930. Changes in all other divisions were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 40; logging, 155; farming, 318; construction and maintenance, 1,202; trade, 52; and services, 724, of which 540 were of household workers. There were 598 men and 396 women placed in regular employment during the month.

ALBERTA

A decrease of nearly 10 per cent was shown in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Alberta during March, when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of over 58 per cent when compared with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 10 per cent less than in February, but over 60 per cent higher than in March, 1930. As in the Province of Saskatchewan, relief work on sewer and road construction, and in logging camps accounted for the increase in placements over March of last year. These gains, however, were offset in part by declines in other groups, of which those in farming, services, manufacturing and trade were the most noteworthy. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 36; logging, 475; farming, 270; construction and maintenance, 3,815; and services, 599, of which 498 were of household workers. During the month 2,122 men and 272 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during March, was over 9 per cent greater than in the preceding month and over 22 per cent in excess of the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of over 9 per cent in placements when compared with February, and of nearly 25 per cent in comparison with March, 1930. Construction and maintenance and logging were the only groups to show any increase in placements over March a year ago. The gain in the former,

however, due to relief work, was substantial, and more than offset the losses in all other groups. Of the declines, those in manufacturing, services and farming were the most substantial. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 67; logging, 274; farming, 113; transportation, 44; construction and maintenance, 1,683; and services, 826, of which 514 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 350 men and 253 women during the month.

Movement of Labour

During the month of March, 1931, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 10,943 placements in regular employment 3,322 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 370 were granted the Employment Service Reduced Transportation Rate, 320 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 50 to other provinces. The Reduced Transportation Rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The movement of labour both within and from the province of Quebec during March was of bush workers, 6 in number. Of these 2 were granted certificates at the Quebec City office to points within the same zone, while at Hull 4 secured certificates for transportation to Pembroke.

Offices in Ontario issued 75 certificates for reduced transportation during March, 73 provincial, the balance representing an interprovincial movement. Within the province the transfer of workers from Sudbury included 9 machine drillers and one carpenter going to Timmins and 10 teamsters, 6 bushmen and 5 loaders journeying to employment within the Sudbury zone. The Timmins zone also was the destination of 5 miners and one carpenter who received their certificates for transportation at Cobalt. To points within their respective zones, Port Arthur despatched 18 bushmen and Fort William 17 bushmen. The remaining transfer within the province was of a millwright who was carried at the special rate from Pembroke to Cobalt. The 2 certificates issued for points outside the province were secured at the Fort William office by one carpenter and one building construction foreman who proceeded to Winnipeg.

Benefiting by the Reduced Transportation Rate in Manitoba during March, 110 workers went to situations within the province and 40

to points in other provinces. All transfers were effected by the Winnipeg office which despatched provincially, one farm hand, one town domestic and 7 farm housekeepers to Brandon and vicinity, one hotel cook to Dauphin and 92 farm hands, 2 farm domestics and 6 mine labourers to points within the Winnipeg zone. Of the workers going outside the province, 9 were for the Port Arthur zone and included 3 farm hands, 3 bushmen, 2 cooks and one cookee, while to Saskatchewan rural districts were despatched 29 farm hands and one farm household worker. The one remaining interprovincial transfer was of a hotel employee going to Regina.

Persons who availed themselves of the Reduced Transportation Rate in Saskatchewan during March were 57 in number, 56 of whom went to provincial situations. Of these 26 were farm hands and 3 farm household workers proceeding to various agricultural sections, several offices assisting in the transfer of these workers. In addition the Regina office was instrumental in transporting one hotel cook and one domestic to Moose Jaw, one housekeeper to Saskatoon, one janitor to Swift Current and 3 teachers and one bushman to centres within the Regina zone. At Prince Albert also, 7 bush workers secured certificates to Yorkton and 10 bushmen and 2 cooks to points within the Prince Albert zone. The one worker who travelled outside the province was a domestic who was conveyed from Regina to Montreal.

By offices in Alberta 37 transfers at the reduced rate were effected during March, 34 provincial and 3 interprovincial. The latter were of farm hands despatched from Edmonton, 2 of whom proceeded to Saskatoon and one to Moose Jaw. Provincially from Edmonton 7 farm hands, 4 sawmill workers, 2 mine workers, one mechanic, 8 labourers, one truck driver, one golf links attendant, 2 housemaids and one hotel porter went to employment within the territory covered by that office while from Calgary 3 farm hands and 2 farm housekeepers were sent to Drumheller and 2 farm hands within the Calgary zone.

British Columbia transportation vouchers numbered 45 during March all of which were issued to provincial points. At Nelson 23 rockmen were granted certificates for Kamloops which zone also received one miner, one engineer, one fireman and one steel sharpener from Vancouver. The Vancouver office also transferred 2 lead burners and one waitress to Nelson, one flunkey to Penticton and 3 bushmen, one flunkey, 3 cooks and one steel worker within the Vancouver zone. In addition 2 tie makers journeyed from Prince George and 3 steel workers and one farm hand from Prince Rupert to positions within their respective zones.

Of the 370 workers who were assisted by the Employment Service Reduced Transportation Rate during March, 198 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 159 by the Can-

adian Pacific Railway, 6 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 4 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 3 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During March, 1931

According to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during March was \$9,906,567; this was an increase of \$3,976,980 or 67.1 per cent, over the February total of \$5,929,587, but a decrease of \$3,450,220 or 25.8 per cent, as compared with the aggregate of \$13,356,787 reported for the same month in 1930. Building costs, as shown by the Bureau's index number of wholesale prices of building materials, showed a decided decrease as compared with the same period in 1930 and earlier years on record.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had granted over 800 permits for dwellings valued at about \$3,600,000 and some 1,600 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately \$5,600,000. In February, authority was given for the erection of some 600 dwellings and nearly 1,100 other buildings, estimated at approximately \$2,200,000 and \$3,500,000, respectively.

All provinces except Manitoba and British Columbia reported increases in the building authorized during March as compared with the preceding month. The greatest gains were those of \$2,164,467 in Quebec and \$1,063,895 in Alberta.

As compared with March, 1930, Quebec and Manitoba recorded advances of 28.1 per cent and 8.6 per cent, respectively. There were decreases in the other provinces, the greatest decline, of \$2,126,870, or 40.6 per cent, taking place in Ontario.

Of the larger cities, Montreal registered a gain as compared with the preceding month and also as compared with March of last year. Toronto showed an increase in the first, but a decline in the second comparison; in Winnipeg there was a decrease as compared with February, 1931, but an increase over March, 1930, while Vancouver recorded reductions in both comparisons.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	March, 1931	Feb., 1931	March, 1930	Cities	Mar., 1931	Feb., 1931	Mar., 1930
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Is.				Ontario—Con.			
Charlottetown.....	1	Nil	Nil	Sarnia.....	6,140	2,800	6,380
Nova Scotia				Sault Ste. Marie.....	16,150	19,089	56,000
*Halifax.....	222,735	113,350	349,527	*Toronto.....	56,631	2,335	15,695
New Glasgow.....	1,700	200	1,035	York and East	869,425	698,185	2,451,868
*Sydney.....	550	Nil	1,390	ships.....	460,580	174,581	649,930
New Brunswick				Welland.....	14,195	2,200	2,875
Fredericton.....	29,730	28,525	227,365	*Windsor.....	29,455	16,246	198,170
*Moncton.....	8,600	Nil	6,000	East Windsor.....	2,550	Nil	97,925
*Concord.....	2,800	1,400	77,215	Riverside.....	3,150	600	20,100
*Saint John.....	18,330	27,125	144,150	Sandwich.....	450	1,600	10,950
Quebec	3,372,922	1,208,455	2,633,361	Walkerville.....	8,000	12,000	16,000
*Montreal—				Woodstock.....	4,017	647	13,927
*Maisonneuve.....	2,373,948	1,078,860	1,666,770	Manitoba.....	311,275	600,375	286,575
*Quebec.....	241,924	46,457	332,441	*Brandon.....	75	Nil	139,150
Shawinigan Falls.....	1	4,000	234,900	*St. Boniface.....	4,550	375	6,875
*Sherbrooke.....	24,000	5,150	16,800	St. Boniface.....	306,650	600,000	140,550
*Three Rivers.....	15,800	24,350	112,050	*Winnipeg.....	364,475	285,504	638,465
*Westmount.....	117,250	49,638	270,400	Saskatchewan	5,575	1,655	111,490
Ontario	3,113,805	1,745,345	5,240,675	*Moose Jaw.....	244,450	268,359	446,530
Bellefleur.....	4	3,400	27,400	*Regina.....	114,450	15,490	80,445
*Brantford.....	62,043	80,697	20,869	*Saskatoon.....	1,281,023	217,128	1,427,629
Chatham.....	15,000	69,950	35,667	Alberta	208,090	153,347	321,539
*Port William.....	10,909	98,300	32,000	*Calgary.....	55,125	46,650	1,060,575
Galt.....	16,525	100	10,613	*Edmonton.....	1,009,600	11,176	40,050
*Guelph.....	20,605	1,033	22,962	Lethbridge.....	8,208	5,955	5,465
*Hamilton.....	783,950	322,400	1,025,600	Medicine Hat.....	1,210,602	1,730,905	2,553,190
*Kingston.....	12,157	75,945	26,300	British Columbia	39,800	15,335	13,595
*Kitchener.....	39,122	11,173	75,419	Kamloops.....	170	5,675	175
*London.....	150,835	43,270	79,075	Nanaimo.....	45,975	25,200	39,225
Niagara Falls.....	6,380	8,950	46,745	*New Westminster.....	9,518	14,860	9,100
Oshawa.....	20,500	1,850	7,950	Prince Rupert.....	1,001,135	1,622,335	1,785,435
*Ottawa.....	325,240	38,600	163,260	*Vancouver.....	9,935	7,715	11,790
Owen Sound.....	7,500	6,000	1,700	North Vancouver			
*Peterborough.....	145	9,000	29,865	*Victoria.....	104,069	39,785	693,870
*Port Arthur.....	6,268	9,989	7,785				
*Stratford.....	7,803	24,650	9,710	Total—61 Cities	9,906,567	5,929,587	13,356,787
*St. Catharines.....	158,085	8,755	77,935	Total—35 Cities	8,182,854	5,560,994	12,014,325
*St. Thomas.....	6,140	2,800	6,380				

I Report not received.

Of the smaller centres, New Glasgow, Fred-ericton, Sherbrooke, Galt, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Kamloops and New West-minster reported higher totals than in either February, 1931, or March, 1930.

Year	Value of permits issued in March	Value of permits issued in first quarter	Indexes of value of permits issued in first quarter (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first quarter (1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1931.....	9,906,567	23,346,899	123.5	83.8
1930.....	13,356,787	29,493,262	156.0	96.6
1929.....	24,068,018	42,950,228	226.8	100.1
1928.....	15,128,413	33,163,338	175.4	96.6
1927.....	11,713,640	25,028,353	132.4	97.0
1926.....	10,634,491	22,493,574	119.0	102.0
1925.....	8,631,627	19,981,015	105.7	102.9
1924.....	9,493,620	18,047,999	95.4	112.2
1923.....	9,658,950	19,478,119	103.0	110.6
1922.....	10,615,531	18,650,173	98.8	108.0
1921.....	7,290,589	13,569,512	71.8	135.7
1920.....	8,736,675	18,909,986	100.0	139.4

Cumulative Record for First Quarter, 1931.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during March, and in the first quarter of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first quarter of the same years are also given (1926=100).

The aggregate value of building permits issued in the first quarter of 1931 was less than in the same period of the years 1927-1930, but was higher than in the months January-March in any preceding year since 1920, while wholesale prices of building materials were considerably lower than in the same quarter in any of the last eleven years.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities in February and March, 1931, and March, 1930. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are indicated by asterisks.

Minimum Wages for Women in Alberta

In 1930 the Minimum Wage Act of Alberta was amended to provide that any Order of the Board should apply to the whole Province unless by its terms restricted to a part or parts thereof.

On May 10, 1930, Orders 1-7 (all that were then in existence) were made applicable to the whole Province as from July 1, 1930.

In December, 1930, an Order was issued that Order No. 3 (in so far as it establishes a minimum wage) should cease to apply to workers in hotels, etc., except those in Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin, Blairmore, Camrose, Cardston, Coleman, Drumheller, and Red-cliff.

In January, 1931, telephone operators were removed from the scope of Order No. 5, and a new Order No. 8, was issued governing these workers. This Order applies to cities, towns and villages having a population of 600 and over. Order No. 8 (a) also issued in January, 1931, dealt with hours of work of telephone

operators and applies to the same part of the Province as Order No. 8.

On March 30, 1930, Order-in-Council 283-31 was issued providing that regulations made under Order-in-Council 885-25 should apply to the whole Province instead of to the twelve largest cities and towns of the Province named in paragraph 3. Order-in-Council 885-25 provided that the number of apprentices in any establishment should not exceed 25 per cent of the total female employees in that class of employment in that establishment; that employers should forward to the Board monthly statements of all overtime worked in excess of the periods of employment and shifts fixed by the Board or customary in the class of employment concerned, and all amounts paid for such overtime; and that employers should keep posted a copy of every Order of the Board affecting employees of that class and in the establishment concerned in every room in which such employees are employed.

Reasons for Increased Urgency of Old Age Pensions

The subject of "Public Old Age Pensions" is treated in a new bulletin recently published as number 8 of the series of Editorial Research Reports (Washington, D.C.). The writer, Mr. G. B. Galloway, points out that the problem of the dependency of aged persons has become

more acute through the agency of certain economic changes in recent years. These contributing causes are enumerated as follows: (1) the longer span of life, as a result of which the number of people over 65 years of age within the whole population has relatively

increased; (2) the reduced employment age level which shortens the earning period of a man's life; (3) the higher standard of American life meaning an increase in family expenses; (4) the movement of a majority of families from the country to the cities; and (5) the growth of machine industry. These conditions, together with waning earning power, sickness, industrial accidents, current unemployment, industrial disputes, and business and banking failures make the problem of security for old age increasingly serious. The writer points out that several means exist to meet this problem. These include individual savings, industrial and trade union pensions, public service retirement systems, the old-age benefits of professional and fraternal societies, poor-

houses, and private charity. The inadequacy of these existing securities has given rise to the movement for public old-age pensions which have been widely adopted in foreign countries and in 12 of the United States. In the United States, it is stated, various surveys that have been made indicate that from 25 to 33 per cent of the population aged 65 or more is dependent, that is, upwards of a million and one-half persons. About one-fifth of this number, as noted above, depend for their subsistence upon pensions or are being cared for in poorhouses and homes for the aged. Some are cared for by their families. The remainder have not enough to maintain them at the subsistence level. It is in their behalf that federal and state pensions are being urged.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO MARCH, 1931

BUSINESS, as indicated by the work of the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter January to March, 1931, showed increased activity when a comparison was made with the records of the corresponding period of 1930, as there was a gain of nearly 104 per cent in vacancies, and of over 110 per cent in placements. This was entirely due to exceptional gains shown under construction and maintenance and consisted of work undertaken by the provinces under the Unemployment Relief Act, which mainly included highway and park improvement, bridge, sewer, drain and sidewalk construction, as well as clearing of land and repairs to buildings. All other industrial groups showed declines both in vacancies and placements, the largest of which were in logging, manufacturing and farming. Provincially, Nova Scotia was the only province to show a decline, all other provinces recording more vacancies listed and placements made during the quarter under review, than during the corresponding period last year. The accompanying chart gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period January to March, 1931.

From the chart on page 582 which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Offices for the month of March, it will be seen that the curves, both of vacancies and placements, in relation to applications, declined sharply during the first half of January, but showed an upward trend from the middle of that month until the close of February, when a downward tendency was again noticeable. At the close of the quarter, however, the curve of vacancies was nearly four points higher and that of placements almost six points above the levels shown at the

end of March, 1930. During the period January to March, 1931, there was a ratio of 67.4 vacancies and 65.9 placements for each one hundred applications for employment, as compared with 63.4 vacancies and 60.0 placements during the corresponding period a year ago.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 2,017, of applications registered 2,992, and of placements effected 1,971, in contrast with a daily average of 990 vacancies, 1,562 applications and 937 placements in regular and casual employment during the first quarter of 1930.

During the three months January to March, 1931, the Offices of the Service reported that they had made 154,578 references of persons to positions and had effected a total of 149,730 placements, of which 36,063 were in regular employment and 113,667 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 26,671 were of men and 9,392 of women, while casual work was found for 103,582 men and 10,085 women. A comparison with the same quarter of 1930 shows that 71,170 placements were then made, of which 37,196 were in regular employment and 33,974 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 194,632 men and 32,688 women, a total of 227,318, in contrast with a registration of 118,699 persons during the same period of 1930. Employers notified the Service during the first quarter of 1931, of 153,289 positions, of which 130,805 were for men and 22,484 for women, as compared with 75,187 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding period of 1930.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Offices for the month of March, 1931.

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	70	18	48	61	23	38	193	155	.....	2,408	1,303	972
Animal products edible.....	15	6	13	6	2	4	3	2	.....	50	17	32
Fur and its products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	6	1	5
Leather and its products.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	3	2	.....	48	19	27
Lumber and its products.....	6	7	.....	3	5	.....	6	5	.....	189	125	61
Musical instruments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	9
Pulp and paper products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	27	.....	191	99	85
Rubber products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	30	30	1
Textile products.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	45	41	.....	223	150	44
Plant products, edible.....	1	.....	1	8	.....	8	7	5	.....	264	128	130
Plant products, n.e.s.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	23	.....	41	21	18
Wood distillates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Chemical and allied products.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	135	91	39
Clay, glass and stone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	14	.....	49	34	7
Electric current.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	4	3	.....	67	59	8
Electric apparatus.....	18	.....	18	.....	1	.....	6	5	.....	115	58	50
Iron and steel products.....	14	1	12	21	5	16	19	12	.....	509	318	151
Non-ferrous metal products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	102	64	13
Mineral products.....	7	3	4	12	10	2	8	8	.....	353	68	286
Miscellaneous.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	4	.....	24	18	6
Logging	42	43	.....	8	8	.....	306	368	.....	1,208	1,144	15
Fishing and Hunting.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farming	15	15	.....	9	9	.....	26	25	.....	872	796	15
Mining	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	15	15	80	82	4
Coal.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	13	.....
Metallic ores.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	10	.....	57	61	2
Non-metallic ores.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	5	15	9	8	2
Communication	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7	2
Transportation	20	.....	20	36	.....	36	2	2	.....	401	79	325
Forwarding and storage.....	20	.....	20	3	.....	4	2	2	.....	323	69	255
Railway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	3	12
Shipping and stevedoring.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	5	53
Air.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Construction and Maintenance	376	19	362	847	153	693	708	483	102	73,899	10,215	63,662
Railway.....	105	4	101	273	1	271	11	.....	10	168	74	94
Highway.....	217	3	219	488	67	421	98	6	92	66,619	8,732	58,132
Building and other.....	54	12	42	86	85	1	599	477	.....	7,112	1,409	5,436
Services	1,219	171	924	1,681	170	1,482	2,700	1,622	502	13,037	4,170	6,862
Governmental.....	3	.....	3	92	1	91	1	.....	.....	596	249	376
Hotel and restaurant.....	31	9	14	31	13	15	154	101	26	685	411	120
Professional.....	107	13	82	6	5	1	173	51	113	639	216	341
Recreational.....	7	.....	5	1	1	.....	17	14	.....	320	90	198
Personal.....	118	3	112	420	19	402	133	62	41	2,735	151	2,567
Household.....	953	146	708	1,131	131	973	2,222	1,394	322	8,016	3,041	3,260
Farm household.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	12	.....
Trade	111	3	109	47	8	39	150	96	23	1,277	373	866
Retail.....	95	3	93	45	6	39	46	36	9	1,119	301	786
Wholesale.....	16	.....	16	2	2	.....	104	60	14	158	72	80
Finance	42	.....	41	14	.....	14	19	10	.....	105	36	61
All Industries	1,962	272	1,508	2,763	371	2,302	4,128	2,776	642	93,296	18,295	72,784
Men.....	875	104	770	1,525	224	1,301	1,643	1,213	270	83,642	14,269	69,135
Women.....	1,027	168	738	1,178	147	1,001	2,485	1,563	372	9,654	3,936	3,649

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—JANUARY TO MARCH, 1931

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
97	13	76	98	20	78	156	68	87	193	51	139	3,276	1,651	1,438
4	1	3	31	2	29	3	3	1	14	1	13	126	34	94
3		3	5		5	1		1				17	2	14
1		1	2		1	2		2		1		61	24	34
22		20	5	2	3	19	14	5	42	27	13	294	185	102
												10	1	9
15	3	12				1		1	23	1	22	258	130	120
												33	33	1
11			3	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	288	195	54
13	3	10	13	2	11	34	5	29	7	3	4	347	146	193
2		2	1	1		4	4	4	1		1	79	49	21
						5	5	5				7	7	
	1					3	1	2			2	142	92	44
									7	3	4	74	52	11
4		4	9		9	32	12	20	14	3	11	128	78	49
12	3	8				10	2	8	4		3	158	67	83
2		2	15	5	10	37	17	19	63	9	53	690	370	269
1		1							4	2	3	113	66	18
7	1	5	4	4		1	3	3	8		8	401	22	310
												50	28	12
278	238	3	934	924	5	1,428	1,427		842	291	544	5,046	4,443	567
1	1		1	1								2	2	
680	697	5	725	641	2	610	597	15	272	256	6	3,209	3,036	43
10	9		3	4		306	304	2	15	16		449	432	21
			1	1		91	91		4	4		112	111	
10	9		2	1		215	213	2	8	9		91	90	2
				2					3	3		246	231	19
			1		1				4	2	2	19	10	9
24	7	15	74	4	70	55	4	51	111	14	97	723	110	614
20	3	15	58	3	55	55	4	51	85	6	79	566	87	479
			1	1					4	1	3	21	5	15
			15		15				22	7	15	97	12	88
4												39	6	32
13,348	782	12,562	4,372	511	3,848	11,424	3,443	7,979	5,363	373	4,986	110,337	15,979	94,194
15	15		63	36	16	14	11	3	87	67	20	736	208	515
12,054	22	12,032	3,740	384	3,358	8,928	2,192	6,735	4,992	203	4,788	97,136	11,609	85,774
1,279	745	530	569	91	477	2,482	1,240	1,241	284	103	178	12,465	4,162	7,905
3,057	1,072	1,899	2,069	1,036	958	1,772	753	994	2,307	794	1,484	27,842	9,785	15,096
12		12	14	1	13	16	11	5	45	18	25	779	280	525
179	121	61	67	49	13	53	53		121	79	35	1,321	836	284
67	30	39	217	168	43	36	9	27	91	32	57	1,356	524	703
41	5	36	69	3	66	23	7	16	30	1	29	508	121	350
179	7	170	224	12	212	128	9	117	595	39	555	4,532	302	4,176
2,470	806	1,572	1,246	606	611	1,311	476	829	1,419	620	783	18,768	7,220	9,058
109	103		232	197		205	188		6	5	598	505		
273	17	252	159	13	133	74	28	46	109	27	80	2,191	565	1,548
124	13	107	129	8	117	48	20	37	80	15	63	1,686	402	1,251
149	4	145	21	5	16	26	8	9	29	12	17	505	163	297
11			5		5		2		6	1	5	195	47	137
17,779	2,836	14,812	8,432	3,154	5,100	15,827	6,624	9,176	9,222	1,825	7,343	153,289	36,063	113,667
14,639	1,736	12,832	6,637	2,145	4,395	14,244	5,894	8,345	7,600	1,036	6,483	130,805	26,671	103,582
3,140	1,100	1,930	1,795	1,009	705	1,583	730	830	1,622	739	860	22,484	9,392	10,085

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary, showing the employment situation during March, 1931, is reproduced below. The following report on unemployment conditions in the United States is based on the statistics published by the United States Department of Labour, showing the recent trend of employment throughout the country. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labor, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 24 representative cities. Summary figures for April, 1931, and previous months are reproduced below.

Great Britain

Employment during March showed a slight improvement on the whole. This was the result mainly of the seasonal revival of employment in the building and clothing trades, and of the recent improvement in the textile industries. There was a further seasonal improvement in the building trade, public works contracting, brick and tile manufacture, and the clothing industries. The numbers unemployed also decreased in most of the textile industries, and in pottery, glass bottle, pig iron and tinplate manufacture. There were, however, increases in the numbers unemployed in coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, and the leather trades.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,400,000 insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at March 23, 1931 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 21·5, as compared with 21·7 at February 23, 1931, and with 13·7 at March 24, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed at March 23, 1931, was 16·5, as compared with 16·7 at February 23, 1931; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5·0, the same as at February 23. For males alone the percentage at March 23, 1931, was 22·7, and for females 18·4; at February 23, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 22·6 and 19·6.

At March 23, 1931, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,859,526 wholly unemployed, 604,089 temporarily stopped, and 116,503 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,580,118. This was 37,540 less than a month before, but 941,319 more than a year before. The total included 1,900,685 men, 67,510 boys, 557,662 women and 54,261 girls.

The 1,859,526 wholly unemployed included approximately 1,303,400 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 463,650 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 92,470 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,694,266, included 229,383 men, 5,813 boys, 44,447 women and 2,964 girls, who had been on the Register for less than one month.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at March 23, 1931, was 2,655,379, and at March 30, 1931, it was 2,655,475.

United States

Employment in the United States decreased less than one-tenth of one per cent in March, 1931, as compared with February, 1931, and pay-roll totals increased 0·7 per cent according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries included in the above statement are manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, quarrying and non-metallic mining, crude petroleum production, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail), hotels, canning and preserving, and laundries, dyeing and cleaning.

Increased employment in March was shown in 6 of the 15 industrial groups: Manufacturing, 0·9 per cent; quarrying and non-metallic mining, 5·1 per cent; retail trade, 0·8 per cent; hotels, less than one-tenth of 1 per cent; canning and preserving, 9·7 per cent; dyeing and cleaning, 0·7 per cent.

Decreased employment was shown in March in each of the remaining 9 groups: Anthracite mining, 10·8 per cent; bituminous coal mining, 3·0 per cent; metalliferous mining, 2·7 per cent; crude petroleum producing, 1·4 per cent; telephone and telegraph, 0·7 per cent; power, light, water, 1·1 per cent; electric railroads, 0·2 per cent; wholesale trade, 0·9 per cent; laundries, 0·6 per cent.

Pay-roll totals were higher in March than in February in 10 of the 15 industrial groups, namely, manufacturing, quarrying and non-metallic mining, crude petroleum production, telephone and telegraph, power-light-water, electric railroads, wholesale trade, retail trade, canning and preserving, and dyeing and cleaning.

The New England, East North Central, South Atlantic, and Pacific geographic divisions reported increased employment in March, the percentage increases ranging from 0.7 per cent to 1.4 per cent.

A separate summary is made of the latest data available relating to all employees, exclusive of executives and officials on Class I railroads. This tabulation is made from Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the months of December, 1930, and January, 1931, and therefore cannot be included in the general statement for the month of March. The number of employees of Class I railroads as at January 15, totalled 1,317,817, representing a decrease of 1.6 per cent since December 15, 1930. The amount of pay-roll in the entire month of January was \$182,908,075, representing a decrease over the previous month of 1.3 per cent.

Unemployment Percentage.—Since the fall of 1927, the American Federation of Labour has compiled statistics each month which indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in 24 representative cities of the United States. These figures are included in the monthly review of industrial and economic conditions which is given in the *Monthly Survey of Business*, published by the Federation. In April, 1928, the proportion of unemployed union members was 16 per cent; in April, 1929, 12 per cent; in April, 1930, 21 per cent; in April, 1931, 17.7 per cent (first half of the month). The percentages since the beginning of 1931 are as follows: January, 19.8; February, 19; March, 18.1; April, 17.7.

According to an estimate by the American Federation of Labour the number of wage earners unemployed in the United States in April was between 5,500,000 and 6,000,000.

United States Census of Unemployment

The *Monthly Labour Review*, official publication of the United States Department of Labour, in its issue of April, 1931, contains a chapter on Unemployment Conditions and Relief. Featuring this section, is a review of unemployment in the United States based on the special census of unemployment taken recently. The following paragraphs indicate the trend and extent of unemployment as shown by the census.

On the basis of the special unemployment census made during the latter half of January, 1931, and covering 19 cities, Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, has estimated that a total of 6,050,000 able-bodied persons in the United States were out of jobs, able to work, and seeking work at that time.

The special census of unemployment was undertaken in January, the month when unemployment normally reaches a seasonal peak, in order that the maximum unemployment due to the world-wide business depression might be revealed. For the 19 cities covered in the special census of unemployment a 149 per cent increase was reported in the number of persons out of a job, able to work, and looking for a job (Class A) between April, 1930, and January, 1931. By applying this percentage to the total number of persons out of a job, able to work, and looking for a job in the United States as a whole as of April, 1930, or 2,429,062 the total of 6,050,000 is arrived at. This basis of estimate of the increase in unemployment between April, 1930, and January, 1931, presupposes that the percentage increase in unemployment since last April has been as great in the rural areas as in the cities.

In addition to the unemployed falling under Class A, the January census of 19 cities showed that there were 368,149 persons having jobs but not working and not receiving pay on the day before the call of the enumerator, excluding those sick or voluntarily idle (Class B). Such tabulations of the census as are complete show that 75 per cent of the workers in class B were employed part time, and that the remainder had been laid off for more than a week. If this ratio prevails throughout the 19 cities it would indicate that one-fourth of the total of 368,149 persons, or 92,000, had been out of work for more than a week, although they considered themselves as having jobs. It is stated by Secretary Lamont that neither the data available for April, 1930, or January, 1931, census make it possible to determine accurately the total number of individuals throughout the country who should be regarded as unemployed because of having been temporarily laid off from their regular jobs. However, Secretary Lamont states that it appears that an additional 250,000 to 300,000 workers were not working because of lay-off in January, 1931.

The Alberta Legislature, at its session this year, passed a resolution which called for representations being made to the Dominion Government for the immediate institution of a scheme of unemployment insurance.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions, fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30, 1930. The text of this measure appeared in the April, 1930, issue page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

Section 5 of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act authorized the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, to make necessary regulations under the Statute. Those regulations have not yet been made. The Act, however, was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions as to current and fair and reasonable rates of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, which has been in effect since 1900

and is now expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924, requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour here-

under the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from the to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the

trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

CONTRACTS AWARDED RECENTLY

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above mentioned:

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a Pilotage Building at Quebec, Que. Name of Contractor, Mr. Ulric Latouche, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract March 27, 1931. Amount of contract \$47,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 60	8
Bricklayers.....	1 00	8
Masons.....	1 00	8
Painters.....	0 60	8
Plumbers.....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Skilled labourers or helpers.....	0 45	8

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a patrol boat for service in Atlantic waters. Name of contractors, Ditchburn Boat Builders, Ltd., Gravenhurst, Muskoka, Ont. Date of contract, March 12, 1931. Amount of contract, \$102,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

Construction of a patrol boat for service in Atlantic waters. Name of contractors, Manseau Shipyards, Ltd., Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, March 12, 1931. Amount of contract, \$102,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of Customs and Immigration Building, Forest City, N.B. Name of contractor, John L. Simms, Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, April 20, 1931. Amount of

contract, \$4,350 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers.....	\$0 35	8
Concrete mixers.....	0 40	8
Concrete floaters.....	0 45	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 60	8
Stone masons.....	1 00	8
Stone cutters.....	0 75	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8
Helpers.....	0 35	8
Felt and gravel roofers.....	0 50	8
Terrazzo layers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters.....	0 60	8
Painters.....	0 60	8
Glaziers.....	0 35	8
Helpers.....	1 00	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 60	8
Metal lathers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers.....	0 40	8
Helpers.....	0 70	8
Plumbers.....	0 40	8
Helpers.....	0 70	8
Steamfitters.....	0 35	8
Helpers.....	0 60	8
Electricians.....	0 35	8
Helpers.....	0 35	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
	per day	
Driver, horse and cart.....	4 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	6 50	8
	per week	
Motor truck driver—		
1 ton.....	22 00	8
2 ton.....	28 00	8

Construction of alterations to the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Alex. I. Garvock, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, April 16, 1931. Amount of contract, \$25,046 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers.....	\$0 50	8
Concrete mixers.....	0 50	8
Concrete floaters.....	0 50	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 75	8
Stonemasons.....	1 25	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 25	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 90	8
Sheet metal workers.....	1 00	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 70	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 75	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 70	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 05	8
Electricians.....	0 80	8
Structural iron workers.....	1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0 70	8
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	1 00	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8

Installation of electric wiring and fittings in the public building at Kentville, N.S. Name

of contractor, Wm. W. Hoyt, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, April 16, 1931. Amount of contract, \$968. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Electricians.....	\$0 65	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

Construction of an extension to the western wharf, Notre Dame de l'Île Verte, Temiscouata Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Letourneau & Renault, Montmagny, P.Q. Date of contract April 11, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$3,036.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 55	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 55	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
	per day	
Driver, horse and cart.....	5 00	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	6 50	8

Construction of alterations and additions to the Dockyard Manager's House at H.M.C. Dockyard, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. James Smethurst, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, April 22, 1931. Amount of contract, \$6,900. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$1 25	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	1 00	8
Cement finishers.....	0 62½	8
Cement mixer and worker.....	0 56¼	8
Electricians—wireman.....	1 00	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 40	8
Labourers—common.....	0 50	8
Lathers—wood.....	1 00	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 85	8
Paperhangers.....	0 85	8
Plasterers.....	1 25	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 75	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 12½	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 60	8
Roofers—patent.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers.....	1 06½	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Tile setters.....	1 25	8
Tile setters' helpers.....	0 56¼	8
Teams—ers—with team and wagon.....	1 12½	8
Truck drivers.....	0 65	8

Dredging, Musquodoboit Harbour, N.S. Name of contractors, Halifax Dredging Co.,

Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, April 6, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$10,680. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Installation of an electric clock system in the public building at Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractor, Canada Clock Company, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, April 8, 1931. Amount of contract, \$622. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Installation of an electric clock system in the public building at Regina, Sask. Name of contractors, Canada Clock Co., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, April 8, 1931. Amount of contract, \$552. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Installation of an electric clock system in the public building at Saskatoon, Sask. Name of contractor, Canada Clock Co., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, April 8, 1931. Amount of contract, \$815. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Installations of new interior fittings in the public building at Kentville, N.S. Name of contractor, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, April 1, 1931. Amount of contract, \$1,648. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Installation of new interior fittings in the public building at Edmonton, Alberta. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, April 18, 1931. Amount of contract, \$13,868. The "B" conditions were inserted in the contract.

Installation of interior fittings in the public building at Ville Marin, P.Q. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture, Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, April 20, 1931. Amount of contract, \$984. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Installation of interior fittings in the public building at Deloraine, Man. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture, Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, April 20, 1931. Amount of contract, \$1,115. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Installation of interior fittings in the public building at Copper Cliff, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture, Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, April 20, 1931. Amount of contract, \$1,310. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Erection of the Power Plant buildings in connection with the Government Grain Elevator at Churchill, Man. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, April 13, 1931. Amount of contract, \$174,229. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than
	per hour
Labour.....	\$0 42½
Pile driving or skilled labour.....	0 55
Pile driving crew.....	0 60
Pile driving captain.....	0 70
Firemen.....	0 55
Pile driving engineer.....	0 90
Carpenters.....	0 90
Hoist runners.....	0 85
Loco. crane operators.....	1 00
Plumber.....	1 20
Sheet metal workers.....	0 80
Bricklayers.....	1 45
Concrete finishers.....	0 75
Plasterers.....	1 35
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 55
Painters.....	0 90
Millwrights.....	0 90
Electricians.....	1 10
Caterpillar tractor operators.....	0 60
Structural steel workers.....	0 90

Time and one-half to be allowed for time over ten hours, and time and one-half for Sunday time.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in April, 1931, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

<i>Making Metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	\$ 705 00
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	228 95
Capital Rubber Stamp Works, Ottawa, Ont.	10 80
<i>Making up and supplying Letter Carriers' uniforms</i>	
Paton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	6,039 15
Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	11,905 33
<i>Mail Bag Fittings</i>	
Ontario Equipment Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	2,020 00
<i>Scales</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	123 75
<i>Stamping Ink and Pads</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	28 90

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect through though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 178.

This agreement, which is the same as that in force since 1927, is to be in effect from April,

1931, to March 31, 1932, and from year to year until either party gives notice of change.

A successful strike to secure this agreement occurred in two establishments and is reported on page 522 of this issue.

Only union members to be employed, or, if non-union members are employed, they must join the union within ten days.

A union representative will have free access to all shops during working hours.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime is limited to 4 hours per week with not more than one hour on Saturday afternoon. For overtime work and all work on Dominion holidays, time and one-half will be paid.

Wages: tailors (including operators, pressers and tailors) 91 cents per hour, finishers 63 cents, helpers 55 cents.

All work is to be done on the premises unless any employer has not enough work to employ a pants maker or vest maker steadily; in which case they may send their work out to union contractors and pay the following piece rates: pants \$4.50, vest \$4.

Incapacitated members who cannot demand the minimum wage rates may work on piece work or at a weekly wage agreed on by the parties concerned and the officers of the union.

Apprentices, (female) to receive \$7 per week for first six months with an increase of \$3 per

week every six months until the helpers' minimum is reached. If boy apprentices are employed, it will be by special arrangement with the union.

All work is to be as nearly as possible equally divided, particularly in the slack season, and no person will be discharged through scarcity of work during the slack season after three weeks' consecutive employment.

All workshops must be kept in a sanitary condition.

In consideration of the observance of the terms of the agreement by employers, the union label will be supplied by the union.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SHEET METAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 116.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932.

Only local union members to be employed. Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. (The hours formerly were 9 per day with a 50-hour week.)

Overtime: from 5 p.m. to midnight on other week days and from noon to 5 p.m. on Saturdays, time and one-half; all other overtime and work on Sundays, Christmas Day and New Year's Day, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Wages: 80 cents per hour.

One apprentice allowed for every three or less journeymen. Helpers are not permitted to use tools to do a journeyman's work.

For work out of the city, fare and board to be paid by employers and travelling time at straight time up to 8 hours per day or until 10 p.m. For work done in the outskirts of the city, the employer will pay the surplus of the price of a regular car fare.

No union member will be allowed to take sub-contracts or to work for persons taking such contracts or to do jobbing for himself.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS, LOCAL No. 254.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1931, to December 31, 1931.

Renewal of previous agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1928, and July, 1926, to continue in effect for the year 1931, with the provision that should any general reduction occur in the wages of building trades in Winnipeg a similar reduction would be considered for plumbers and steamfitters.

The regular rate of wages is \$1.25 per hour for a 44-hour week.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS OF REGINA AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 572.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to December 31, 1931. Both parties agree to meet during the month of December to formulate a new agreement.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in force between this local union and the Electrical Contractors Section of the Regina Builders' Exchange which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 715, with the following exceptions:

Hours: the regular hours have been reduced from 9 to 8 per day with a 44-hour week instead of a 49 hour week as in the previous agreement. For shift work the hours remain the same at 48 hours per week.

Wages: the wage rate for journeymen electrical workers has been reduced from \$1.10 to \$1.05 per hour.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—THE CALGARY CONTRACTORS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 1779.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932. Both parties are to meet during January, 1932 to negotiate a new agreement.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1928, page 788.

The wage rate remains at \$1 per hour with a 44-hour week.

Transportation and Public Utilities:

Water Transportation

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE SYNDICATED LONGSHOREMEN OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Agreement to be in effect from April 16, 1931, to December 31, 1931.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect which was mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June 1930, May, 1929 and May, 1928; the principal clauses having already been summarized in the issues of June and October, 1927.

The regular rate of wages remains at 65 cents per hour for day work, 75 cents for evening work and 97½ cents for night work.

There are a few minor changes in working conditions.

Farmers in Kelowna, British Columbia have organized under the Co-operative Associations' Act to carry on business of fruit, vegetables, grain, hay, feed, lumber, coal and general merchandise, retail and wholesale. It is understood that this organization has nothing to do with fruit marketing or pooling but is incorporated to deal with by-products of fruit, and the other articles mentioned.

The Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Immigration and Colonization stated in the House of Commons on April 28, the hope of

the Government that the present difficulties in regard to unemployment would be relieved in a large measure at least before the coming of next winter. Such relief, he said, would be the result of the co-ordinated efforts that are being put forth by all agencies, both governmental and industrial, and by every other force in the country. However, the Minister continued, "if events do not materialize as we hope they will, then this government, I am sure, will take whatever steps are necessary to see that there will be no undue suffering among the people of this country."

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, APRIL, 1931

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices in April was again downward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being lower than in March.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty-nine cities was again lower at \$8.86 at the beginning of April, as compared with \$9.14 for March; \$11.24 for April, 1930; \$11.01 for April, 1929; \$10.87 for April, 1928; \$10.80 for April, 1927; \$11.36 for April, 1926; \$10.56 for April, 1925; \$10.16 for April, 1924; \$10.64 for April, 1923; \$10.26 for April, 1922; \$12.68 for April, 1921; \$15.99 for April, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.57 for April, 1918; and \$7.51 for April, 1914. The most important declines occurred in the prices of veal, salt pork, bacon, lard, eggs, milk, butter, cheese, bread, beans, evaporated apples and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of food the total budget averaged \$19.18 at the beginning of April, as compared with \$19.47 for March; \$21.53 for April, 1930; \$21.30 for April, 1929; \$21.11 for April, 1928; \$21.02 for April, 1927; \$21.64 for April, 1926; \$20.82 for April, 1925; \$20.58 for April, 1924; \$21.21 for April, 1923; \$20.66 for April, 1922; \$23.31 for April, 1921; \$25.34 for April, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.01 for April, 1918; and \$14.32 for April, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, was slightly lower at 74.5 for April, as compared with 75.1 for March; 91.7 for April, 1930; 94.1 for April, 1929; 98.3 for April, 1928; 97.3 for April, 1927; and 101.2 for April, 1926. Sixty-six prices quotations advanced, ninety-two were lower and three hundred and forty-four were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups declined, one advanced and one was practically unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, mainly because of lower prices for steers, calves, shoes, leather and eggs, which more than offset increased prices for hogs, lambs and hides; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, chiefly due to reduced prices for raw cotton and wool blankets; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, owing to lower

prices for fir and groundwood pulp; the Iron and its Products group, mainly because of reductions in the prices of steel sheets and automobile body plates; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to declines in copper, lead, zinc, tin and silver prices; and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, chiefly due to lower prices for anthracite coal. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group advanced, due to higher prices for barley, flax, oats, rye and wheat, which more than offset declines in raw rubber, corn, flour, rolled oats and oatmeal. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was practically unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods were lower, mainly because of declines in the prices of coffee, flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, cured meats and boots and shoes, while producers' goods advanced slightly, higher prices for hides, hogs, lambs, wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye more than offsetting lower prices for raw rubber, lumber, tin, lead, copper, steers and calves.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods were higher, chiefly because of increased quotations for wheat, oats, barley, hogs and lambs, which more than offset lower prices for cotton, eggs, tin, silver and copper. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods were lower, mainly because of price reductions for flour, oatmeal, butter, cheese, lard, copper wire bars and zinc sheets. Articles of marine origin, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were lower, while domestic farm products advanced.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of April, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city. etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

(Continued on page 608)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†)	(†)	1910	1913	Apr. 1914	Apr. 1918	Apr. 1920	Apr. 1921	Apr. 1922	Apr. 1923	Apr. 1925	Apr. 1926	Apr. 1927	Apr. 1928	Apr. 1929	Apr. 1930	Mar. 1931	Apr. 1931	
		1900	1905																	
Beef, sirloin...	2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, shoulder	2 "	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	49-0	67-8	76-4	70-4	57-6	54-6	57-0	57-6	59-6	67-4	70-8	73-2	58-6	58-6	58-6
Veal, shoulder	1 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	33-0	48-2	49-8	44-4	32-4	30-2	30-6	31-4	33-0	40-0	43-8	46-8	34-2	34-0	34-0
Pork, leg.....	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	17-6	26-3	26-5	25-2	19-0	17-9	18-3	18-9	20-2	21-8	24-3	24-9	20-8	19-7	19-7
Mutton, roast..	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	21-0	33-2	35-8	32-0	27-4	28-1	29-0	29-4	29-7	29-2	30-1	31-8	26-6	26-7	26-7
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	20-3	35-7	38-8	34-8	30-0	26-0	27-4	29-6	28-5	24-9	29-0	30-3	22-9	22-8	22-8
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	37-0	67-2	72-2	66-8	53-2	50-6	49-8	54-4	54-0	50-0	53-2	54-8	49-4	47-6	47-6
Bacon, break- fast.....	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	26-1	48-1	53-7	53-0	41-3	40-0	37-5	41-8	39-6	35-3	37-6	40-4	34-3	31-9	31-9
Lard, pure.....	2 "	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	38-2	69-4	78-2	56-0	45-0	45-0	48-4	49-4	44-2	43-2	44-2	42-8	36-8	33-4	33-4
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25-7	30-0	33-3	33-7	34-0	46-0	55-8	40-3	33-5	36-3	37-5	39-8	38-0	40-2	40-3	36-9	34-0	28-4	28-4
Eggs, storage..	1 "	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	23-2	43-9	48-6	38-3	30-6	31-7	33-9	34-8	34-5	35-0	34-9	32-5	27-6	23-2	23-2
Milk.....	6 qts.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	53-4	72-0	90-6	89-4	74-4	70-8	73-2	72-6	72-6	73-8	75-0	76-8	71-4	70-2	70-2
Butter, dairy..	2 lb.	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	59-0	98-4	131-2	109-4	76-4	96-6	72-8	92-6	88-2	84-8	88-6	78-8	66-6	66-4	66-4
Butter, cream- ery.....	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	33-9	34-7	54-8	72-3	63-9	44-9	55-3	40-7	51-5	49-6	47-4	49-0	43-2	37-6	37-1	37-1
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16-1	17-6	18-5	20-5	21-4	33-2	40-2	39-8	30-5	335-8	331-1	332-6	330-8	332-6	333-8	332-9	28-2	27-8	27-8
Cheese, new....	1 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	19-3	31-1	37-7	38-4	28-5	335-8	331-1	332-6	330-8	332-6	333-8	332-9	28-2	27-8	27-8
Bread.....	15 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	64-5	117-0	136-5	127-5	105-0	100-5	118-5	114-0	114-0	115-5	115-5	115-5	96-0	94-5	94-5
Flour, family..	10 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	33-0	67-0	77-0	66-0	48-0	45-0	56-0	52-0	56-0	51-0	49-0	55-0	34-0	34-0	34-0
Rolled oats....	5 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	22-0	40-0	42-0	32-0	28-0	28-0	31-0	29-0	30-0	31-5	31-5	31-5	25-5	25-0	25-0
Rice.....	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	11-6	21-4	33-4	22-4	18-6	28-6	32-1	32-0	32-1	32-1	32-1	32-1	20-6	19-0	19-0
Beans, hand- picked....	2 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	11-8	33-8	23-8	18-0	17-8	17-4	16-6	15-8	16-4	16-6	23-6	19-0	13-0	12-6	12-6
Apples, evapor- ated.....	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	13-0	22-1	27-9	22-4	23-0	20-6	20-8	19-9	19-7	20-8	21-4	20-8	18-7	18-1	18-1
Prunes, med- ium size....	1 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	12-5	17-6	27-5	20-4	18-9	18-8	15-6	15-7	14-9	13-4	13-5	16-5	12-2	12-1	12-1
Sugar, granu- lated.....	4 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	22-4	42-4	78-0	51-2	33-6	48-0	35-6	31-6	33-6	32-4	29-6	28-4	25-2	25-2	25-2
Sugar, yellow..	2 "	10-0	9-8	10-3	11-0	10-4	20-0	36-8	24-2	16-0	22-8	17-0	15-0	15-8	15-2	14-0	13-6	12-2	12-0	12-0
Tea, black.....	1 1/4 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	8-8	12-8	16-4	14-1	13-6	16-1	17-0	18-0	18-0	17-9	17-7	17-7	14-1	13-9	13-9
Tea, green.....	1 1/4 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-7	12-1	17-0	15-4	15-0	16-1	17-9	18-0	18-0	17-9	17-7	17-7	14-1	13-9	13-9
Coffee.....	1 1/4 "	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	9-5	10-2	14-8	14-2	13-4	13-4	15-1	15-4	15-3	15-3	15-2	14-7	12-9	12-7	12-7
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	43-3	64-3	159-5	48-5	49-2	40-5	49-1	98-3	56-6	59-4	42-2	79-3	38-7	36-0	36-0
Vinegar.....	1/6 qt.	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0
All Foods.....		5-48	5-96	6-95	7-34	7-51	12-57	15-99	12-68	10-26	10-64	10-56	11-36	10-80	10-87	11-01	11-24	9-14	8-86	8-86
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal, anthra- cite.....	1/2 ton	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	52-1	71-8	94-4	115-4	108-7	115-7	104-3	111-0	104-2	102-5	102-3	101-4	101-5	100-6	100-6
Coal, bitumin- ous.....	" "	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	38-4	57-8	67-7	83-4	68-3	74-2	64-2	64-5	64-3	63-8	63-2	63-3	62-5	62-2	62-2
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32-5	35-3	38-8	42-5	43-8	67-1	79-7	88-6	78-1	79-9	76-7	76-7	75-8	75-6	76-9	75-8	75-3	75-9	75-9
Wood, soft.....	" "	22-6	25-5	29-4	30-6	34-2	49-9	61-4	68-8	58-1	59-5	56-9	56-0	55-6	56-1	55-6	53-8	54-1	54-7	54-7
Coal oil.....	1 gal	24-0	24-5	24-4	23-7	24-4	26-8	34-1	38-6	31-6	31-5	30-6	30-3	31-7	31-1	31-1	31-0	30-5	30-0	30-0
Fuel and light*.....		1-50	1-63	1-76	1-91	1-93	2-73	3-37	3-95	3-45	3-61	3-33	3-39	3-32	3-29	3-29	3-25	3-24	3-23	3-23
Rent.....	1 mo.	2-37	2-89	4-05	4-75	4-85	4-66	5-93	6-63	6-91	6-92	6-90	6-86	6-85	6-90	6-96	7-00	7-06	7-05	7-05
††Totals.....		9-37	10-50	12-79	14-02	14-32	20-01	25-34	23-31	20-66	21-21	20-82	21-64	21-02	21-11	21-30	21-53	19-47	19-18	19-18

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-37	12-80	16-16	13-23	10-47	11-15	10-59	11-62	10-80	10-79	11-02	11-23	9-59	9-29	9-29	9-29
Prince Edward Island	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	6-55	11-01	14-47	11-91	9-68	9-63	9-56	10-73	10-01	9-59	9-93	10-31	9-08	8-73	8-73	8-73
New Brunswick.....	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	7-21	12-50	15-97	13-03	10-54	10-90	10-49	11-84	10-83	10-83	10-92	10-90	9-57	9-16	9-16	9-16
Quebec.....	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	7-04	12-24	15-22	12-33	9-82	10-41	10-05	10-98	10-16	10-16	10-38	10-43	8-57	8-34	8-34	8-34
Ontario.....	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-29	12-57	16-07	12-65	10-20	10-59	10-36	11-48	10-87	10-93	10-96	11-20	9-07	8-79	8-79	8-79
Manitoba.....	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	7-99	11-97	16-14	12-43	9-92	10-06	10-46	10-48	10-10	10-53	10-61	11-15	8-52	8-33	8-33	8-33
Saskatchewan.....	6-86	6-92	7-86	8-25	8-02	12-58	15-77	12-58	9-82	10-32	10-79	10-74	10-86	10-82	11-19	11-25	8-62	8-49	8-49	8-49
Alberta.....	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	7-99	12-72	15-99	12-48	9-83	10-06	10-79	10-56	10-62	10-78	11-23	11-49	8-65	8-53	8-53	8-53
British Columbia....	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	9-12	13-08	17-07	13-67	11-43	11-27	11-85	11-90	11-72	11-84	12-04	12-46	10-24	9-90	9-90	9-90

†December only. §Kind most sold. *For electric light and gas see text.
 ††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	29.3	24.5	23.0	17.0	13.6	19.7	26.7	22.8	23.8	31.9	36.6	50.9
Nova Scotia (average)	31.8	27.5	24.2	20.0	15.7	18.0	25.9	26.2	23.9	31.6	36.7	51.8
1—Sydney.....	30.6	23.6	23.5	18.3	15.8	16.7	26.7	24.6	25.1	29.4	34.1	49
2—New Glasgow.....	32.5	29.4	24.2	20	14.5	17.5	25	26.7	24	29	36.9	48.9
3—Amherst.....	32.7	28.3	22.7	21.5	16.3	20	—	26	23.3	35	40.8	52.5
4—Halifax.....	34.7	28.6	27.7	22.2	17.3	18.7	26.7	25.5	21.8	30.7	33.8	52.8
5—Windsor.....	30	25	22	20	15	20	—	—	25	35	40	50
6—Truro.....	30	30	25	18	15	15	25	28	24.3	30.3	34.3	57.4
7—P. E. I.—Charlottetown.	32.5	29	30	22	17.5	16	—	23	20	31.2	33.2	45
New Brunswick (average) ...	32.6	26.8	26.2	19.5	15.8	18.6	—	26.4	23.2	32.2	36.7	51.8
8—Moncton.....	30.8	25.8	22.7	18.5	15	22.5	—	26	23.1	32.5	35.7	48.3
9—St. John.....	35	26.2	28.5	20	15.7	—	—	29.3	23.6	34.7	38.7	52.1
10—Fredericton.....	35.7	30	30	21	17	16.8	23.3	26.7	23.7	31.7	36	53.6
11—Bathurst.....	28.7	25	23.5	18.5	15.4	16.5	—	23.5	22.5	30	36.4	53
Quebec (average)	26.2	23.5	23.6	15.6	11.0	13.9	25.7	19.9	21.2	30.4	35.0	51.3
12—Quebec.....	28	24.9	25.8	17.8	11.4	14.9	25.8	21.8	22.8	29.3	33	51.1
13—Three Rivers.....	25.3	23	26.5	16.3	10.1	15.2	26	17.5	23.3	34.3	46.3	51.2
14—Sherbrooke.....	31.7	27	26.7	21	15.8	17.5	28	22.7	23.3	30	32.8	50.8
15—Sorel.....	25	22.5	21	12.5	8.5	—	25	17.5	19.7	35.5	40	57.5
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	20.9	20.5	20.3	13.5	9	11.8	20	17.9	16.8	29	37.7	45
17—St. John's.....	29.3	26.3	23.8	15	10.8	13.6	25.6	21.5	19.4	31.5	35.4	54
18—Thetford Mines.....	20.3	19.8	19	15.3	11	15	24.7	17.9	21.9	27.5	31	51.2
19—Montreal.....	30.3	26.2	26.7	14.1	11.9	9.4	27.8	21.4	22	29.2	32.5	53.8
20—Hull.....	25	21.1	22.6	14.6	10.9	13.7	28.1	21.1	21.4	27	30	47.4
Ontario (average)	29.6	24.4	22.8	17.1	13.8	21.5	27.0	22.3	24.1	29.6	33.8	49.3
21—Ottawa.....	31.3	25.5	24.4	18.1	11.8	17.6	27.5	20.2	23.7	31.7	36.3	52.8
22—Brockville.....	31.7	26.7	25	16.2	11.7	17.7	31.7	20	20	33.4	36.5	51.7
23—Kingston.....	29.7	23.5	22.9	17.7	12	15.1	27	21.9	21.3	26.6	30.7	45
24—Belleville.....	26	21	22.2	15.8	11.8	21.2	25.7	21.8	20.8	30.9	37.4	47.7
25—Peterborough.....	30.8	24.5	24.3	16	13.3	23	27.3	21.8	26	31.3	33.4	48.7
26—Oshawa.....	29.2	24.4	20.4	16.2	15.3	23.5	21	21.8	22.5	34.1	37	49
27—Orillia.....	25.6	20.2	20.5	16.5	12.6	22.8	25	20.7	24.4	27.2	29.7	50
28—Toronto.....	31.2	24.9	24.5	17.5	15.8	21.2	29.3	22.2	25.2	33	38.2	52.8
29—Niagara Falls.....	27.3	23.3	24	16.7	13.3	25	—	24	25	30.3	34.4	50
30—St. Catharines.....	27.4	23.1	27	17.6	11	18.7	24.3	22.4	20	26.6	30.6	46.7
31—Hamilton.....	30.1	25.4	24.8	18.6	16.8	22.8	21.2	22.1	—	28.8	34.2	49.3
32—Brantford.....	29.2	24.2	22.8	15.7	11.9	20.8	25	22.2	25	26.4	30.1	49.4
33—Galt.....	30	25	23	17.7	15	21	27.5	23	22	29.4	31.7	49.9
34—Guelph.....	29.1	24.1	21.5	15.9	13.9	22.7	26	22.4	22	24.8	29.6	45.4
35—Kitchener.....	29	24	20.1	16.8	14.3	21.5	—	23.1	24.7	27.3	35.3	48.4
36—Woodstock.....	29.2	24.4	23.5	17.4	14.5	21.7	24	20	23	26.8	29.6	46
37—Stratford.....	29.6	24.7	21.2	16.6	14	20.9	25	20.6	—	27	30.7	45.2
38—London.....	29.2	24.2	22.2	16.2	13	20.6	23.9	22.4	21.5	28.7	33.7	49.1
39—St. Thomas.....	27.6	23	22.6	16.1	13.4	20.7	27.5	21.6	22.7	28.9	32.2	48.4
40—Chatham.....	28.1	22.9	20.2	15.5	12	22.1	26.6	22.5	24.4	27.5	31.7	47.2
41—Windsor.....	28	23.2	22.5	17	13.9	21.8	30.7	21.3	22.6	28.5	36.8	46
42—Sarnia.....	30.7	25	23.3	18.3	16.7	24	26.7	20	26.2	28	31	49.5
43—Owen Sound.....	26.2	20.6	19.4	14.9	12.9	24.5	25	21	21.7	28.1	31.5	46.3
44—North Bay.....	34.5	28	24.2	17	14.5	20	25	21.5	26.2	29.5	34.2	52.5
45—Sudbury.....	32.8	28.2	23.8	19	15.2	23.6	29	27.7	26.6	30.4	33.9	53.1
46—Cobalt.....	29.5	25.7	19.5	18.5	15	22	—	23.2	27	30.3	35	47.8
47—Timmins.....	31	25	25	18.7	14.5	25	25	23.3	26	31.6	36	53.3
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	32.6	27.3	22.3	16.3	12.6	21	30	24.1	27.7	33.8	37	50.7
49—Port Arthur.....	28	23.7	20	16.7	14	22	32.5	26	29.4	33.5	37.4	53.3
50—Fort William.....	32.5	25.7	25.7	17.8	16	20	30	26.2	26.8	34.7	38.9	55.5
Manitoba (average)	26.3	20.8	21.0	14.9	12.0	17.4	26.0	21.2	22.4	28.1	32.9	48.2
51—Winnipeg.....	28.5	21.7	22.5	14.6	13.1	18	29.3	21.5	23.2	27.9	32.5	48.5
52—Brandon.....	24.1	19.8	19.4	15.1	10.8	16.7	22.6	20.9	21.5	28.2	33.2	47.8
Saskatchewan (average)	26.9	21.6	19.6	14.3	11.0	17.9	24.6	19.9	23.4	32.2	37.8	53.4
53—Regina.....	26.5	20.4	18.5	12.9	10.8	16.4	25.5	18.8	—	30.7	40.1	54.6
54—Prince Albert.....	25	20.5	19	14	9.1	18.2	22.5	20	25.8	34.2	38	53.3
55—Saskatoon.....	26.1	21.4	20.5	14.5	11.2	16.2	25.3	20.1	19.5	32.5	36.8	52.5
56—Moose Jaw.....	30	24.2	20.4	15.9	12.7	20.7	25.2	20.6	25	31.3	36.4	53.3
Alberta (average)	26.4	21.0	19.4	13.8	11.4	17.3	24.3	19.9	24.1	34.8	40.9	49.9
57—Medicine Hat.....	26.7	20	22.3	12.5	9.7	15.6	26	23	22.5	39	45.1	49.4
58—Drumheller.....	25	20	16.5	15	12.5	18	25	22.5	25	34.3	42.5	52.5
59—Edmonton.....	26.6	22.4	21.2	13.3	11.6	18.7	24.3	20	25	32.3	36.8	45.7
60—Calgary.....	26.8	22	19	14.4	13.2	18.6	22	21.1	23	35.5	43.9	51.4
61—Lethbridge.....	26.8	20.8	18	14	10	15.4	24	17.8	25	33.1	39.2	50.5
British Columbia (average) ...	31.7	26.7	24.0	18.0	15.5	24.0	30.3	26.7	27.4	41.6	47.1	56.1
62—Fernie.....	27.5	25	19	15	12.5	21.2	25	22.5	26.7	45	51	53.8
63—Nelson.....	35	30	30	22.5	17.5	25	30	30.7	27.5	42.6	49	53.7
64—Trail.....	31.7	26.5	24	19.3	17.2	25	33.5	30.7	27.5	39.1	44.9	55.7
65—New Westminster.....	30.5	24.9	21.9	16.3	14.9	21.8	28.1	24.1	20.2	39.1	44.9	55.7
66—Vancouver.....	30.2	24.9	23.2	16.2	16.5	23.9	31.8	23.3	26.4	39.5	45	58.1
67—Victoria.....	32.2	26.2	23.5	17.1	14.9	24.6	31.7	24.5	23.4	42.1	44.8	53.3
68—Nanaimo.....	33.3	29	25.6	20.7	20	29	35	28.3	—	43.7	47.8	59.3
69—Prince Rupert.....	33.3	26.7	25	16.5	10.8	21.7	27.5	30	33.6	42.6	49	58.7

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1931

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold) per lb. tin		Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents		
17-8	29-0	18-0	12-7	59-8	20-6	19-3	30-7	16-7	28-4	23-2	11-7	33-2	37-1	
13-2	32-1	-	-	52-5	18-1	16-6	24-7	18-2	34-3	28-4	11-5	35-7	39-7	
10	25	-	-	50	17-6	15-9	24-1	17-7	41-3	32-4	13-15	35-5	38-5	
15	35	-	-	50-60	17-5	17-5	25-9	16-9	33-8	28-8	12-13	34-5	38-7	
16	35	-	-	50	18-5	16	28-7	17-8	32-4	30	10	33-3	39-3	
12-5	30	-	-	50	17-6	16	21-6	19-4	34-8	28-7	a12-5	36	38-4	
12	40	-	-	60	20	15	25-8	19	28-3	20	10	40	42-5	
12-15	25-30	-	-	50	17-5	19-3	22-2	18-2	35	30-5	10	35	41	
16-0	35-0	10-0	55-0	18-7	17-2	32-0	31-9	17-2	27	21-7	10	32-5	36-5	
12	35	10	60	18-1	17-4	30-4	31-9	17	27	21-7	10	35	41	
18	35	10	60	17-8	17	37-1	31-9	17-4	32-7	28-2	10-12	36-1	39-9	
20	35	10	60	17-8	17	37-1	31-9	17-4	33-6	27-6	a13-5	33-4	38-6	
14	29-2	19-8	9-3	50	19-4	16-5	24-9	19	32	27	12	34-3	38	
15	25	20	50	19-4	16-5	20-2	24-9	16	20	20	12	25	35-5	
12	25	20	50	21	21-8	21-8	25-8	17-8	31-8	25-5	b14	31-3	35-5	
13-15	30-35	23	60	21	21-8	21-8	25-8	21	33-8	28-7	12	32	34-2	
	28-32	20-22	10	21-7	20	23-9	25	18	37-8	28	10	33-9	31-7	
								17-7	28	26	10	36-2	35	
								16-1	28	26	10	35-2	36	
								17-8	30-5	24	8	35-2	36	
								19-5	34	27-5	9	34-5	37	
								15-8	31	25-8	10	31-3	35-4	
								18-5	35-3	25-7	12	34-6	36-9	
								32-1	28-7	23-8	11	31-2	35	
								16-0	27-1	22-8	11-7	33-6	36-6	
								16-8	28	24-2	11	36-2	36-9	
								17-8	22-5	20	10	31	35	
								14-8	23-1	18-7	10-11	30	34-5	
								16-1	20-4	18-5	a9-5	35-4	36	
								17-3	22-3	18-2	10	32-5	35-9	
								15-9	25-5	25-1	11	35	35-7	
								18-1	23	19-8	a11-4	33	37-5	
								16-8	30-5	25-5	12	32-8	37-7	
								16-1	27-5	25-5	12	37-6	28	
								15-1	28-4	25	a12-5	32-5	36-1	
								15-6	28-7	25-8	12	34-4	38-3	
								14-7	25-2	23-1	b11	34-3	36-1	
								15-4	25-3	22-6	a11-8	31-2	36-1	
								14-3	25-2	21-9	12	32-8	35-6	
								14-7	27-4	22-8	11	32-5	35-9	
								12-5	22	18-6	10	35-1	36	
								14-8	24-3	20-9	a11-8	32-3	35-2	
								15-8	25-9	20-9	10	35-5	35-8	
								15-6	23-9	20-6	10	35-7	36-5	
								14-1	25	19-1	11	33-7	36-9	
								15-7	27	24	12	37	41	
								16-7	23-8	19	12	34	37-5	
								12-3	23	19-2	a11-8	31	34-8	
								17-7	32-6	27-5	a11-12-5	36	36-7	
								16-8	35-1	28-6	13	37-7	45	
								12-7	32-5	28-6	15	36-8	46	
								18-5	37-5	28-3	a16-7	38	47	
								19-2	35-5	25-3	12	33	38-1	
								19-8	30-3	26-2	a12-5	35	38-4	
								18-6	31-5	26-6	a12-5	35-7	39	
								15-0	26-2	20-2	12-0	30-6	36-0	
								14-8	28-8	21-8	b12	32-5	36-9	
								15-1	23-6	18-5	12	28-6	35-1	
								17-7	24-5	17-8	12-3	28-7	35-9	
								15-5	25	18-6	12	29-3	35-1	
								19-2	25	19-2	11	27-2	37-5	
								15-4	26	15-6	13	27-3	33-9	
								15-2	21-8	17-7	13	31-1	37	
								15-3	24-3	17-2	11-2	30-4	37-6	
								16-2	22-1	14-2	11	30-3	38-9	
								15-5	22-5	17	a13	30	36	
								14-6	25-8	19-7	a11-1	29-4	37-2	
								15-1	28-2	20-2	11	34	38-5	
								15	22-8	15	10	28-4	37-2	
								18-6	29-0	23-5	13-4	37-2	40-0	
								19-2	28-6	22-5	a12-5	39-6	62	
								20	30	23-6	a14-3	35	38-9	
								18-9	32-1	26	a14-3	37-5	64	
								15-3	26-8	22-9	11-1	33	39-6	
								16-4	26-4	24-4	11-1	36-6	38-8	
								16-1	24-2	20-1	a14-3	38-5	40-9	
								39	20	20-8	a12-5	35	40	
								23-7	20	27-3	a16-7	40	67	
								23-3	21-7	35-8		42	69	

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold) per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold) in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold) per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2 1/2 lbs. per can	Peas, standard, 2 1/2 lbs. per can	Corn, 2 lbs. per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	27-8	a 6-3	17-3	3-4	5-0	9-5	11-7	13-5	12-4	14-2
Nova Scotia (average)	27-0	7-0	17-2	3-8	5-2	9-6	13-1	14-6	12-3	13-9
1—Sydney.....	27-5	7-3	16-9	3-7	5-3	9-5	13-4	14-2	12-2	13-9
2—New Glasgow.....	26-8	6-7-7-3	16-7	3-7	5	9-5	12-5	13-6	11-6	13-6
3—Amherst.....	26	7-3	16-7	4	5	9-5	12-3	15	12-8	13-8
4—Halifax.....	27-8	6-7	17-2	3-5	5-4	9-3	13-6	15-1	11-7	14-2
5—Windsor.....	25	6-7-7-3	19	4-1	5	10	14	15	13-5	15
6—Truro.....	28-6	6-7	16-7	3-9	5-5	9-6	12-7	14-4	11-7	13-1
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	25	7-3	18	3-5	5	9-8	14-8	15	13-6	14-6
New Brunswick (average)	28-5	7-4	17-3	3-9	4-9	9-6	13-3	13-8	12-1	13-5
8—Moncton.....	28-4	8	17	3-9	5-2	11-4	13	14-6	14	13-6
9—St. John.....	27-9	7-3	18-5	3-6	4-9	8-6	11-9	13-7	10-9	13-5
10—Fredericton.....	27-5	6-7-7-3	16-8	3-8	4-8	8-9	14-7	13-9	11-4	13-7
11—Bathurst.....	30	7-3	17	4-2	4-5	9-5	13-5	13	12	13
Quebec (average)	25-7	5-3	16-3	3-4	5-4	8-4	11-4	11-9	12-9	13-4
12—Quebec.....	26-8	6-7	15-2	3-5	5-4	9-5	12-3	11-6	11-6	14-1
13—Three Rivers.....	29-1	4-7	15	3-8	5	8-1	11-7	12-9	15-5	13-6
14—Sherbrooke.....	25-4	5	16-2	3-5	5-4	8-4	11-7	12-8	12	14-7
15—Sorel.....	25-8	5	18	3-4	.....	8	10-7	12-9	10-6	13-3
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	22-8	4-3	16-3	3	6-5	8-7	12-2	12-1	13-1	12-6
17—St. John's.....	23	4-7-6	17	2-8	5	7-1	10	10	16-7	15
18—Thetford Mines.....	26-7	4-3-5	16-3	3-5	5-7	7-7	11-7	11-5	13-3	12-8
19—Montreal.....	27-5	6-6-7	16-8	3-8	4-8	9-5	11-1	12	12-8	13-7
20—Hull.....	24-6	4-7-6	15-5	3-7	5	8-8	11-4	11	10-7	10-6
Ontario (average)	28-0	6-0	16-9	3-1	4-8	10-0	12-2	13-0	11-3	13-3
21—Ottawa.....	29-2	5-3-7-3	17-4	3-9	5-5	10-3	10-6	11-7	10-3	12-9
22—Brookville.....	26-5	6	17-6	3-2	4-4	10-8	11-8	11	10-2	13-1
23—Kingston.....	23-6	5-3	15-5	3-1	4-7	9-2	12-2	12-2	9-7	12-3
24—Belleville.....	25-4	4-7-5-3	16-2	3	5	10-4	12	11-2	10-3	12-5
25—Peterborough.....	25-7	4-7	15-7	3	4-3	10-9	12-1	12-2	9-8	13-5
26—Oshawa.....	29-2	6-6-7	16	2-6	4-9	9-6	10-7	13-9	10-5	12-2
27—Orillia.....	29-6	5-3	17	3-3	4-4	10-6	12-6	13-2	11-1	14-3
28—Toronto.....	32-8	6-7-7-3	17-5	3-1	5	9-4	11-8	13-2	11-1	13-4
29—Niagara Falls.....	32-2	6-7	18-4	3-2	4-6	9-5	13-9	13	10-9	14-4
30—St. Catharines.....	27-8	5-3	16-7	3	4-4	9-7	12-1	12-9	10-9	13-1
31—Hamilton.....	32-4	5-3-6-7	17-7	3	5-1	10-3	11-2	12-8	10-6	13-7
32—Bramford.....	30-1	4-7-6-7	16-6	2-6	4-2	10-3	12-3	12-4	9-9	12-8
33—Galt.....	31-9	6	17-2	2-8	4-7	10-5	13-1	13-9	10-1	13-8
34—Guelph.....	30-4	6	18-5	2-9	4-6	10-4	12-3	13-4	11-1	13-7
35—Kitchener.....	28	6	17-5	2-6	5-1	9-4	11-8	12-6	11	12-7
36—Woodstock.....	25	5-3	15-7	2-6	4-5	10-2	11-4	13-1	11-6	13-1
37—Stratford.....	26-2	6	17	2-6	4-7	9-9	11-6	13-6	10-5	13-5
38—London.....	27-3	5-3-6	17-4	3-2	4-9	9-2	12-6	12-6	11-3	12-1
39—St. Thomas.....	25-1	5-3	18-1	2-7	4-3	10-4	12-3	13-3	12-1	14-4
40—Chatham.....	25-2	5-3	17-2	3	4-9	11-4	12-8	12-9	12	13-2
41—Windsor.....	27-9	6-7-7-3	17	3	4-5	9-5	12-8	12-4	11-8	13-2
42—Sarnia.....	26-7	5-3	17-7	2-8	4-5	10	11-8	12-9	14-2	13-2
43—Owen Sound.....	25-8	5-3-6	19-3	2-9	3-8	9-7	14-2	14-2	12-7	12-6
44—North Bay.....	28-3	6-7	15	3-5	5	10	11	13-2	10-5	13-8
45—Sudbury.....	28-9	6-7-7-3	15-7	4-1	6-6	8-7	15-4	13-6	11-9	13-7
46—Cobalt.....	27-8	6	17-5	3-5	5-9	9-2	15-4	12-9	9-7	14-2
47—Timmins.....	28-3	6-7	14-7	4-1	4	9	12-2	14-4	12-8	13-6
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	26-8	6	15	3-7	5-7	10-9	11-6	13-7	12-3	14-2
49—Port Arthur.....	29	6-7	18-4	3-3	5-1	9-8	11	13-3	10-9	13-5
50—Fort William.....	26-7	6-7	16-6	3-5	5-2	9-8	10-7	13-7	11-9	13-4
Manitoba (average)	28-1	5-9	17-7	3-2	5-2	10-7	11-7	14-6	14-5	16-2
51—Winnipeg.....	28-5	5-6-6	17-3	3-2	5	10-4	11-3	15-1	16	17
52—Brandon.....	27-7	5-6-6-2	18	3-2	5-4	10-9	12-1	14	13	15-3
Saskatchewan (average)	27-5	6-2	16-2	3-3	4-9	10-4	12-0	15-3	14-0	15-8
53—Regina.....	27-4	5-6-7	.....	3-3	5-3	12-7	11-2	15-5	14-4	15-4
54—Prince Albert.....	27-2	5-7	15	3-1	5	8-5	11-7	15-5	13-5	15-5
55—Saskatoon.....	27-4	6-7	14	3-3	4-8	10-2	12-1	14-7	13-3	15-7
56—Moose Jaw.....	28-1	6-4	19-7	3-3	4-5	10-2	12-8	15-4	14-7	16-6
Alberta (average)	27-8	6-7	17-9	3-4	5-1	9-7	9-9	14-2	14-0	16-5
57—Medicine Hat.....	30-3	5-7-6-3	18-2	3-6	5-5	10-7	10-4	13-7	15-2	17-4
58—Drumheller.....	26-5	7-4	17-5	3-5	5	10-2	10	15	13-7	19
59—Edmonton.....	24-1	b 6-7	16-5	3-2	4-5	8-2	9-8	13-6	12-6	14-5
60—Calgary.....	29-3	5-6-7	19-5	3-3	4-8	9-7	10-1	14-2	14-4	15-8
61—Lethbridge.....	29	6-3-8-3	17-7	3-3	5-7	9-6	9-2	14-5	14	15-7
British Columbia (average)	30-4	7-8	19-8	3-7	5-5	7-9	8-3	14-2	13-5	16-3
62—Fernie.....	29	8	20	3-5	4-7	9-5	9-4	14-7	15	17-4
63—Nelson.....	31-4	8-3	17-7	3-8	5-1	8-3	8-6	15-4	15-4	17-5
64—Trail.....	30	6-3	16	3-5	4-7	8-3	8-3	13-3	13-3	18-5
65—New Westminster.....	30-1	7-5	20-7	3-7	5-3	6-5	7	13-1	11-8	15
66—Vancouver.....	29-2	7-5	23-9	3-6	5-2	7-6	7-7	13-2	14-1	15-1
67—Victoria.....	29-5	8-3	20-2	3-7	6-2	7-8	8-2	13-4	13-2	15-4
68—Nanaimo.....	33-3	8-3	20	3-5	6-9	8-1	9-5	15	12-9	16-4
69—Prince Rupert.....	30-8	8-3	20	4-1	6	7-2	8	15-8	12-5	15

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

† Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c. and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1931

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 1/2's, per can	Marmalade, orange per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, braght, per lb.							
6.3	4.6	1.081	23.4	27.1	18.1	12.1	15.3	17.2	65.0	24.6	54.7	41.5
6.1	4.9	1.004	21.6	27.0	17.3	12.2	14.0	16.3	57.2	25.2	52.8	42.1
6.1	4.7	1.189	24.6		19.5	13.4	14.4	15.7	50	25	50	45
5.5	4.8	1.115	20	35	15	12	14.4	15.4	63.3	26.9	56	37.8
6.6	5	.75	15.3	23	22.5	14.3	14.2	15.7	52.5	25	52.5	45
6.5	4.9	1.03	22.7	25	14.3	11.7	13.9	16.7	65	25.4	57	39.2
6	5	.90	20			11	13	18		25	50	45
5.6	4.9	1.041	26.7	25	15	10.7	13.9	16.4	55	23.9	51.5	40.3
6.4	5.4	.75	19	25		11.7	12.7	15.2	72	29.4	55	43.3
5.5	4.8	.844	18.6		16.1	13.1	13.8	16.4	55.0	23.8	52.9	43.5
5.5	4.6	.878	19.1	16	12.2	12.2	14.7	15.7	56.7	24.1	48	50
5.8	4.7	.933	19.2	30	16.5	14	13.9	15.2	58.3	25	55	41.5
6	5.2	.813	17.8		17	13.7	14.7	17.2	50	23.6	55.8	43.5
4.7	4.5	.75	18.3		15	12.5	12.7	17.5		22.5		39
6.0	5.5	1.028	21.5	27.8	16.5	12.1	15.7	16.3	71.8	24.7	52.6	38.6
6.5	5.5	.968	22.8	26.3	17.5	13.4	15.3	15.3		24.8	57.5	37.6
5.2	5.7	.916	21.7	22.5	17	13.2	17.6	17.5	75	25		41.2
6	5.3	1.074	20.4	35	18.3	11.9	16.3	17.5	55	23	51	40.4
5.7	7.2	1.00	22	17	10	16.5	16	16	50	26.7		38.3
5.8	5.3	1.112	21.7	20	16	11.8	15	12.7		23.7	50	39
6	5.2	1.025	19.3		15	11.5	15	17.5	83	24.5	49	36.5
5	5.4	.986	20.1		15	11.6	16.5	15.4	85	28	50	39.5
6.3	4.8	1.122	22.8	36.6	15.4	12.2	15.3	16.1	83	24.6	55.7	37
7.2	5.2	1.046	22.7	26.4	17.6	13.7	13.5	18.8		21.9	55.5	37.8
5.9	4.3	1.140	21.1	26.9	17.9	12.0	15.3	17.6	63.1	24.1	54.7	37.9
5.9	5	1.18	24.6	31.9	16	10.9	14.7	18.1	55.7	25.1	53.6	38.8
5.6	3.8	1.13	22.6	26		10.9	15.6	16.8	65	25.6	61.3	39
5.8	4.7	1.20	24.7	31.9		11.2	15.4	16	57.5	25.8	57	37.7
5.7	4.6	1.17	22.3	21.1		12.5	15.3	15.6	67.5	22.9	59.7	37.4
5.3	4.2	.873	18	23.4		11.4	15.5	17.4	65.7	23	56.6	35.9
5.9	4.3	.965	20.1	25		11	15.2	17.1	61	27	67	37
6.2	4	.812	17	30	15	11.9	17.1	18.5	75	22	52	36.7
6.3	5	1.12	22.3	27.5		11.4	14.1	16.6	72.5	21.5	60.8	37.2
6.2	4	1.29	26.4	22.5		11.7	15.7	17.8	75	25.4	60	39
4.9	4	1.25	23.9	20		12.2	14.7	16.7	56.5	22.4	48	35.4
6.5	4.6	1.14	22.9			12.2	15.2	16.6	55.8	22.2	51	37.4
5.6	4.1	1.14	23.2	20		10.4	15.6	16		24.3		36.8
6.2	4.2	1.12	24.2	28.6		12.7	15.5	18.2		22.5	50	35
6.4	4	1.12	23.6	30		13.2	15.6	17.4	58	24.8	57	36.8
6.2	3.5	.988	20.5	21.7		11.9	15	17.1	51.2	22	54.5	35.5
5.3	3.3	1.18	23	22		10	14.3	16.6	63	24.6	55	35
6.1	4.2	1.03	22.5	22.2		12.2	15.1	17.2	70	23.6	51.3	37.2
5.1	3.6	1.25	24.1	25		12	14.4	16.7	55	23.4		35.6
4.9	3.9	1.22	23.8	18.5		11.1	14.8	17.2	62.5	25		37.7
5.2	3.6	1.22	24.3			11.7	14.3	16		23.6	49	36.2
5	4	1.25	22.2	30.8		12.2	15.2	16.7	50	24.3	60	37.4
5.7	4.1	1.26	25.3	21.7		11.6	14.2	17.7	70	25.7		36.8
6.1	3	.93	20	35		13.3	17.2	19	60	25	50	36
6	4.4	1.16	29			12.7	14.3	18	62	23.3	52	42.5
5.4	4.8	1.35	29.5		21.7	13.8	15.8	19.6	71.2	28	55	43.3
6.3	5.9	1.40	32.8	40	18.2	11.8	17.3	19.3	63.3	23.7	56.7	39.8
8	5.3	1.46	40.7	27.5	18	15.2	16	19.5	74.7	25.3	52.8	43.8
5.9	4.8	1.33	30.5	28.3	19	11.8	16.7	20.3	64.3	23	51.6	41
5.9	4.5	.799	20	40	19.4	11.7	14.6	19.8	60	24.5	50.6	38.5
6.6	4.5	.867	19.2	30	15.7	13.6	15	19.8	60.5	23.8	50.5	39.8
6.9	4.8	.645	16.4		16.3	11.8	15.8	18.5	69.3	24.9	55.7	43.8
7.2	5.2	.604	15.1		15	11.6	15.3	18.5	66.9	24.4	49.3	42.9
6.5	4.3	.685	17.6		17.5	11.9	16.3	18.4	71.6	25.4	62	44.6
7.4	5.0	.934	21.9		18.9	12.7	16.8	20.1	69.3	25.5	56.3	48.8
7.2	4.7	.96	25		19.7	11.6	17.1	21	69	24.8	58.8	49
7.9	5.4	.806	17.5		22.5	13.4	19	20.6	69	27	51.2	50
7.4	5.1	1.10	23.5		17.5	12.4	14.8	19	70.6	24.1	55.7	47
6.9	4.9	.87	21.4		15.7	13.5	16.2	19.6	68.5	26	59.3	49.3
7.3	4.4	.902	21.1		20.2	12.7	16.8	17.4	69.5	25.3	56.1	49.3
8.1	4.1	.886	22.5		20.5	13.3	18.5	18.7	73.1	25.4	61.2	50.7
6	5.5	1.10	25		25	12.5	19	17.5	67.5	27.5	55	52.5
6.7	4.1	.70	15.6		16.1	11	15.3	17.7	65.6	23.7	54	46.8
8.4	4.3	.985	22.4			12.8	14.7	16.4	68.2	24.3	53.3	47.5
7.9	4.2	.84	20		19	13.8	16.7	16.8	73	25.6	57	49
8.5	4.3	1.431	32.7		20.9	11.3	15.1	16.0	68.4	24.6	56.4	47.2
8.5	4	1.211	30		20	14	15.8	18.3	75	26.7	65	50
8.1	4.3	1.446	44		23.7	10.8	16.1	16.8	72.9	27.9	55.7	50
8.1	4	1.59	40		20	11.7	15	15	70	25	50	47.5
6.5	4.1	.928	23.1		19	9.5	14.9	14.6	60.6	24.3	53.1	43.9
7.1	3.9	1.183	27.1		18.9	9.7	14.2	15	64.3	20.3	51	44
8.2	4.2	1.508	31.9		20	10.8	14.6	13.6	65.1	24.7	53.9	45.5
8.5	4.7	1.412	33			11.1	15	16.2	67.6	24.5	60.8	48.3
8	5	2.171			25	12.5	15	18.3	71.7	23.5	61.7	48.3

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Table with columns: Locality, Sugar (Granulated, Yellow), Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Vinegar, Salt, Pepper, Cream of tartar, Starch, Soap, and Anthracite coal. Rows include Dominion (average), Nova Scotia (average), New Brunswick (average), Quebec (average), Ontario (average), Manitoba (average), Saskatchewan (average), Alberta (average), and British Columbia (average).

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). n. Houses with pany houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1931.

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths) per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths) per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month			Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	
											\$
\$ 9.949	\$ 12.533	\$ 12.136	\$ 14.241	\$ 8.744	\$ 10.681	\$ 9.535	c. 30.9	c. 10.3	\$ 28.220	\$ 20.112	
9.271	12.200	9.600	10.600	6.800	8.000	6.400	32.2	11.5	23.833	16.417	
7.65	9.20-9.60	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	33-35	12	18.00-28.00	14.00-18.00	
7.35					8.00c	6.00c	32	10	20.00	14.00	
9.25	13.00	8.00	9.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	30	15	10.00-20.00	5.00-10.00	
11.25	12.10	15.00	16.00	8.00	9.00	8.00	35	10	32.00-40.00	20.00-30.00	
10.00-12.00	13.50	10.00	11.00	9.00	10.00	7.00	30	10	25.00	20.00	
8.50-9.75	12.50-13.50d	9.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	5.00	32	12	20.00-28.00	15.00-17.00	
10.50	13.25	9.50	10.50	6.75	7.50	7.50c	30	12	21.00-26.00	11.00-18.00	
10.813	13.000	10.125	11.375	6.750	8.250	7.050	29.5	10.8	25.750	19.250	
10.50-12.50g	13.00g	9.00g	10.00g	7.00g	8.00g	8.00-9.00	28-30g	13	25.00-40.00	20.00-25.00	
11.00-12.50	12.00-14.00	13.00-16.00	14.00-17.00	6.00-8.00	7.50-10.00	8.00-9.00	30	10	20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00	
8.00-12.00	13.00	9.00	10.00	7.00	8.00	4.80-6.40c	29	10	25.00	18.00	
10.00		8.00	10.00	6.00	8.00		30	10	18.00	15.00	
9.208	12.771	13.953	14.869	9.429	10.444	10.786	28.1	9.9	24.000	15.563	
10.00	12.00	14.67c	14.67c	12.00c	12.00c	12.00c	30	8.3	27.00-35.00		
8.00-10.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00	12.00	30	10	20.00-28.00	12.00-20.00	
10.00		10.00	12.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	27-28	10	20.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	
		10.50	12.00	8.00	9.50		25	10	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00	
			16.67c		12.00c		25	10	18.00-24.00	11.00-15.00	
8.00	11.00	15.00	16.50c	8.00	9.00	9.00c	27-28	10	23.00-33.00	15.00-23.00	
	14.00		9.75c		6.00c	4.50c	30	10-13	13.00-15.00	8.00-10.00	
10.00	12.25-12.50	15.00-16.00	16.00-18.00	10.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-16.00	30	8.3-10	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00	
8.25	13.00-13.50	c 16.00	c 17.23	7.00	9.00	9.00	28	10	22.00-30.00	15.00-22.00	
10.491	11.714	c 13.194	c 15.731	9.750	11.956	11.128	28.4	9.4	29.571	21.200	
9.25	13.00-14.00	13.00	15.00	8.00	10.00	7.50	30	13	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
9.00			17.60		14.80		30	10	20.00-22.00	14.00-18.00	
9.00	13.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	15.00	28	10	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00	
	12.50	12.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	8.00-10.00	30	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	
10.00-13.00	11.00-12.00	12.00	13.00	8.00	9.00	7.00	30	8.3	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
9.50-11.50	12.00	16.50	17.50	12.00	13.00	9.00	27	8	25.00-35.00	15.00-20.00	
11.00	13.00	11.00	12.50	8.00	9.50	7.72	30	10	22.00-25.00	15.00-18.00	
	11.50	17.00	18.00	13.00	14.00	13.00	29	9.7	25.00-40.00	20.00-25.00	
	10.00					g 25.00-30.00	g 30	8.3	25.00-30.00	18.00-23.00	
9.00	11.00		17.00	12.50	13.00	12.00	25	8	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
12.00	11.50		17.00	13.00	13.00	8.348	25	10	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
10.00	11.50	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	12.00	23	10	25.00	16.00-20.00	
11.50	10.50-11.50	14.00	15.00	10.00	11.00		27	10	25.00-35.00	18.00-22.00	
10.00-10.50	11.50	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00		26-30	8.3	35.00-40.00	25.00-30.00	
10.00-12.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	9.00	10.50		20	10	27.00-30.00	20.00-24.00	
10.50	12.00-14.00	16.00	18.00		14.00	17.00	25	8.3	30.00-40.00	19.00-25.00	
11.00	9.50-11.50		18.00		c 11.25	11.25	21-22	8	30.00-45.00	17.00-30.00	
9.00	10.25-11.50		18.00		c 20.00	20.00	28	10	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00		20.00		c 18.00	18.00	28	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	
8.00	11.00	g	24.00		c & g 20.00	16.00	g 30	8	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	
9.50	13.00		16.00		c & g 10.00	10.00	30	9	30.00-35.00	25.00-30.00	
8.00	10.50	12.00	14.00	6.00	9.00	9.00	28	9.7	20.00-28.00	14.00-22.00	
12.50		10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	8.00	35	10	30.00-35.00	18.00-20.00	
12.00-13.50	13.50		e15.00-17.25		e10.50-15.00	12.75	30	10	n	25.00	
13.00	11.00-15.00	12.00	13.50	6.00	c9.00-12.00		30	10	22.00	14.00	
14.00-14.50	14.50-15.00			5.00-6.00	7.50-9.00		35	9	p	20.00-30.00	
11.00-11.50	9.50		12.00		9.75	6.00	30	8	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	
9.00-11.00	13.00	10.00	12.00	9.00	10.00		35	10	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	
9.00-11.00	10.25-12.50	9.50	10.50	8.50	9.50		30	10	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	
10.750	15.625			9.250	10.125	8.500	33.0	11.5	35.000	24.500	
12.00	15.50			10.50	11.50	9.00	31	13	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	
7.00-12.00	14.00-17.50	12.00	12.75	8.00	8.75	8.00	35	10	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	
9.813	17.125	8.000	11.500	6.500	9.875	11.667	33.1	10.0	35.000	23.125	
10.00-13.00	14.75		13.00		10.00-12.00	13.00	30	10	35.00-50.00	30.00	
9.00-10.00	19.00	6.50	8.00	5.00	6.50		35	11.7	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
7.50-10.00	17.80	9.50	11.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	30-35	8.3	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
9.50	16.95		14.00		13.00	13.00	35	10	35.00	20.00	
6.750	13.000				10.667	30.3	10.3	10.3	31.250	22.000	
							10		27.50	20.00	
h 6.50					12.00	g	35	11.7	r	r	
h5.00-6.00	16.00			6.00	8.00		33-35	10	35.00	25.00	
h8.00-11.50	10.00				12.00		27	10	25.00-40.00	20.00-30.00	
h4.00-6.50							25	10	30.00	18.00	
10.150	11.640			9.500	10.458	5.079	34.6	12.5	26.750	20.938	
6.25-6.75				12.00	16.00	5.00	37-40	15	20.00	18.00	
9.50-11.50	12.70			9.50	12.75	5.625	40	13.3	22.00-31.00	20.00-25.00	
9.00-11.00	13.50			9.00	11.00			12	32.00-38.00	22.00-28.00	
10.50-11.50	11.50				5.50		30	10	18.00-22.00	12.00-18.00	
10.50-11.50	11.50				7.50	4.50	35	8.5	29.00	25.00	
10.50-11.50	9.00				10.00	4.77	29	13	20.00-25.00	16.00-18.00	
st.70-8.20						5.50	35	13.3	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	
2.00-14.50							35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00	

d. Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. j. In British Columbia conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35. p. Mining company houses \$20, other \$40-\$60. r. Com-

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1925	Apr. 1926	Apr. 1927	Apr. 1928	Apr. 1929	Apr. 1930	Mar. 1931	Apr. 1931
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.0	102.6	101.2	97.3	98.3	94.1	91.7	75.1	74.5
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	83.7	100.6	103.8	96.8	101.4	86.5	86.4	58.6	59.9
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	95.0	100.3	100.4	101.4	104.4	108.9	104.4	80.7	78.4
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	116.9	112.5	100.7	92.4	93.5	92.4	84.1	74.9	74.7
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	101.6	100.3	98.1	98.9	94.6	91.4	82.9	82.5
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	115.8	104.5	100.7	97.3	94.0	93.8	92.5	87.8	87.6
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.1	97.3	95.3	103.9	98.7	92.7	90.5	103.5	86.8	68.6	66.7
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.1	116.6	107.0	104.4	100.3	98.7	98.1	92.5	91.9	93.0	86.9	86.1
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	104.4	99.6	99.4	98.1	95.4	95.4	93.9	87.9	87.8
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	93.7	97.2	101.3	95.9	95.9	93.6	92.6	79.3	78.5
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	91.2	97.7	102.0	99.6	100.3	97.4	99.7	76.2	75.9
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	97.0	96.5	100.8	93.5	92.9	91.0	87.8	81.4	80.2
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	97.8	104.9	100.8	97.8	100.7	95.0	89.0	69.3	69.4
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	102.5	99.2	96.9	100.9	95.7	94.0	96.2	90.6	90.6
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	97.1	105.5	101.2	97.5	101.3	95.1	88.2	69.9	67.0
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	111.9	102.9	100.6	95.7	96.2	100.2	94.8	83.9	83.6
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	93.7	106.2	101.3	97.9	102.4	94.0	86.7	63.2	63.3
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	89.2	102.3	102.8	96.6	99.2	86.2	83.7	59.4	60.2
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	95.6	100.6	100.8	101.1	103.1	106.0	101.3	80.2	73.2
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.7	161.4	102.6	86.6	79.8	100.3	104.3	100.7	110.2	95.8	92.7	59.3	6.5
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	83.6	98.3	97.8	98.6	95.1	103.0	98.1	76.7	71.4
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	101.6	100.3	98.1	98.8	94.4	91.1	82.8	82.3
IV. Mineral.....	133	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	105.8	101.6	99.2	95.9	91.4	92.6	90.3	82.7	81.9
All raw (or partly manufactured)	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	91.1	100.8	102.2	99.0	102.4	94.7	90.3	64.4	64.6
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.1	103.8	100.5	96.9	95.7	92.4	90.3	77.8	77.2

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 600)

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located,

but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
FROM 1913 TO 1931*
(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sund- ries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Jan. 1930....	162	157	158	156	166	160
Feb. 1930....	161	157	158	155	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
April 1930....	153	157	158	155	166	157
May 1930....	152	156	160	155	166	157
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
July 1930....	149	156	160	155	166	156
Aug. 1930....	145	156	160	155	166	155
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Oct. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Nov. 1930....	140	156	160	148	165	152
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134	156	160	148	165	150
Feb. 1931....	129	156	160	142	164	146
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
Apr. 1931....	121	155	160	137	164	142

soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table give figures for December each year from 1914 to 1918, quarterly from 1919 to 1929 and monthly since January, 1930. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing, 18%; Sundries, 20%.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 155.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1930. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 74.4; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7; 1927, 68.2; 1928, 66.7; 1929, 65.0. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1929, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923-1929, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918; 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 158.9; 1929, 159.1. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices, for the most part, were somewhat lower, round steak averaging 24.5 cents per pound in April as compared with 24.8 cents in March, rib roast 23 cents per pound in April and 23.3 cents in March, and stewing beef 13.6 cents per pound in April and 13.9 cents in March. Veal prices were lower in

most localities, averaging 19.7 cents per pound in April, as compared with 20.1 cents in March. Mutton was slightly higher, averaging 26.7 cents per pound. Fresh pork was little changed in the average, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others. Salt pork, however, was down from an average of 24.7 cents per pound in March to 23.8 cents in April. Declines occurred in most localities. Breakfast bacon was down from an average price of 34.3 cents per pound to 31.9 cents. In fresh fish cod steak, halibut and whitefish were lower. Lard prices were generally lower, averaging 16.7 cents per pound in April as compared with 18.4 cents in March.

Eggs were substantially lower in most localities, the decline, however, being more pronounced in the eastern provinces. Fresh averaged 28.4 cents per dozen in April as compared with 34 cents in March and cooking 23.2 cents per dozen in April and 27.6 cents in March. Milk declined from an average price of 11.9 cents per quart in March to 11.7 cents in April. Lower prices were reported from St. Hyacinthe, Hull, Ottawa, Niagara Falls, Brantford, Woodstock, Chatham, Sudbury and Regina. Butter prices were slightly lower, dairy averaging 33.2 cents per pound in April, as compared with 33.3 cents in March, and creamery 37.1 cents per pound in April as compared with 37.6 cents in March. Cheese was down from an average price of 28.2 cents per pound to 27.8 cents. The price in April, 1930, was 32.9 cents per pound.

Bread was again lower at an average price of 6.3 cents per pound as compared with 6.4 cents in March. Lower prices were reported from Fredericton, Kingston, Belleville, Peterborough, Brantford, London and Medicine Hat. Flour was unchanged at an average price of 3.4 cents per pound. Beans averaged 6.3 cents per pound in April, as compared with 6.5 cents in March and 9.5 cents in April, 1930. Potatoes were again lower in most localities, the price averaging \$1.08 per ninety pounds as compared with \$1.16 in March. Evaporated apples declined from 18.7 cents per pound in March to 18.1 cents in April. Prunes were little changed at an average price of 12.1 cents per pound. Granulated sugar was unchanged in most localities, averaging 6.3 cents per pound. Anthracite coal was down from an average price of \$16.24 per ton in March to \$16.09 in April. Lower quotations were reported from St. John, Sorel, Toronto, Galt, Kitchener, Woodstock, Stratford, and London. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Most grains averaged somewhat higher in April than in March. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaging 58.7 cents per bushel as compared with 56.7 cents in March. The figure for April is the highest monthly average recorded since last November. The high price for the month was 63 cents per bushel reached on April 18. The increase was said to be due to increased export demand and to the likelihood of a considerable cut in the Australian wheat acreage in 1931. In coarse grains western oats rose from 25.1 cents per bushel to 28.3 cents, flax from \$1.03 per bushel to \$1.04, and rye from 31.2 cents per bushel to 31.7 cents. Flour was slightly lower at \$5.20 per barrel as compared with \$5.27 in March. Rolled oats at Toronto also were lower at \$2.40 per ninety pound bag, as compared with \$2.60 in March. Raw sugar at New York advanced from \$1.20 per cwt. to \$1.32, while the price of granulated at Montreal was unchanged at \$4.56 per hundred pounds. Ceylon rubber at New York was down from 7.7 cents per pound to 6.4 cents. Coffee at Toronto fell 2 cents per pound to 15 cents. In livestock good steers at Toronto declined from \$6.74 per hundred pounds to \$6.22 and

at Winnipeg from \$5.78 per hundred pounds to \$5.53. Veal calves at Toronto declined from \$8.98 per hundred pounds to \$8.31 and at Winnipeg from \$8.11 per hundred pounds to \$7.33. Bacon hogs at Toronto were up from \$7.92 per hundred pounds to \$8.47 and at Winnipeg from \$6.91 per hundred pounds to \$7.27. Lambs also were higher at Toronto at \$10.66 per hundred pounds as compared with \$9.21 in March. Creamery butter at Montreal declined from 34.3 cents per pound to 31.6 cents and at Toronto from 34 cents per pound to 32.9 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal were down from 29.9 cents per dozen to 26.9 cents and at Winnipeg from 23.8 cents per dozen to 23 cents. The price of raw cotton at New York fell from 10.9 cents per pound to 10.2 cents. The decline was said to be due to the unexpectedly large acreage of the 1931 crop. Raw silk at New York was unchanged at \$3.15 per pound. A cut of \$5 per ton in the price of newsprint was announced by the principal paper companies. Galvanized steel sheets declined from \$3.85 per hundred pounds to \$3.75. In non-ferrous metals copper fell from \$11.61 per hundred pounds to \$11.09, copper wire bars from \$10.25 per hundred pounds to \$10, tin from 29.5 cents per pound to 27.8 cents, and silver from 29.2 cents per ounce to 28.3 cents. Crude oil at Sarnia dropped from \$2.34 per barrel to \$2.29. Anthracite coal declined from \$13.22 per ton to \$12.13.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest quarterly table showing wholesale and retail prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 63.7 for March, a decline of 0.3 per cent for the month. This continues the steady decline since October, 1929, which has now amounted to 22 per cent and is only 5.9 per cent above prices in 1913. As compared with February, the index number for foods declined 0.6 per cent due to declines in meat and fish and cereals, while other foods advanced 4.8 per cent. Non-foods on the whole

were unchanged, advances in wool and cotton being offset by declines in all other groups.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1927=100, was 66.2 at the end of March, a decline of 0.5 per cent for the month. As there was a small increase in February, the index number at the end of March is only 0.2 per cent lower than at the end of January. As compared with prices at the end of February, cereals and meat advanced 0.8 per cent, while other foods declined 1.5 per cent; textiles advanced 6.1 per cent, while minerals declined 3.1 per cent and miscellaneous commodities 3.9 per cent. According to this index number, which applies "to a group of prices relating predominantly to primary products", the level of wholesale prices is now about 9 per cent lower than in 1913.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 85.5 at the end of March, showing no change from the previous month. Increases were recorded in vegetable food, animal food and textiles, while sugar, coffee and tea, minerals and sundries were lower.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour Gazette, on the base July, 1914=100, was 147 at the beginning of April, a decline of 2 per cent for the month. This was due to a fall of 3.7 per cent in food; all other groups were unchanged.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the General Statistical Bureau, on the base 1914=100 (gold basis) was 100 for March; showing no change from February or January. As compared with February, prices for foods and textiles were higher, while minerals and metals and sundries were lower.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 113.9 for March, a decline of 0.1 per cent for the month. Advances were shown in agricultural products, non-ferrous metals and textiles, while all other groups declined.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 137.7 for March, a decline of 0.8 per cent for the month. With the exception of rent which was unchanged, the decline extended to all groups.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, on the base 1913=100 (gold basis), was 97.6 for March, an advance of 0.5 per cent for the month, due to advances in vegetable foods and miscellaneous vegetable products; all other groups were lower than in February.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the cost of living, Milan, on the base June, 1927=100, was 84.43 for March, an increase of 0.4 per cent for the month.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-1913=1000, was 1442 for February, a decline of 2.3 per cent for the month. Of the six main groups, metals and their products increased, wood and wood products were unchanged, while the other groups showed decreases.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base July, 1914=1000, was 1504 for February, a decline of 3 per cent from November. All groups declined in this period with the exception of miscellaneous commodities which advanced slightly.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 74.5 for March, a decline of

1.3 per cent for the month. The feature of the month was a fall of 16.7 per cent in petroleum products due to much lower prices for crude petroleum, fuel oil and gasoline. This was the principal cause of the fall of 7.3 per cent in the fuel and lighting materials group. Of the other groups, farm products, hides and leather products, metals and metal products, building materials and miscellaneous commodities advanced, while foods, textile products and chemicals and drugs declined; there was no change in house-furnishing goods.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 106.1 for April, a decline of 2.9 per cent for the month. All groups showed decreases, the largest being in the fuels group, amounting to 4 per cent.

Bradstreet's index number, which is the sums total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption, was \$8.9134 at May 1, which is a decline of 3.4 per cent for the month. The principal decreases occurred in metals, textiles and provisions, while smaller decreases were shown in livestock, fruits, hides and leather, oils, naval stores and miscellaneous commodities. Three groups showed advances, viz. bread-stuffs, building materials and coal and coke, while chemicals and drugs were unchanged.

Dun's index number of wholesale commodity quotations, proportioned to the *per capita* consumption of each of the many articles included, was \$149.419 at May 1, a decline of 2.0 per cent for the month, and of 16.0 per cent from May 1, 1930. Six of the seven groups were lower than for the previous month.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries of Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 143.3 for March, which is slightly lower than for February, due to lower prices for food, clothing and sundries.

Establishment of all farm boys' and girls' club work in Canada upon a national basis, guided by a central executive with headquarters at Ottawa, representative of all the provinces concerned, as well as the Dominion Government, and other organizations interested, has been effected during the past few weeks, with the organization of what is to be known as the Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work. The new plan has been brought into being with the active co-operation and approval of Hon. Robert Weir, Dominion Minister of Agriculture. The plan and policies of the new organization have been worked out by a committee representing various organizations which have in the past played a large part in this work.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1931

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases included with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., and also fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations), which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the first quarter of 1931, was 244, there being 69 in January, 95 in February, and 80 in March.

The report for the fourth quarter of 1930 was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, page 251. In the first quarter of 1930, 322 fatal accidents were recorded (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1930, page 601). The supplementary list of fatal industrial accidents on pages 619 to 620 contain 38 fatalities for 1930. In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the provincial workmen's compensation boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, and from certain other official sources; and from the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the first quarter of 1931 were as follows:—agriculture, 38; logging, 21; fishing and trapping, 8; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 28; manufacturing, 31; construction, 36; electric light and power, 10; transportation and public utilities, 47; trade, 16; finance, 1; service, 8.

Of the mining accidents, 12 were in "metalliferous mining," 12 fatalities were in "coal mining," 2 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.," and 2 in "structural materials."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 1 was in "textiles and clothing," 1 in "leather, fur and products," 4 in "saw and planing mill products," 6 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 2 in "printing and publishing," 8 in "iron, steel and products," 2 in "non-ferrous metal products," 6 in "non-metallic mineral products," and 1 in "chemical and allied products."

In construction there were 8 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 1 in "railway construction," 9 in "highway and bridge," and 18 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities there were 24 fatalities in "steam railways," 2 in "street and electric railways," 9 in "water transportation," 2 in "air transportation," 9 in "local transportation," and 1 in "telegraphs and telephones."

In trade there were 4 fatalities in "wholesale," and 12 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 2 were in "public administration," 2 in "custom and repair," 2 in "personal and domestic," and 2 in "professional establishments."

There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a very large number of lives during the period under review. Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:

On March 17, three onion growers were killed in a collision of a train with their truck while returning from the market warehouse at Kingsville, Ontario.

On February 25, two fishermen were drowned from a dory off Lunenburg, N.S., and on March 29, another two fishermen were drowned when their skiff capsized near Goderich, Ontario.

Three paper mill workers lost their lives at Powell River, B.C., on March 21, when a rope of a scaffold broke while demolishing a chimney and they fell 97 feet.

In steam railways, two shop workers fell from a train near Winnipeg, Man., on February 18, and were run over while returning from work.

On January 14, two stevedores were fatally injured at Halifax, N.S., when they fell through a hold of a ship when the hatch broke through.

Supplementary List of Accidents in 1930

The supplementary list of fatal accidents occurring in 1930, to be found after the main table of accidents, contains 38 fatalities, of which 1 was in agriculture, 7 in logging, 1 in fishing and trapping, 1 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 4 in manufacturing, 10 in construction, 2 in electric light and power, 7 in transportation and public utilities, 3 in trade and 2 in service. Two of these accidents occurred in March, 1 in July, 3 in September, 3 in October, 7 in November and 22 in December.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER
OF 1931

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING—				
Farmer.....	North Alton, N.S.....	Jan. 10	51	Kicked by horse. Died Jan. 12.
Farmer.....	St. Gregoire de Nicolet, Que.	" 12	35	Struck by flying piece of circular saw.
Farmer.....	Lac-a-Noel, Que.....	" 13	35	Kicked by horse.
Farmer.....	Atwater, Sask.....	" 15	60	Collision of train with his wagon.
Farmer.....	Parkville, B. C.....	About Jan. 16	43	Killed by explosion while blasting stumps. Drawn into buzz saw he was operating.
Farmer.....	Sixsmith Dist., Alta.....	" 17	.....	Attacked by bull.
Farmer.....	Near Milton, Ont.....	" 23	45	Collision of train with his truck.
Farmer.....	Near Edmonton, Alta.....	" 23	.....	Injured in fire that destroyed his home caused by explosion of kerosene poured into stove. Died Feb. 28.
Farmer.....	Near Thurso, Que.....	" 29	48	Burned in fire that destroyed his home.
Farmer.....	Clairmont District, Alta.....	" 30	.....	.....
Farmer.....	Near Brockville, Ont.....	About Feb. 1	48	Infection from running a sliver into hand. Died Feb. 19.
Farmer's wife.....	Near Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 3	37	Kicked by horse while tying up bull in barn.
Farmer's wife.....	Near Kerrobert, Sask.....	" 9	29	Accidentally shot while helping husband to exterminate pests at barn.
Farmer.....	Near Indian Head, Sask.....	" 12	40	Crushed under truck load of grain when it upset.
Farm hand.....	Near Burnaby, B.C.....	" 13	.....	Delayed dynamite explosion while blasting out stumps.
Farmer.....	Edson, Alta.....	" 14	.....	Injured while loading coal.
Farmer.....	Near Belmont, Ont.....	" 14	50	Crushed by falling tree.
Farmer.....	Glen Valley, B.C.....	" 14	.....	Killed by explosion at his home.
Farm labourer.....	Near Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 17	.....	Fell from hay rack, fractured skull. Died Feb. 18.
Farmer.....	Alford Junction, Ont.....	About Feb. 19	66	Strained when his horses ran away.
Farmer's son.....	Near Coaldale, Alta.....	" 20	13	Killed by bull.
Farmer's son.....	St. Anne de Monts, Que.....	" 23	10	Crushed under cart load of cattle feed while dumping it.
Farm hand.....	Near Crossfield, Alta.....	" 23	14	Choked when clothing became caught in drive shaft of wind mill.
Farmer.....	St. Omer, Que.....	" 24	71	Run over when horse ran away while carting home wood.
Farm labourer.....	Near Lamont, Alta.....	" 26	.....	Dragged by horse when it bolted.
Farmer.....	Near Grafton, Ont.....	" 28	45	Collision of train with his car while delivering milk supply.
Farmer's son.....	Near Fairlight, Sask.....	Mar. 1	.....	Trampled by team of horses.
Farm hand.....	Valley River, Man.....	" 2	40	Fell on ice, fractured skull. Died Mar. 3.
Farmer.....	Near Ardill, Sask.....	" 3	.....	Trampled by horses while moving granary.
Farm hand.....	Near Kenmore, Ont.....	" 9	18	Crushed by falling tree.
Farmer.....	Carrot Creek, Alta.....	" 14	61	Struck by falling tree, fractured skull.
Onion grower.....	Kingsville, Ont.....	" 17	25	Collision of train with their car while returning from market warehouse.
Onion grower.....		" 26	26	
Onion grower.....		" 26	26	
Farmer's son.....	Near Vankleek Hill, Ont.....	" 21	25	Struck on head by piece of flying pulley when it broke. Died Mar. 23.
Farmer.....	Near Weyburn, Sask.....	" 13	.....	Caught in pulley rope and thrown 35 ft. to ground. Died Mar. 25.
Farmer.....	Near Alida, Sask.....	" 24	41	Dragged by pony he had lassoed.
Farmer.....	Near Riverhurst, Sask.....	About Mar. 30	.....	Tore finger on nail, died April 1.
LOGGING—				
Logger.....	Cowichan Lake, B.C.....	Jan. 1	20	Struck by log rolling from flat car.
Bushman.....	Erith, Alta.....	" 12	38	Tree fell on him, fracturing skull. Died Jan. 13.
Tractor driver.....	Monastery, N.S.....	" 23	.....	Pinned under tractor when it upset.
Sawyer.....	Blue Ridge, Alta.....	" 27	28	Crushed by falling tree.
Labourer.....	Flanders, Ont.....	Feb. 4	50	Struck by falling limb.
Faller.....	Campbell River, B.C.....	" 6	27	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer.....	Newport Woods, Que.....	" 11	42	Crushed by falling log.
Logger.....	Juniper, N.B.....	About Feb. 14	.....	Log rolled on him. Died Mar. 2.
Tiemaker.....	Hudson, Ont.....	" 16	.....	Struck by falling tree, fractured skull.
Chaser.....	Scott Cove, B.C.....	" 19	31	Drowned.
Logger.....	Near Sudbury, Ont.....	About Feb. 21	62	Trampled by horse in stable.
Top loader.....	Way Township, Ont.....	" 23	28	Fell and was crushed against stump by cable.
Logger.....	Albarni Canal, B.C.....	" 23	29	Struck on head by sapling.
Bush labourer.....	Meddy Brook, Que.....	" 24	46	Crushed by load of logs, fractured skull.
Brakeman.....	Pike Lake, Que.....	" 28	21	Drowned.
Sawyer.....	Near Watcom, Ont.....	Mar. 6	44	Struck by falling tree.
Chaser.....	Elk Bay, B.C.....	" 10	54	Hit by log, fractured spine.
Farmer.....	Nipawin, Sask.....	" 13	22	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Horne Lake, B.C.....	" 21	45	Caught by rolling log.
Swamper.....	Port Alberni, B.C.....	" 23	.....	Hit on head by choker.
Logger.....	North Vancouver, B.C.....	" 25	28	Log rolled over body.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER
OF 1931—*Con.*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Trapper.....	Cedar Lake, Man.....	About Jan. 29	31	Badly frozen during storm. Died Feb. 24.
Fisherman.....	Long Lake, Sask.....	Feb. 17	.....	Drowned when car broke through ice.
Fisherman.....	Off Vancouver Island, B.C..	" 19	40	Drowned when fishing craft was swept ashore by storm.
Fisherman.....	Off Lunenburg, N.S.....	" 25	28	Drowned from dory.
Fisherman.....		" 27	27	
Trapper.....	Near Sudbury, Ont.....	Mar. 26	.....	Accidental discharge of his rifle.
Fisherman.....	Near Goderich, Ont.....	" 29	21	Drowned when their skiff capsized.
Fisherman.....		" 17	17	
MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUAR- RYING—				
<i>Metaliferous mining—</i>				
Rigger's helper.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	Jan. 7	22	Fell 26 feet when scaffolding gave way.
Driller.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 8	45	Crushed by falling rock.
Miner.....	Schumacher, Ont.....	" 15	41	Silicosis, no lay off.
Mucker.....	Creighton Mine, Ont.....	" 19	26	Struck by falling rock.
Pipefitter.....	Schumacher, Ont.....	" 22	32	Fell 16 feet to cement floor, fractured skull.
Labourer.....	Flin Flon, Man.....	" 26	.....	Injured in sand bin of concentrator. Died Jan. 27.
Miner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	Feb. 24	51	Silicosis, first laid off on July 13, 1926.
Miner.....	Premier, B.C.....	" 24	35	Struck by falling rock.
Electrician.....	South Porcupine, Ont.....	Mar. 1	22	Fell from platform. Died Mar. 2.
Miner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 6	.....	Drowned.
Filterman.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 9	34	Caught in filter gear.
Machine runner.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 21	47	Silicosis, first laid off on Mar. 10, 1926.
<i>Coal Mining—</i>				
Miner.....	Thorburn, N.S.....	Jan. 6	32	Crushed by fall of stone.
Miner.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 8	32	Crushed by falling rock.
Miner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	About Jan. 15	.....	Injured in mine.
Miner.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 16	36	Struck by snowplough while returning from work during storm. Died Jan. 19.
Miner.....	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 28	48	Crushed by fall of coal. Died Jan. 31.
Miner.....	Hillcrest, Alta.....	Feb. 17	39	Struck by falling coal.
Rollerman.....	Caledonia, N.S.....	" 26	48	Struck by box car on haulage track.
Miner.....	Carbon, Alta.....	" 26	35	Crushed when roof of mine caved in.
Miner.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.....	Mar. 5	35	Crushed by fall of coal. Died Mar. 6.
Miner.....	Springhill, N.S.....	" 9	33	Crushed by fall of stone.
Miner.....	Minto, N.B.....	About Mar. 11	28	Crushed by fall of rock. Buried by cave-in.
Miner.....	Near Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 21	.....
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarry- ing, (n.e.s.)—</i>				
Worker in quarry....	Near Marmora, Ont.....	Feb. 20	24	Injured by delayed charge while blasting. Died Feb. 21.
Miner.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	Mar. 17	28	Crushed by falling rocks.
<i>Structural Materials—</i>				
Labourer in gravel pit.....	Souris, Man.....	Feb. 12	40	Crushed by falling piece of frozen gravel. Died Feb. 15.
Labourer in quarry..	St. John, N.B.....	Mar. 2	72	Buried by rock slide following blasting operations
MANUFACTURING—				
<i>Textiles and Clothing—</i>				
Worker in linoleum plant.....	Farnham, Que.....	Jan. 28	19	Fell from roof of plant.
<i>Leather, Fur and Products—</i>				
Labourer in leather factory.....	Acton, Ont.....	Mar. 25	.....	Struck against pulley while operating machine, fractured skull. Died Mar. 26.
<i>Saw and Planing Mill Products—</i>				
Mill worker.....	Westchester, N.S.....	Jan. 5	33	Caught in shafting while attempting to attach chain of conveyor.
Mill worker.....	Milton, P.E.I.....	Feb. 2	23	Struck by belt when it slipped from pulley.
Labourer.....	Barnet, B.C.....	" 6	34	Dragged into carrier. Died Feb. 9.
Teamster.....	Hallewood, Ont.....	About Mar. 2	27	Fell across circular saw.
<i>Pulp, paper and paper products—</i>				
Labourer at beaver- board factory.....	Thorold, Ont.....	Jan. 30	56	Fell against side of wheelbarrow. Died Feb. 4.
Machine operator with paper mfrs.....	Brantford, Ont.....	Feb. 9	50	Pneumonicosis, first laid off on May 14, 1930.
Labourer.....	Kingsey Falls, Ont.....	Mar. 11	73	Cerebral hemorrhage.
Mill worker.....		" 26	26	
Mill worker.....	Powell River, B.C.....	" 21	29	
Mill worker.....		" 26	26	

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER
OF 1931—*Con.*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Printing and publishing—</i>				
Foreman with engraving co.	Toronto, Ont.	" 2	50	Shot by fellow worker.
Worker with press co.	Montreal, Que.	" 27	73	Fell down stairs. Died April 5.
<i>Iron, steel and products—</i>				
Steel-worker	Sydney, N.S.	Jan. 20	34	Crushed between furnace charger and pile of bricks.
Labourer with stove mfrs.	London, Ont.	Feb. 2	43	Pneumonicosis. First laid off on Aug. 25, 1930.
Worker in engine plant.	Guelph, Ont.	" 17	37	Struck by casting. Died Feb. 21.
Hooker-on	Hamilton, Ont.	" 17	35	Fell 30 feet with bucket when it overbalanced.
Dump man in blast furnace.	Sydney, N.S.	" 21	60	Struck by ladle train.
Worker at bridge co. plant.	Lachine, Que.	Mar. 12	64	Struck by falling plank. Died Mar. 14.
Worker in foundry	Montreal, Que.	" 12	42	Injured while at work. Died Mar. 20.
Blacksmith	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 21	.....	Struck by tool which slipped out of tongs when being forged. Died Mar. 29.
<i>Non-ferrous metal products—</i>				
Worker in electro-metallurgical plant.	Welland, Ont.	Jan. 18	42	Caught in rope and whirled around winch.
Owner of Christmas tree lighting factory.	Bridgeburg, Ont.	Mar. 20	43	Burned by explosion and fire which destroyed his factory. Died Mar. 24.
<i>Non-metallic mineral products—</i>				
Stone cutter at stone works.	St. Samuel Stat., Que.	Jan. 16	24	Crushed under block of stone.
Granite cutter with monument firm.	Toronto, Ont.	" 26	42	Pneumonicosis. First laid off June 16, 1928.
Fireman at cement works.	Toronto, Ont.	Feb. 1	.....	Slipped and fell to floor of boiler room.
Granite cutter with memorial firm.	Toronto, Ont.	" 12	53	Stone worker's phthisis. First laid off on June 16, 1926.
Miner	Thetford Mines, Que.	About Feb. 23	.....	Crushed between two hoisting boxes in mine.
Labourer at cement plant.	Montreal, Que.	Mar. 30	30	Electrocuted when he touched high tension wire
<i>Chemical and allied products—</i>				
Mixer in explosives factory.	Brownsburg, Que.	" 24	48	Explosion in cement mixing house.
CONSTRUCTION—				
<i>Buildings and structures—</i>				
Labourer	Picard Sta., Que.	Jan. 8	42	Crushed by falling block of earth.
Foreman labourer	Halifax, N.S.	" 12	65	Struck by falling beam while tearing down building. Died Jan. 14.
Handyman with engineers.	Vancouver, B.C.	Feb. 2	55	Injured when crushed between pipes on Jan. 5, 1926.
Plumber	Montreal, Que.	" 13	55	Fell down elevator shaft.
Workman	Montreal, Que.	" 13	24	Collapse of scaffold.
Electrician installing switchboard.	St. Johns, Que.	" 20	40	Electrocuted when he fell across a high tension wire.
Labourer	York Twp., Ont.	Mar. 17	43	Fell from hoist platform to ground. Died Mar. 21.
Steamfitters' helper.	Toronto, Ont.	" 17	28	Inhaled gas fumes while removing hot coals from boiler. Died April 7.
<i>Railway—</i>				
Labourer	Salmon River Lake, N.S.	Feb. 3	52	Dynamite explosion.
<i>Highway and bridge—</i>				
Timekeeper	Near New Glasgow, N.S.	Jan. 7	34	Struck by train.
Labourer	Sturgeon River, Sask.	" 13	72	Hit by falling tree.
Gravel pit worker	Near Bowman, Man.	" 26	28	Buried by cave-in of gravel loosened by dynamite. Died Jan. 27.
Gravel pit worker	Near Englehart, Ont.	Feb. 6	31	Struck by gravel slide when bank caved in.
Labourer	Mather Twp., Ont.	" 10	31	Buried by cave-in of frozen gravel. Died Feb. 13.
Road worker	Near Quebec, Que.	" 9	.....	Perished on road during severe storm.
Labourer	Matheson, Ont.	" 10	27	Struck on head by guide pole when it broke while unloading pipe from car. Died Mar. 11.
Labourer	St. Eustache, Que.	" 18	19	Crushed by truck.
Labourer with paving contractor.	Vancouver, B.C.	" 27	47	Fell and struck his head when he fainted.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER
OF 1931—*Con.*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Brakeman on power dam construction.	Abitibi Canyon, Ont.....	Jan. 5	36	Jammed between two blocks while coupling cars. Fractured skull.
Worker on storm drain construction.	Galt, Ont.....	" 7	45	Cave-in of drain.
Gas locomotive driver on power construction.	Granite, B.C.....	Jan. 8	21	Crushed between locomotive and work train.
Labourer on tunnel construction.	Quebec, Que.....	" 28	26	Struck by wagon.
Labourer on power dam construction.	Beauharnois, Que.....	" 29	28	Crushed under boulder when it crashed into excavation.
Teamster on harbour construction.	Chicoutimi, Que.....	Feb. 2	43	Crushed by cave-in of quarry wall.
Labourer on coffer dam construction.	London, Ont.....	" 4	48	Struck by root of tree when it fell from bank. Died Feb. 7.
Lineman with telephone and power contractors.	Wetaskiwin, Alta.....	" 7	41	Fell off truck. Fractured skull.
Pitman on dam construction.	Fraserdale, Ont.....	" 8	32	Pinned by shovel against wall of tunnel.
Worker on dam construction.	Bonnington Falls, B.C.....	Mar. 5	19	Clothing became caught in revolving shaft.
Labourer on tunnel construction.	Montreal, Que.....	" 5	45	Poisoned by gaseous infiltration while working in tunnel below water level.
Labourer on sewer construction.	Sandwich, Ont.....	" 6	67	Crushed under cave-in of sewer.
Labourer on sewer construction.	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	40	Buried under cave-in of earth.
Concreteman on dam construction.	Fraserdale, Ont.....	" 17	48	Crushed in lower receiving hopper by concrete coming down chute.
Labourer on sewer construction.	Welland, Ont.....	" 18	52	Struck by truck.
Labourer on power dam construction.	Beauharnois, Que.....	" 19	31	Struck on head by large derrick block.
Labourer on power dam construction.	Fitzroy Harbour, Ont.....	" 19	48	Leg crushed when yard engine jumped track.
Labourer on power dam construction.	Abitibi Canyon, Ont.....	About Mar. 20	.....	Caught in a flow of concrete.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER—				
Lineman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Jan. 13	45	Fell from pole.
Lineman.....	Granby, Que.....	" 17	35	Fell from pole.
Lineman.....	Richmond, Que.....	" 29	43	Electric shock and burns. Died Feb. 5.
Electrician.....	Warfield, B.C.....	Feb. 13	50	Electrocuted when he touched high tension wire.
Labourer at power plant.	Miesgrave Twp., Ont.....	" 17	40	Washed down river while cutting ice around stop logs at dam and was drowned.
Power plant worker....	Grassy Falls, Ont.....	About Feb. 19	About 40	Slipped while fixing stop blocks on dam and was drowned.
Electrical engineer.....	Montreal, Que.....	Mar. 2	32	Electrocuted while cleaning high tension wires.
Hydro worker.....	Woodstock, Ont.....	" 7	28	Fell from steel frame work when his hand came in contact with high tension cable. Fractured skull.
Lineman.....	Maniwaki, Que.....	" 24	34	Fell from pole, fractured skull.
Power house employee.	St. Joseph d'Alma, Que.....	" 27	24	Struck on head by wheel of machine, fractured skull.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
<i>Steam Railways—</i>				
Switchman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Jan. 2	48	Fell from car and was run over during switching operations.
Trackman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 8	40	Struck by train.
Brakeman.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 13	35	Fell off train.
Shed foreman.....	Hull, Que.....	" 16	42	Fell to bottom of car and overcame by fumes of burner.
Yard brakeman.....	Farnham, Que.....	" 21	54	Injured while at work in yard. Died Jan. 22.
Carman.....	London, Ont.....	" 24	48	Run over by car.
Railway medical officer.	Mile 114 H. B. Rly., Man..	About Jan. 29	.....	Fell from train.
Sectionman.....	Val Gagne, Ont.....	" 30	42	Collision of snow plough with his track motor car. Died Feb. 3.
Switchman.....	Tadanac, B.C.....	" 30	34	Run over by train.
Engineer.....	Near Deville, Alta.....	Feb. 1	53	Fell from engine.
Baggagemaster.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 3	54	Run over by engine.
Shop worker.....	Moncton, N.B.....	" 11	42	Fell 30 feet from crane.
Shop worker.....	Near Winnipeg, Man.....	" 18	63	Fell from train and were run over when coupling broke while returning from work.
Shop worker.....			28	

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1931—*Con.*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Steam Railways—Con.</i>				
Car repairer.....	Bridgeburg, Ont.....	Feb. 20	52	Caught between cars while coupling air hose.
Signalman.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 21	22	Struck by train.
Conductor.....	Ruby Creek, B.C.....	" 22	47	Fell under wheels of train while crossing track.
Engineer.....	Sorel, Que.....	" 27	50	Injured in collision of his engine with another engine.
Tool house worker...	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	Mar. 2	45	Explosion from lighting stove with gasoline.
Engineer.....	Highlands, Que.....	" 4	43	Scalded when steam pipe burst in locomotive. Died Mar. 10.
Brakeman.....	Near Crossfield, Alta.....	" 11	40	Run over by train.
Sectionman.....	Kamloops, B.C.....	" 20	.....	Hit by train while handling speeder.
Brakeman.....	Dunnville, Ont.....	" 21	25	Run over by train.
Section foreman.....	Retallack, B.C.....	" 24	52	Fell between two flat cars while unloading ties and was run over.
<i>Street and electric railways—</i>				
Mechanic at car barns.	Stellarton, N.S.....	Feb. 7	51	Struck by auto.
Labourer removing snow.	Toronto, Ont.....	Mar. 11	29	Struck by bus. Died Mar. 13.
<i>Water Transportation—</i>				
Longshoreman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Jan. 5	68	Injured when he fell on wet dock. Died Feb. 16.
Mate.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 7	35	Fell from deck and drowned.
Sailor.....	Near Vancouver, B.C.....	" 8	24	Fell down hold of ship.
Stevedore.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 14	21	Fell into hold of ship when their hatch broke through. Second man died Jan. 15.
Stevedore.....			37	
Longshoreman.....	Ocean Falls, B.C.....	Feb. 6	.....	Knocked into hold.
Sailor.....	Louisburg, N.S.....	" 24	17	Fell into hold of ship when hatch gave away.
Longshoreman.....	Saint John, N.B.....	" 28	58	Sling of iron pipe fell on him while working in hold.
Seaman.....	Off Vancouver, B.C.....	Mar. 1	43	Drowned.
<i>Air Transportation—</i>				
Pilot with mining co.	Camp Borden, Ont.....	Feb. 13	33	Aeroplane crashed from high altitude.
Medical officer for airways co.	Near Bagot, Man.....	" 20	33	Killed when plane crashed in dense fog.
<i>Local Transportation—</i>				
Labourer with carriers.	Saddle Rock, B.C.....	Jan. 5	50	Struck by rocks.
Trucker.....	Saint John, N.B.....	" 11	49	Injured hand when roll of paper fell from truck on Jan. 23, 1929.
Truck driver.....	Weston, Ont.....	Jan. 16	31	Collision of truck with another truck when it skidded on slippery street.
Cashier with taxi co.	Montreal, Que.....	" 26	37	Shot by bandit during hold up.
Carter.....	Montreal, Que.....	Feb. 25	72	Fell from wagon. Died Mar. 16.
Truck driver.....	Near Georgetown, Ont.....	Mar. 18	.....	Collision of train with his truck.
Taxi driver.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 27	.....	Car crashed through viaduct railing and dropped 50 feet.
Truck helper.....	Near Toronto, Ont.....	" 27	20	Truck crashed into telephone pole and took fire. Died Mar. 28.
Trucker.....	London, Ont.....	" 31	53	Struck by falling pole while unloading metal culverts from flat car. Died April 1.
<i>Telegraphs and telephones—</i>				
Cable station supervisor.	Near Port Alberni, B.C.....	Feb. 14	45	Fell from launch and was drowned.
TRADE—				
<i>Wholesale—</i>				
Workman with supply company.	Hamilton, Ont.....	Jan. 22	26	Crushed against freight car by swinging crane.
Worker with coal company.	Montreal, Que.....	Feb. 24	44	Fell from elevated car track. Died Mar. 12.
Foreman at cold storage plant for fish company.	Lockeport, N.S.....	" 25	50	Fell from box car. Died Feb. 26.
Watchman at coal and wood yard.	Montreal, Que.....	Mar. 7	19	Injured when attacked in stable.
<i>Retail—</i>				
Milk driver.....	Chatham, Ont.....	Jan. 1	26	Crushed under milk wagon when it overturned.
Grocery clerk.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 5	16	Injured when car of benzine exploded. Died Jan. 30.
Baker.....	St. Barthelemy, Que.....	" 31	52	Collision of train with his sleigh.
Baker.....	Delhi, Ont.....	Feb. 6	.....	Collision of train with their truck.
Truck driver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER
OF 1931—*Cont.*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRADE—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Retail—<i>Con.</i></i>				
Milk driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 7	17	Fell from sleigh.
Worker at ice house.	Digby, N.S.....	" 9	24	Fell from roof of ice house.
Labourer with ice and fuel company.	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 13	22	Run over by truck.
Worker in butcher shop.	Sydenham, Ont.....	" 16	20	Buried under cave-in of saw dust pile.
Teamster for coal company.	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 26	45	Crushed beneath coal wagon when horses bolted.
Wagon driver for grocery.	Quebec, Que.....	Mar. 23	19	Fell from wagon fracturing skull.
Wagon driver for painters.	Quebec, Que.....	" 28	24	Fell from wagon fracturing skull.
FINANCE—				
Bank clerk.....	Montreal, Que.....	Feb. 17	21	Accidentally shot during hold-up rehearsal.
SERVICE—				
<i>Public administration—</i>				
Fireman.....	Sandwich, Ont.....	" 1	43	Explosion during fire in factory.
Street cleaner.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 19	66	Fell from bridge and was drowned.
<i>Custom and repair—</i>				
Garage mechanic....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 10	39	Pinned under truck while repairing it.
Blacksmith and har- ness maker.	Kakabeka Falls, Ont.....	" 17	82	Burned when pot of tallow caught fire on stove. Died Feb. 18.
<i>Personal and domestic—</i>				
Cleaner.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 27	21	Crushed beneath elevator in elevator pit.
Restaurant owner....	Montreal, Que.....	Mar. 24	21	Shot while resisting bandits. Died Mar. 30.
<i>Professional establish- ments—</i>				
Caretaker at hospital	Portage La Prairie, Man....	About Jan. 14	44	Explosion of jacket heater from too high pressure.
Janitor for school board.	Vancouver, B.C.....	Feb. 28	51	Injured foot. Infection. Died Mar. 11.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING
DURING 1930

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING—				
Farmer.....	Bancroft, Ont.....	About Dec. 18	60	Thrown from wagon and was run over. Died Jan. 19, 1931.
LOGGING—				
Woodsmen.....	Westmorland Co., N.B.....	Mar. 21	22	Cut by axe. Infection. Died Aug. 4.
Driver.....	Hartwell, Que.....	Dec. 13	16	Struck and crushed by log.
Bush labourer.....	N. D. Portmain, Que.....	" 19	30	Struck by falling tree. Died Dec. 22.
Labourer cutting out roads.	Shigawake, Que.....	" 22	16	Fell on small stub. Died Jan. 8, 1931.
Cook in camp.....	Near Timiskaming, Ont.....	About Dec. 24	47	Injured by fall in camp. Died April 4, 1931.
Logger.....	Rock Bay, B.C.....	" 30	.....	Struck by falling tree. Fractured skull. Died Jan. 2, 1931.
Faller.....	Garrett, B.C.....	" 30	41	Struck by falling tree.
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Trapper.....	Turtle Lake, Ont.....	About Dec. 10	.....	Shot by robber.
MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUAR- RYING—				
<i>Coal mining—</i> Miner.....	Queen's Co., N.B.....	Sept. 20	43	Struck by pick axe. Dislocated spine on Mar. 25, 1925.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING
DURING 1930—*Cont.*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING—				
<i>Vegetable foods, drinks and tobacco—</i>				
Worker in flour mill..	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 31	55	Fell from ladder. Died Mar. 11, 1931.
<i>Animal foods—</i>				
Labourer with fish curing company.	Yarmouth, N.S.....	Nov. 1	44	Fell into wharf while fastening boat and was drowned.
<i>Saw and planing mill products—</i>				
Labourer.....	Ingersoll, Ont.....	Mar. 5	53	Fell on revolving shaft. Died Mar. 7, 1931.
<i>Wood products—</i>				
Woodworker with truck body builders.	Toronto, Ont.....	Dec. 5	60	Hand cut by rip saw. Infection. Died Jan 7, 1931.
CONSTRUCTION—				
<i>Buildings and structures—</i>				
Painter with power plant constructors.	Toronto, Ont.....	Nov. 15	45	Lead poisoning. Died Dec. 21.
<i>Highway and bridges—</i>				
Labourer.....	Restigouche Co., N.B.....	Sept. 3	27	Gassed while in manhole.
Labourer.....	Port Dufferin, N.S.....	Oct. 20	35	Struck by auto. Died Oct. 21.
Labourer.....	Brock Twp., Ont.....	Nov. 20	70	Buried by cave-in of bank while shovelling gravel into wagon.
Labourer.....	St. John, N.B.....	Nov. 25	61	Struck by truck. Fractured skull.
Groundman.....	Westree, Ont.....	Dec. 15	.....	Struck by falling tree. Fractured skull.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Labourer on harbour construction.	Chicoutimi, Que.....	Dec. 12	24	Crushed under falling earth and stone.
Powderman on power dam construction.	Melocheville, Que.....	Dec. 15	32	Killed during blasting operations.
Drill helper on dam construction.	Fraserdale, Ont.....	Dec. 19	55	Large rock rolled down on his leg.
Labourer on power dam construction.	Abitibi Canyon, Ont.....	About Dec. 20	.....	Injured while working in canyon. Died about Mar. 20, 1931.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER—				
Lineman.....	Golden, B.C.....	Dec. 24	27	Electrocuted.
Labourer at hydro plant.	Madawaska Co., N.B.....	Nov. 3	45	Electrocuted when he came in contact with live wire.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
<i>Steam railways—</i>				
Building and bridge foreman.	Westmorland Co., N.B.....	July 9	.....	Fell from shed. Fractured spine. Died July 17.
Boilermaker helper..	Edson, Alta.....	Nov. 29	49	Pneumonia.
Brakeman.....	Preston, Ont.....	Dec. 19	52	Fell from box car while adjusting brakes. Died Dec. 28.
<i>Local Transportation—</i>				
Coach carpenter.....	Montreal, Que.....	Oct. 27	56	Cut on finger. Infection. Died Nov. 8.
Truck driver.....	Ancaster Mountain, Ont.....	Nov. 6	38	Fell from truck. Died April 7, 1931.
Truck driver.....	Near Hagersville, Ont.....	Dec. 29	23	Truck overturned on slippery highway. Died Dec. 30.
<i>Telegraphs and tele-phones—</i>				
Lineman.....	Kings Co., N.B.....	Oct. 21	47	Struck by falling pole.
TRADE—				
<i>Retail—</i>				
Truck driver for bakery.	Restigouche Co., N.B.....	Sept. 3	27	Struck by train. Fractured skull. Died Sept. 5.
Salesman for bakery.	Hamilton, Ont.....	Dec. 8	29	Poisoned by gas fumes while adjusting car in garage.
Salesman with car dealers.	Essex, Ont.....	" 19	32	Car skiddled and was struck by street car. Died Jan. 15, 1931.
SERVICE—				
<i>Public administration—</i>				
Labourer with govt. dept.	Saline Twp., Ont.....	" 18	.....	Strained his side while dumping wagon. Died Dec. 28.
Labourer on dump...	Peterborough, Ont.....	" 18	60	Fell when he caught his toe. Fractured thigh. Died April 20, 1931.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1931

A DECIDED decrease in the number of immigrants to the Dominion, as compared with the previous year, is indicated for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, in the statistics recently issued by the Department of Immigration and Colonization. The tabular summaries show that the immigration total

for 1930-31 was 88,223, as compared with 163,288—a reduction of 75,065, or 46 per cent. Of the total of 88,223 for 1930-31, the number of immigrants from the British Isles was 27,584 as compared with 64,082 in the year previous; of those from the United States the number for the period under review totalled 24,280, as compared with 30,727 in 1929-1930;

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, BY ORIGINS, FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1931.

	Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1930	Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1931	Percent-ages of Decrease
<i>British—</i>			
English.....	32,278	14,662	
Irish.....	10,159	4,233	
Scotch.....	18,640	7,872	
Welsh.....	3,005	817	
Totals.....	64,082	27,584	57
<i>United States.....</i>	30,727	24,280	21
<i>Northern European Races—</i>			
Belgian.....	696	255	
Danish.....	2,685	820	
Dutch.....	1,755	344	
Finnish.....	4,565	2,297	
French.....	697	347	
German.....	14,281	7,724	
Icelandic.....	6	25	
Norwegian.....	2,256	740	
Swedish.....	2,918	730	
Swiss.....	473	211	
Totals.....	30,332	13,493	56
<i>Other Races—</i>			
Albanian.....	26	25	
Arabian.....	7	2	
Armenian.....	14	21	
Austrian.....	437	116	
Bohemian.....	20	11	
Bulgarian.....	296	295	
Croatian.....	771	482	
Czech.....	434	225	
Dalmatian.....	7	.....
East Indian.....	58	80	
Estonian.....	117	63	
Greek.....	634	388	
Hebrew.....	3,544	2,908	
Italian.....	1,277	1,007	
Japanese.....	194	204	
Jugo-Slav.....	921	364	
Lettish.....	70	28	
Lithuanian.....	964	466	
Magyar.....	5,688	2,401	
Maltese.....	40	13	
Montenegrin.....	.....	3	
Moravian.....	23	2	
Negro.....	195	120	
Persian.....	1	2	
Polish.....	6,610	3,997	
Portuguese.....	13	5	
Roumanian.....	383	179	
Russian.....	765	879	
Ruthenian.....	11,291	6,413	
Serbian.....	375	140	
Slovak.....	2,879	1,957	
Spanish.....	26	8	
Spanish American.....	.....	1	
Syrian.....	61	54	
Turkish.....	6	7	
Totals.....	38,147	22,866	40
Grand Totals.....	163,288	88,223	46

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, SHOWING SEX AND OCCUPATION, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1931.

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
<i>Sex—</i>			
Adult Males.....	24,995	9,322	34,317
Adult Females.....	21,752	7,025	28,777
Children under eighteen.....	17,196	7,933	25,129
Totals.....	63,943	24,280	88,223
<i>Occupation—</i>			
Farming Class—			
Males.....	16,702	3,347	20,049
Females.....	2,879	1,026	3,905
Children.....	6,612	1,491	8,103
Labouring Class—			
Males.....	2,649	699	3,348
Females.....	517	186	703
Children.....	1,053	194	1,247
Mechanics—			
Males.....	3,016	2,048	5,064
Females.....	1,017	625	1,642
Children.....	754	411	1,165
Trading Class—			
Males.....	1,538	1,799	3,337
Females.....	868	795	1,663
Children.....	462	428	890
Mining Class—			
Males.....	136	47	183
Females.....	14	5	19
Children.....	15	6	21
Females Domestic Servants—			
18 years and over.....	9,229	594	9,823
Under 18 years.....	971	42	1,013
Other Classes—			
Males.....	954	1,382	2,336
Females.....	7,228	3,794	11,022
Children.....	7,329	5,361	12,690

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, SHOWING DESTINATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1931.

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	1,092	473	1,565
New Brunswick.....	1,068	930	1,998
Prince Edward Island.....	49	92	141
Quebec.....	11,571	4,719	16,290
Ontario.....	22,330	11,322	33,652
Manitoba.....	16,070	854	17,524
Saskatchewan.....	3,407	1,650	5,057
Alberta.....	3,965	2,476	6,441
British Columbia.....	3,786	1,754	5,540
Yukon Territory.....	4	.....	11
Northwest Territories.....	.....	3	3
Not Given.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	63,943	24,280	88,223

immigrants of the northern European races to the number of 13,493 came to Canada during the year, as compared 30,332 in the previous twelve months; while those classified under "other races" totalled 22,866 in 1930-31 and 30,147 in 1929-1930. Immigration reached its peak for the fiscal year in the month of April, 1930, during which period the total was 19,309, while the smallest monthly total was 1,429, in February, 1931.

The statement of returned Canadians from the United States during the year indicates a total of 30,209, of which number 26,811 were Canadian born; 2,111 were British subjects with Canadian domicile; and 1,287 were naturalized Canadians with domicile. The total of returned Canadians for the previous fiscal year was 29,830. Distinction is made between Canadians returning from the United States and immigration from the United States. In the latter class the total for the year, as already stated, was 24,280. Of this number, 6,045 came from the State of Michigan; 2,995 from New York State; 1,969 from

Massachusetts, 1,190 from Washington; 1,038 from California; 943 from Illinois; 791 from Ohio; and 742 from Maine.

The accompanying tables illustrate the trend in immigration from various angles.

STATEMENT OF RETURNED CANADIANS, FROM THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1931.

	Canadian Born Citizens	British Subjects with Canadian Domicile	Naturalized Canadians with Domicile	Totals
April.....	2,654	156	118	2,928
May.....	3,114	142	103	3,359
June.....	2,812	285	212	3,309
July.....	3,053	310	131	3,494
August.....	2,843	347	156	3,346
September.....	2,619	204	124	2,947
October.....	2,370	176	110	2,656
November.....	2,006	115	74	2,195
December.....	2,010	106	64	2,180
January.....	1,016	77	57	1,150
February.....	1,013	84	68	1,165
March.....	1,301	109	70	1,480
Totals.....	26,811	2,111	1,287	30,209

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

"Menial Servant" entitled to Month's Notice of Dismissal

An action for a breach of contract of hiring and for assault was brought by a workman against a farmer in Saskatchewan. The plaintiff had agreed verbally to work on the farm from March 11 to November 1, 1930, for the sum of \$350; and actually he worked until May 15, when the employer assaulted him and ordered him to leave the farm. He claimed wages for the time he worked, damages for the breach of the contract of hiring, and damages for the assault. The trial judge dismissed the action, but that decision was later reversed by the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal. In allowing damages Mr. Justice Martin said:—

"Where a contract of employment is for a definite time, and the employee is dismissed without cause, he may at once commence action for the breach of contract. The measure of damages is the actual loss sustained; the amount of damages may be much less than the wages for the unexpired period, depending upon the plaintiff's success in obtaining equally good employment elsewhere. In the case of menial servants however, usage has established the right to dismiss at any time by giving a month's notice, or a month's wages in lieu of notice.

"In the present case, the plaintiff falls within the category of menial servants, and

the contract of employment, therefore, could be terminated by one month's notice, or by the payment of one month's wages in lieu of notice, namely, the sum of \$45. In the result, the appeal should be allowed with costs, the judgment below set aside, and judgment entered for the plaintiff for the sums of \$94.60, \$45, and \$27, in all the sum of \$166.60; less the amount of \$23.70, for which the defendant is entitled to credit; leaving a balance of \$142.90, and the costs of the action."

—*Peidl versus Bonas* (Saskatchewan), 1931, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 2, page 362.

Question of Employer's "inexcusable fault" in Connection with Accident

In October, 1926, a workman, about thirty years of age, was engaged by a construction company in Quebec to work in a compressed air caisson. He was without experience in such work, but after undergoing the usual examination by the employer's doctor, he was set to work, and continued to work through a shift of eight hours. At the end of his shift he felt ill, and next day the same doctor placed him in hospital and applied the usual treatment, but without beneficial effect. In an action based on the Workmen's Compensation Act then in force in the Province, the Court found that his illness had produced a permanent total disability. At the trial the company admitted their liability for the maxi-

mum sum of \$3,000; but denied their responsibility under section 6, as for "inexcusable fault." The Court of first instance rejected the claim of the respondent under this latter head but this judgment was reversed by the Court of Appeal, which maintained the larger claim, and, upon that basis, awarded an additional indemnity of \$7,000.

On further appeal by the company the Supreme Court of Canada affirmed the judgment of the Court of Appeal. Mr. Justice Duff, in his judgment, pointed out that the workman charged the employer with "inexcusable fault" in two respects; first, he alleged that decompression was effected too rapidly; secondly, he averred that the appellants had been grossly negligent in failing to instruct him as to the risks attendant upon the work he was employed to do, and as to the necessity, in the event of untoward symptoms supervening, of resorting immediately to medical assistance; and moreover, that provision was not made at the works themselves for prompt medical attention.

"The evidence", Mr. Justice Duff continued, "shows that the risk of injury depends upon a number of factors; the intensity of the pressure, the duration of the exposure, the age of the workman and his physical condition in a variety of respects. By the practice of the appellants, each workman undergoes a medical examination before he is accepted as an employee. Nevertheless, there is evidence which I regard as satisfactory, that no such examination can be considered an entirely reliable test of the fitness of the subject. Therefore, it is not surprising to find that, at all events in some quarters, a practice prevails by which a workman is not accepted as qualified, until his suitability has been proved by experience. Sometimes the workman is subjected to a compression test in a hospital lock; and this, it appears, was at one time the practice of the appellants, a practice which was abandoned, because, according to the doctor's evidence, it frightened the men. In other works it is the rule not to permit an inexperienced hand to serve more than half a full shift without a second medical examination. No such precautions were observed by the appellants."

Mr. Justice Duff remarked that in the statutory phrase the word "inexcusable" is "not a juridical term of art or a word to which any special technical significance can attach. It must therefore be applied in its ordinary sense as determined by the common usage, in light of course of the context in which it occurs, and of the subject matter of the statute."

Morin versus Dufresne Construction Company (Quebec) 1931. Dominion Law Reports vol. 2, page 172.

Employer's Liability for Unauthorized Wrongful Act of Employee

Appeal was taken by the plaintiff in the Ontario Supreme Court from the judgment of Mr. Justice Logie in the case of *Croton versus Leonard and Johns*, which was reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1930, page 1476. Johns, who was employed by Leonard to drive a motor truck, had picked up Croton on the road, in spite of instructions from his employer not to carry passengers, and an accident occurred resulting in serious injury to Croton. Mr. Justice Logie dismissed Croton's claim as against Leonard on the ground that the carrying of passengers was not within the scope of Johns' employment.

The Ontario Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the lower court, Chief Justice Latchford stating as follows:—"We all think the appeal should be dismissed with costs, for the reason stated by the trial Judge, *supra*, for dismissal of the action, namely, that the taking of a passenger on the truck was not an act which came within the scope of the driver's authority, and was not a mode of exercising his master's employment. In addition, the driver's action was contrary to the express orders of his master. Consequently, the master should not be held liable for the injury sustained by the plaintiff."

—*Croton versus Leonard and Johns (Ontario) 1931, Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 2, page 38.

An automobile driven by an employee of the owner became involved in a collision which resulted in injuries to a third party. In an action for damages brought by the latter in the Superior Court at Montreal, the question arose as to the owner's liability for damages resulting from the action of his employee when that employee was acting in disobedience to the owner's instructions. In this case the chauffeur was ordered to take the car to the garage, but before doing so he drove elsewhere and met with the accident while off the direct route to the garage. The Court held that even although the chauffeur was disobeying the general orders of his employer, nevertheless in driving the car towards the garage where he subsequently stored it he was engaged in the work for which he was employed, and the employer was therefore liable for the damage involved. Mr. Justice Green-shields, in the course of his judgment, pointed out that the chauffeur was under control of the defendant and was subject to his orders.

"Mere disobedience by a servant of orders given by his master does not relieve the master of responsibility for damages resulting to third parties from the fault of the employee,

and happening when that employee is disobeying orders. The employer chooses his own employee, and if he selects a disobedient employee, and in consequence of disobeying the orders of his employer, and through his fault, an innocent third party is injured, I am of opinion that the responsibility of the employer to repair the damage caused to the innocent party is engaged.....

"Under the French law, which I suggest, with all respect to the opinion of others, applies in the present case, the fact that a person employed by his master to drive a car, with instructions to take the shortest route between two given points, and who in disobedience deviates from that direct route, and an accident happens through his fault, causing damage to another, does not relieve the master, but his liability attaches. It does not free the master from responsibility under our law."

—*Dame Prain, versus Bronfman and another* (Quebec), 1931, *Rapports Judiciaires de Québec* (Cour Supérieure), vol. 69, page 187.

Amount of Compensation for Loss of "Principal Support"

A young man was killed in the course of his employment and his mother brought an action against the employer for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act (Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1928, chapter 79), the ground of the claim being that the deceased was her "principal support." The Superior Court dismissed the claim, but that judgment was reversed by the Quebec Court of Appeal, and on further appeal the judgment of the latter court was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Canada. The point at issue in the case was mainly the meaning of the expression "the principal support." On this point Mr. Justice Rinfret stated that "the judge of first instance held that to determine if the victim had contributed to the upkeep and support of the ascendant for more than 50 per cent, there must be taken as a basis of calculation the term of 12 months preceding the accident. Then, applying this principle to the facts of the case, he came to the conclusion that at the time of the accident, the victim was not the principal support of the plaintiff" and, consequently he non-suited her.

"This judgment," Judge Rinfret continued, "the Court of Appeal reversed and with this latter Court we agree. To decide whether the victim of an accident was the principal support of the ascendant who sues for damages, there should be no reference to a fixed and

determined period of time. The Act shows the period at which it must be determined—'the moment of the accident.' This does not mean that matters are to be based on a transitory and accidental state of affairs. There must undoubtedly be taken account only of an established situation which has a certain character of duration; but there must not be, on the other hand, any adoption of an arbitrary and fictitious rule. Each case must be looked at according to its peculiar circumstances. The Court must weigh these, and the Act does not, therefore, restrict it to any particular limit of time"

After a discussion of the circumstances of the case the Supreme Court's judgment found that the deceased had been the principal support of his mother.

On the question of the amount of compensation awarded, this depended on the meaning to be placed on the words "average yearly wages of the deceased at the time of the accident." The deceased at the time of the accident was employed in unloading pulpwood from barges, his engagement in this business being only for one month. On the other hand, the unloading of barges was necessarily restricted to the period of navigation in the district, and the income could not be calculated on a yearly basis. Mr. Justice Rinfret concluded that the "average yearly wage of the deceased" ought to be calculated both according to the remuneration received while the work went on and according to the remuneration received during the rest of the year. The amount of \$2,726.96 "was arrived at by taking the amount of the daily wage, at the date of the accident, and the number of days on which the deceased worked at Port Alfred, then, by multiplying this daily wage by the number of days he worked, the amount thus obtained represented the salary received during three months. This was the basis adopted to compute the 'average yearly wage of the deceased at the time of the accident' at \$669.24. The compensation awarded by the Court of Appeal comprises an amount equal to four times the average yearly wage so found, plus \$50 for medical and funeral expenses, in accordance with the provisions of s. 4 of the Act. This compensation might certainly have been larger had it been calculated in conformity with para. (3) of s. 9 of the Act. The appellant has, therefore, no ground for complaint."

—*Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Company versus Langevin*, Quebec, 1931, *Dominion Law Reports*, Vol. 2, page 66.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada showed an improvement at the beginning of May, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,696 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 workers and representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces on the payroll of these firms aggregated 925,605 persons, as compared with 902,635 in the preceding month. The employment index (with the average in the calendar year 1926, as the base equal to 100) stood at 102.2, as compared with 99.7 on April 1, and with 111.4, 116.2, 106.8, 101.8, 95.4, 91.9, 92.9, 92.5, 84.3, and 85.1 on May 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The employment afforded by the co-operating firms was at a lower level at the beginning of May than on the same date in 1930, 1929 or 1928, but was higher than on May 1 in preceding years of the record. At the beginning of May, 1931, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions in Canada was 14.9, contrasted with 15.5 per cent at the beginning of April, 1931, and 9.0 per cent at the beginning of May, 1930. The May percentage was based on reports received by the Department of Labour from an aggregate of 1,807 labour organizations, covering a membership of 206,563 persons. Reports received by the Department of Labour from the Office of the Employment Service of Canada showed a decline in business transacted by those offices during April, when compared with that of the previous month, but a marked gain was recorded over the transactions of April, 1930, construction and maintenance being the group in which the greatest change was shown under each comparison. Vacancies in April numbered 39,194, applications, 59,202 and placements in regular and casual employment, 37,474.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$8.54 at the

beginning of May, as compared with \$8.86 for April; \$11.17 for May, 1930; \$10.94 for May, 1929; \$10.80 for May, 1928; \$10.76 for May, 1927; \$11.29 for May, 1926; \$10.48 for May, 1925; \$9.89 for May, 1924; \$10.36 for May, 1923; \$10.22 for May, 1922; \$12.25 for May, 1921; \$16.65 for May, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.66 for May, 1918; and \$7.43 for May, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was 73.0 for May, as compared with 74.5 for April; 89.7 for May, 1930; 93.4 for May, 1929; 97.9 for May, 1928; 98.3 for May, 1927; and 100.2 for May, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes during May was much less than in April, when a strike of women's clothing workers was in progress at Toronto; but was almost double the corresponding loss in May, 1930, chiefly owing to a dispute involving masters, mates and marine engineers on the Pacific coast. Twelve disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 1,146 workers and resulting in the loss of 17,189 working days. Corresponding figures for April, 1931, were:—10 disputes, 1,582 workers, and 22,453 working days; and for May, 1930, twelve disputes, 1,836 workers, and 9,293 working days.

On another page of this issue will be found the text of the "Act for the Promotion of Vocational Education in Canada," as introduced by the Government in the House of Commons last month. The Act enables the Governor in Council to make regulations governing the types of vocational education for which assistance may be granted. It differs from the Act of 1919 in making possible the inclusion of agriculture among the subjects that may be taught under its provisions. The Governor in Council may determine also the extent to which federal assistance may be made available for "lands, buildings, equipment and furnishings."

Increased federal grant for Old Age Pensions

The Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, in his speech introducing the budget in the House of Commons on June 1, announced that the Government contemplated increasing the amount of the federal contribution towards the cost of Old Age Pensions from 50 per cent to 75 per cent, for this year only, in respect of the total sums that are paid. In a speech delivered later in the debate, the Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Fisheries, said that "the Government is pledged to the payment in full of old age pensions. If times were normal this pledge would be implemented now. We have taken one step; the next will be taken when it is consistent with sound finance." The amounts so far paid by the Dominion under the Old Age Pensions Act were given in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 556.

Inclusion of seamen under Workmen's Compensation

A proposal that the Dominion government should provide insurance for Canadian mariners on the Great Lakes, from November 1 to the end of navigation, was made in the House of Commons on May 25 by Mr. A. E. Ross (Kingston). The motion was withdrawn on the understanding that the question might be dealt with in the form of an amendment to the Canada Shipping Act. The Prime Minister pointed out that seamen's articles of agreement are governed in part by the Canada Shipping Act, and that "the application of the compensation acts of the various provinces to those who are subject to the risks and hazards of the sea must be determined by this Parliament taking such action as would make those compensation acts applicable and provide for the compensation that is to be paid; in other words, the owners of the ships must make their contributions to the fund out of which compensation is paid by the province to employees of various kinds throughout the Dominion.

"While I am of the opinion," Mr. Bennett continued, "that when the Merchant Shipping Act is revised, as it must be here ultimately after the statute of Westminster is passed, it will be competent for this Parliament to impose conditions to be incorporated in ships' articles that would necessitate insurance being carried by the owners of the ships on the lives of the seamen on the boats, it would not be right or fair to impose upon the taxpayers of Canada as a whole the burden of the duty, as it is here alleged to be, of providing insurance for every mariner on Cana-

dian boats from November first to the end of navigation. . . . The federal authority in conjunction with the provincial authorities may be able to work out a system by which the contributions by those concerned will be such as will enable compensation to be paid to survivors on the same terms as though the seamen came under the compensation acts applying to industry generally."

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During May the Department received an application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation from marine engineers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the British Columbia Lake and River Service, but the matter in dispute was adjusted without recourse to the provisions of the Act. The similar application from masters and mates in British Columbia which was noted in the last issue, was withdrawn subsequently by the employees. Further particulars of the proceedings under the Act during the month appear on page 638.

Settlement of unemployed city workers on farms in Canada

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on June 9, the Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, made the following statement:—"Since last fall the colonization departments of the two railroads, instead of directing their efforts towards securing the entry of new migrants into Canada have, at the instance of the Government, joined their colonization forces with the forces of the Department over which I am presiding with a view to placing as many unemployed as possible who are now in cities, on the farm or in other useful occupations. We have heard, and I have listened to many statements in the House, about the dire conditions alleged to exist on the farms all over Canada. In spite of that, this effort prior to the end of last month has resulted in some 7,600 single unemployed men being placed with the farmers of this country, and very few of them have returned to the cities.

"In addition to that we have been able, with the joint help of the railroads and my Department, to place on selected locations some 1,500 families who have been paddling their own canoe, as it were, and have established themselves on the farm. I have no record, nor has our Department, nor have the railroads, of one of those families coming back to the city to join the ranks of the unemployed. With a view to furthering that work

and to consolidating the efforts of all those who have been heretofore engaged in bringing migrants into Canada, a conference is being held in Winnipeg, and another, I hope, will be held in the east. Wherever my Department can find in the various localities places in which unemployment can be relieved in this way, this work is being carried on without any expense to the Government other than that of maintaining the ordinary staff."

Piece-workers and minimum wage regulations in Ontario

The resolutions adopted by the Labour Educational Association of Ontario, at their recent annual convention, as outlined on another page of this issue, include one which asks for a revision of the provincial minimum wage regulations in regard to the proportion of piece-workers which are allowed to remain outside the scope of the several orders governing the employment of women in factories. The Minimum Wage Act of Ontario defines "wages" as including wages and salary "whether the employment in respect to which the same is payable is by time or by the job, or by piece or otherwise." Accordingly each of the group of orders which govern the wages paid to female employees in factories contains the following provision in reference to "piece workers":—"The wages paid to each time-worker and to each piece-worker during the first six months' employment in the industry shall conform to this order. In the case of piece-workers of more than six months' experience it is sufficient if at least 80 per cent receive wages conformable to this order."

Compensation for occupational deafness proposed

Dr. Frank G. Pedley, head of the Industrial Clinic at Montreal General Hospital, dealt with this subject in a recent address at Washington, D.C. (*American Labour Legislation Review*, June, 1931, page 249). "Everyone," he said, "has heard of boiler makers' deafness and perhaps some have heard of riveters' deafness, but there are a great many other occupations in which work is carried on amid a most frightful din, and in which the workers almost invariably lose their hearing. A partial list of these occupations is as follows: (1) in the metal industry: chipping, stamping, rolling, beating, boiler making, machining, and work with copper, sheet iron and tin plate; (2) in the textile industry: weaving, spinning, carding, and combing; (3) in the transport industry: the work of engineers, firemen, and ship stokers; (4) in the building industry: stone cutting, tunnel construction, and riveting. And there

are also the testing of fire arms, aviation, wood work, cement manufacturing, and others."

Dr. Pedley discussed the various types of occupational deafness and other effects on persons working in excessive noise and discussed possible methods of noise reduction. "In the meantime," he continued, "it seems only fair to workers in noisy trades that they be advised of the hazard they are exposed to. Unquestionably many individuals unwittingly undertake work under conditions which invariably produce deafness. In these enlightened days this state of affairs is intolerable. I question whether the state has morally the right to permit conditions which destroy the function of any part of the body, and certainly the individual citizen should be informed of these conditions, and given the option of refusing or accepting them. . . . In the case of industrial accidents and diseases the most powerful stimulus to prevention has been the enactment of compensation legislation. Unquestionably compensation for occupational deafness would stimulate the reduction of noise. The law now provides compensation for loss of vision; there is no reason why it should fail to indemnify for loss of hearing.

"In a study of the evolution of modern society," Dr. Pedley concluded, "one is impressed with conditions now regarded as unbearable, which formerly were looked upon with equanimity. Continued progress will, I presume, make some of our present day practices seem very crude. Eventually we may so consider the exposure of men to conditions which deprive them of one of their most important assets—the sense of hearing."

The Ontario workmen's compensation system

The Ontario Government has published in pamphlet form the revised text of the Workmen's Compensation Act, incorporating all amendments up to and including 1931, together with the regulations made by the Board, a synopsis of the act and an account of its administration. Some of the benefits of the Ontario system, as compared with compensation systems elsewhere, are described in the publication as follows:—

"In liberality of benefits Ontario stands first among the laws of the continent. Only one other province and 10 of some 46 states with compensation laws pay as high a wage percentage; and in most places the nominal percentage is sadly curtailed by weekly maximums or by limiting the period of payment or the maximum total. The weekly maximum in New York, for instance, is \$25, Ohio \$18.75,

Michigan, \$18, Pennsylvania \$15, British Columbia, \$24.04, and Nova Scotia \$13.85, as compared with Ontario's \$25.64 a week. A man losing an arm or a leg in Pennsylvania is paid for only 300 weeks, in Iowa, 400, and in Michigan 500 weeks and in death cases these states pay the widow for only 300 weeks, while Ontario pays the workman for life and the widow during widowhood. In Ohio for loss of an arm or a leg the total can never be more than \$3,750, in New York, \$5,000, and Massachusetts \$4,500, while in Ontario the total may run as high as \$20,000 or over. In Great Britain the weekly maximum is now 30 shillings, and the maximum total £600. Another very important factor is the absolute security of payment under the collective liability system. Recovery from individual employers is often impossible. The pension form of payment provided for in case of death or serious injury is also usually much better for the widow or crippled workman than a lump sum, the latter being too often improvidently used.

"With the liberal benefits which are provided it might be expected that Ontario employers would be paying more than the employers in the United States. In reality they are in most cases paying a great deal less. The reason for this is illustrated by the fact that in order to pay \$35,000,000 compensation to workmen in Pennsylvania the employers there were assessed \$80,000,000 in premiums—that is to say, in Pennsylvania it cost 126 per cent for administration expenses, profits, and overhead charges. In Ontario the cost is only 4.67 per cent of the benefits awarded. In Great Britain it is stated that the costs and expenses of administering similar acts are about equal to the benefits paid.

"Under the collective liability system in Ontario and other provinces that have adopted it the administering body, unlike the insurance companies which figure so largely in the handling of compensation in most of the United States, conducts the business at cost, and has no motive to give the workman or his dependants less than they are entitled to receive and no motive to charge the employer more than he should pay. Properly administered, this system should be the best and most satisfactory for both parties. In Ontario there is no waste. Probably nowhere else does so nearly the whole of what the employers pay actually get to the workman.

"The Act brings relief and assistance to many thousands of injured workmen and widows and children throughout the province who would otherwise be in need. More than 100,000 people, including workmen's families, receive from the Board some part of their maintenance each year. About 450,000 workmen are under the protection of the Act.

"After sixteen years' experience of the present Act it is believed few, either of the workmen or the employers, would desire to return to the old system. The outstanding features of the operation of the present law are the simplicity of its provisions and procedure, the elimination of litigation and expense, wide protection for workmen and their dependants, immunity of the employer from individual liability and expeditious payment of benefits directly into the hands of the injured workman or his dependants."

Dominion to confer with provinces on health units

The House of Commons, on May 18, unanimously adopted a resolution proposed by Mr. H. E. Spencer (Battle River) asking the government to take into consideration the possibility of a federal grant to the provinces "equal to one-third of the cost of establishing, and to cover permanently, such full time health units as may be organized." A resolution to the same effect was unanimously adopted by the House in March last year (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1930, page 253).

Mr. Spencer dwelt on the value of health units as a means of creating healthful conditions and preventing the occurrence of disease. "This system of preventive medicine," he said, "has been very successful indeed in the United States, where they have between 300 and 400 health units, working with splendid results. This system has been encouraged in this country and elsewhere. Some parts of this country have taken advantage of the offer of the Rockefeller Foundation, which very generously provides one-third of the cost of these health units for the first three years. When they have been going three years and the Rockefeller Foundation steps out, according to the agreement, the extra expense has to be taken care of locally by the provincial government or some other body, and what I am asking in this resolution is that the federal government shall assume its share and bear one-third of the cost of these full time health units. Sickness is not local or provincial; it is interprovincial, and as the federal government look after various matters of interprovincial concern, I ask that they assume the responsibility of looking after one-third of the cost of these health units for the purpose of preventing sickness, because sickness so far as we are concerned is interprovincial. The various provinces of Canada have begun to organize to a considerable extent full time health units. The province of Quebec has been ahead of all the rest. It has to-day twenty-three health units, and is organizing three more. British Columbia has five, and

is very enthusiastic indeed over their success already; Alberta is organizing two health units this year. As to the cost of these organizations, I was reading some literature from the province of Quebec this morning, which shows that the average cost of a health unit is from \$12,000 to \$13,000 and they are serving anywhere from 15,000 to 53,000 people, according to the density of the population."

The Prime Minister approved of the purpose of the resolution, pointing out, however, that it was possible to attain the operation of health units in every part of the country only through the joint action of federal and provincial authorities, and intimating that the proposal would be brought before a future conference of the governments concerned: "Without in any sense committing the government as to the extent to which contribution may be made, or as to the terms under which assistance may be rendered, or as to when it may be possible to have the matter dealt with, because I can hold out no hopes that it can be dealt with this week or next week, this month or next month—without, I say, in any sense committing the administration to any of these details, we are quite content that the resolution should be unanimously adopted by the House."

Municipal Medical Service in Saskatchewan

The Committee on the Costs of Medical Care (Washington, D.C.) has published the results of a study of the "municipal doctor" system in rural Saskatchewan. Under this system, which was described in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1930, (page 1038) twenty rural communities in Saskatchewan levy taxes of \$7 to \$10 per family to engage the services of full-time physicians at annual salaries ranging from \$3,000 to \$5,000.

During the summers of 1929 and 1930 Dr. C. R. Rorem, the writer of the present study, made personal visits to five municipalities in Saskatchewan and one in Manitoba in order to observe the system in operation. Subsequently, data were obtained through questionnaires addressed to independent practitioners and to the municipal doctors and officials of the rural municipalities in which they are employed. The findings of the report as to the value of the system are in part as follows:—

The municipal doctor system has provided incomes and working conditions to physicians which assure their presence in communities which otherwise might not have resident physicians. The physicians now practising as municipal doctors allege that the freedom from "bill collecting" improves their professional services to patients.

The costs of the doctor's services to the entire community are distributed so that no individual patients are heavily burdened, and yet the taxation basis recognizes differences in financial ability to pay. Although well-to-do taxpayers contribute to the medical care of the poor, this burden falls *pro rata* upon all property holders, rather than upon only those who seek the doctors' services.

Under the municipal doctor system, more extensive immunization of children against communicable diseases and concentration upon preventive measures probably operate to reduce medical expenses which families would have to meet under ordinary circumstances.

Medical care appears to be regarded by the residents of these rural municipalities as an integral public service to be shared and supported by the entire community, and hence to be included in maintaining the standard of living. The cost of medical care is met as a "fixed charge" to be paid by potential as well as by actual patients. The experiences of these municipalities demonstrate that a rural and thinly-populated community as a whole is able to obtain an amount and quality of medical service which has not been provided equally well when the cost is met only by the direct and actual—instead of by the potential—beneficiaries.

Abuse of the privileges through demands on the doctor's time for trifling ailments has been discouraged by public opinion in the municipality. On the other hand, the accessibility of the doctor at his office at no extra cost has encouraged early consultation for diseases or conditions appearing to need medical care. Only occasionally have doctors complained of their patients' attitude toward immunization.

The municipal doctor system does not of itself completely solve the problem of distributing more equably the total costs of medical care in a community. Such distribution could be accomplished only by including in the system provision for complete medical care, including nursing, dentistry, and hospitalization, even if obtained from outside the municipalities. At present the most expensive illnesses—those requiring major surgery and hospitalization—are borne by a few individuals or families, except in the cases of indigent persons whose medical costs are not from community funds.

In rural areas in which no physician now resides and where his services are needed, a guaranteed salary might induce a qualified practitioner to engage in professional service. Moreover, his services would be less expensive than the attention of non-resident practitioners.

Five-day week recommended for furniture industry

Mr. Norman McClave, president of the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers (U. S. A.), speaking at Toronto last month, stated that the leading furniture manufacturers in the United States were opposed to reductions in wages at the present time, and were favourable to the five-day working week, which in their opinion would result in increased employment and efficiency. "The general feeling among the large manufacturers at this time," he said, "is to maintain wages at their present scale. In our divisional meetings, the manufacturers were called upon to express their views and

the sentiment was strongly against any wage-cuts in the United States at this time. Many manufacturers said that they had placed their plants on a five-day, 40-hour week basis, and through increased efficiency were effecting savings in production costs and at the same time maintaining a high standard of construction."

Mr. McClave suggested that a nation-wide appeal in both United States and Canada for adoption by all industries of such operation plans would be a sound economic move.

Probable future of vocational education

Mr. P. W. Reeves, the labour representative on the United States Federal Board for Vocational Education, speaking recently at a conference of teachers, predicted that vocational education for trade and industrial pursuits would eventually be carried out on a part-time basis, the learner spending part of his time as an employee in the occupation and part in the class-room. He believed that future courses would be given in units, each unit including training for some portion of an occupation. "For instance," he said, "a course in the carpentry trade might very well be divided up into short unit courses covering such items as form making, framing, shingling or siding, fitting trim, installing doors and windows, and similar items. Whether the prospective carpenter drops out of a course of this kind before he has completed all the units or finished the course in full, he will still have a knowledge and skill in one or more specialized branches of an occupation he can sell."

Mr. Reeves believes that the faculty of the vocational trade and industrial school of the future will be drawn from the ranks of workers, and that its personnel will be continually changed as conditions demand. "Finally," he continued, "I venture to prophesy that instead of being housed in expensive buildings filled with machinery, vocational schools will carry on their work all over the community so as to be readily accessible to workers and prospective workers; that they will utilize all the facilities of the occupations represented in industries in their immediate communities; and that they will be so tied up with the life of the community that they will be able to secure expert teaching service as needed and to continually keep themselves up-to-date with changing conditions."

Vocational education for engineering in England

method of the Board's inquiry into technical

Mr. P. W. Reeves, the labour representative on the United States Federal Board for Vocational Education, speaking recently at a conference of teachers, predicted that vocational education for trade and industrial pursuits would eventually be carried out on a part-time basis, the learner spending part of his time as an employee in the occupation and part in the class-room. He believed that future courses would be given in units, each unit including training for some portion of an occupation. "For instance," he said, "a course in the carpentry trade might very well be divided up into short unit courses covering such items as form making, framing, shingling or siding, fitting trim, installing doors and windows, and similar items. Whether the prospective carpenter drops out of a course of this kind before he has completed all the units or finished the course in full, he will still have a knowledge and skill in one or more specialized branches of an occupation he can sell."

The President of the Board of Education (England and Wales) appointed a committee in October, 1928, "to advise the Board of Education as to the scope and method of the Board's inquiry into technical

education for the engineering industry, and to review the material furnished to the Board in the course of the investigation." The Report of this Committee, together with the comments of the educational bodies concerned, has been published recently. On the subject of training in the works, the Committee consider that generally speaking this should be more systematically organized by individual firms. There should be a probationary period for boys at the beginning of their training, in order that the firm may determine the type of work for which each is most suitable, and may see that the boy is satisfied; and steps should be taken to broaden the training of trade apprentices who show special promise by transferring them to the grade of engineering apprentice or by other means. Promotion should be by merit, taking account of a boy's school-record as well as of his work in the shops.

On the subject of the part-time education of apprentices, etc., the Committee recommend that the practice of allowing time off for part-time attendance at technical courses in the day time should be further extended. Arrangements for such attendance can usually be made for selected boys only, but suitably qualified trade apprentices and shop boys should be eligible for the privilege, as well as engineering apprentices. Day attendance should normally be supplemented by attendance at evening classes on not more than two evenings a week. Firms should consider the possibility of securing the provision in the day time of instruction of a more general kind for younger boys who have not entered apprenticeship. Finally, every effort should be made to encourage the attendance of young workers at evening classes.

Rights of Border City commuters

Correspondence between the State Department of the United States and the Department of External Affairs of the Dominion in regard to the position of "commuters," that is, persons residing in Canada who cross the international border to work in the United States, was tabled in the House of Commons on May 19. The United States Secretary of State intimated that commuters who have been properly admitted as immigrants under general order No. 86 will be accorded the same consideration as if they had actually taken up their residence in the United States. Loss of employment in the United States by aliens of the immigrant commuter class of less than six months will not involve abandonment of status; commuters who visit European countries without securing entry permit or a new

immigration visé on their return will be assumed to have abandoned their status, inasmuch as one of these documents is required of an alien resident in the United States to secure re-entry. The information as to procedure in the latter part of the Secretary of State's note indicates certain concessions from the usual practice to facilitate reconsideration of the cases of persons already rejected. The final paragraph of the note permits persons rejected as commuters to apply for temporary entry to the United States as visitors, and constitutes a general exception to the regulation that persons who have been rejected may not be admitted to the United States within one year except by special permission of the Secretary of Labour.

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was re-elected, on June 10, to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office for a period of three years.

The National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (England and Wales) has issued a questionnaire to Local Committees for Juvenile Employment regarding the employment of young persons under 18 years of age in occupations whose hours of employment are not at present limited by statute.

The Mothers' Pensions Act which was passed at the recent session of the British Columbia Legislature, to take effect on proclamation, was proclaimed as effective from April 15. The new Act, the provisions of which were outlined in the last issue (page 530) is administered by the Superintendent of Welfare, acting under the Provincial Secretary.

The National Conference of Labour Women (Great Britain) at their convention on June 4 adopted the "domestic workers' charter" which had been submitted by the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organizations. The proposed charter was outlined in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 507.

There were 4,329 accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario during the month of May, as compared with 4,061 during April, and 6,177 during May of 1930. The fatal cases reported numbered 35, as against 25 in April. The benefits awarded amounted to \$463,206.37, of which \$372,-146.51 was for compensation and \$91,059.86 for medical aid, as compared with \$510,607.55 total benefits awarded during April.

A committee on technological unemployment was appointed by the Hon. W. N. Doak, United States Secretary of Labour, on May 19, to work in connection with the United States Employment Service, which was recently re-organized (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1931, page 507). The members of the committee are as follows: Dr. C. A. Prosser, of the Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, chairman; Perry W. Reeves, Federal Board of Vocational Education, Washington; Dr. J. C. Wright, director of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, Washington; A. O. Wharton, president, International Association of Machinists, Washington; F. C. Croxton, acting director of the President's Emergency Employment Committee, Washington; John P. Frey, secretary of the Metals Trades Department, American Federation of Labour, Washington; John R. Alpine, supervising director, United States Employment Service, Washington; Mrs. Josephine Barron, superintendent, Clothing, Textile and Needle Trades, United States Employment Service, Washington; Lawrence W. Wallace, executive secretary, American Engineering Council; E. E. Hunt, United States Department of Commerce, Washington.

Weekly Half Holiday in Saskatchewan

Additional exemptions under the Weekly Half Holiday Act of Saskatchewan were, under the provisions of section 3, added during May to the schedule of the Act, as follows: "The trade or business of the sale by retail of office supplies, equipment and furniture, and the sale and repair of typewriters, adding and multigraphing machines, and supplies and parts therefor."

The provisions of the Weekly Half Holiday Act of 1931 were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1931, page 435. A list of the exempted trades and businesses, as given in the schedule to this Act, was as follows:—"Bakeries, cigar stands, drug stores, newspaper stands, restaurants, shop or stands for the sale of fresh fruits, vegetables, soft drinks, cut flowers, and dairy products; confectioners' shops, implement shops; blacksmiths' shops; service stations and garages; and such other trades or businesses as may be declared exempt by Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*." City councils, however, are authorized to pass by-laws declaring any of the above trades or businesses to be subject to the provisions of the Act.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation throughout Canada at the end of May was reported by the superintendents of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:

Farmers in the province of Nova Scotia were busy completing spring work and several requests for help were received and vacancies filled. Fishermen reported exceptionally good catches of salmon, mackerel and lobsters, though prices were somewhat below those of last year. Pulpwood operators were very busy in the vicinity of New Glasgow with gangs cutting, peeling and junking. The Malagash Salt Mines were busily employed, but coal mines worked from two to four days per week only, this slack time being due to lack of orders. Many manufacturers reported an increase in business which resulted in an increased output, especially in foodstuffs, soft drinks and ice cream. Steel plants and the wheel foundry at Trenton operated on steady time, and woodworking factories were well employed. Municipal street and sewer work continued to furnish employment at Halifax for about 150 men, while the erection of many small dwellings provided work for more skilled labour. Railroad freight and passenger traffic, both incoming and outgoing, was good, also trade. Competent domestic help was difficult to secure, but in spite of this a number of satisfactory placements were made.

As in Nova Scotia, farmers in New Brunswick reported the spring season well advanced, with early planting progressing favourably. Prices for farm products, however, were low. There were plentiful supplies of lobster, salmon, haddock and halibut, but along the Shediac and Kent shores herring and gaspereaux were scarce. No demand existed for pulp cutters, owing to the low price per cord offered for peeled wood. Manufacturing plants, for the most part, remained normal, although confectionery and foodstuffs reported slightly increased activity. Woodworking factories were busy but foundries and machine shops were somewhat quiet. Building construction on a fair sized scale provided employment for skilled workers, but for the bulk of applicants, who are unskilled, little work offered. The waterfront at Saint John was quiet, although fruit boats operating to the West Indies afforded employment for 200 men per week, as well as for extra train crews. Passenger and freight traffic over the railroads was heavy. Wholesale houses report-

ed a fair volume of small repeat orders. Retail trade was slow, also collections. The usual demand for female domestic workers prevailed.

A slight improvement was noted in the number of orders for farm hands in the Province of Quebec. Hull was the only office to report activity in logging, which consisted of placements of river drivers. Idleness prevailed in the mining districts, with few men securing work there. Curtailment of operations in the boot and shoe industry was reported at Montreal. Quietness also prevailed in the textile and printing trades in that city, while there was slightly increased activity in rubber. In Sherbrooke, some factories operated only four days a week and at Three Rivers, a decrease was noted in the pulp and paper industry, but a slight increase in foundries. Building construction at Montreal, Hull and Quebec City showed improvement, but conditions at Sherbrooke and Three Rivers were quiet. Relief work in Montreal provided employment for a number of unskilled labourers. Transportation reported no gain. The commercial situation in the larger centres was satisfactory. There was an increased demand for women domestic workers, with a smaller registration of applicants.

Farm orders were scarce in the Province of Ontario, as low prices for farm produce resulted in the hiring of the minimum of help. In the north country, logging showed little activity, one office alone recording placements to any extent in that industry. River driving was well advanced. No new men were sent to the mines, as all necessary help was already hired. The majority of the factories throughout the province were still running, with reduced staffs and on short time. Quietness prevailed particularly in the steel plants, saw mills, paper mills and the rubber industry. Textiles were fairly busy at London and Guelph, but quiet in Oshawa. Here the automobile industry was running steadily, but no change was reported in Windsor. The volume of employment in the building trades was also low, as a number of skilled workmen were unemployed, only two centres reporting work available for a limited number of men. Summer hotel work created a demand for female workers and applications for these positions were at hand. There was the usual demand for cooks general and housemaids, but few suitable applicants registered for these positions.

There was no increase in the demand for farm help in the Province of Manitoba, and little change was expected before haying. Log-

ging and mining also were quiet. Manufacturers likewise reported very little improvement. Construction showed few new contracts under way, the building permits in Winnipeg for the first five months of 1931 being

\$375,000 less than those of the corresponding period last year. Over 100 building trades mechanics and labourers were directed to Fort Churchill for employment there. Railroad and highway construction also showed little

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1931			1930		
	May	April	March	May	April	March
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		85,863,487	131,643,374	181,008,526	123,910,008	204,683,851
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		51,189,376	75,347,854	101,544,817	71,401,839	112,991,460
Exports, Canadian produce.. \$		33,935,075	55,048,197	77,260,557	50,744,139	89,595,317
Customs duty collected..... \$			14,201,225	15,227,654	12,069,764	18,379,273
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,786,353,998	2,570,410,694	3,426,869,070	3,082,071,979	3,092,042,070
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		134,495,175	139,422,962	164,710,728	154,747,492	162,860,748
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,453,305,140	1,445,322,862	1,432,425,900	1,441,141,721	1,445,311,592
Bank loans, commercial, etc... \$		1,130,226,227	1,115,150,957	1,430,115,609	1,344,686,281	1,346,726,423
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	81.4	97.1	110.8	152.1	166.5	157.6
Preferred stocks.....	73.8	78.8	84.2	102.6	103.4	100.0
(1) Index of interest rates.....	91.9	92.9	92.9	101.3	101.3	101.3
(2) Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	73.0	74.5	75.1	89.7	91.2	91.8
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	18.81	19.18	19.47	21.49	21.53	21.96
(3) Business failures, number.....		204	211	187	172	183
(3) Business failures, liabilities. \$		3,637,658	3,747,053	2,724,006	1,996,071	3,542,534
(2) Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	102.2	99.7	100.2	111.4	107.8	110.2
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	14.9	15.5	15.6	9.0	10.8	11.5
Immigration.....		3,201	2,413	17,410	19,309	14,576
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	198,367	201,897	195,400	249,276	225,050	238,167
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	15,604,627	15,233,779	15,030,052	19,013,606	18,310,024	18,724,187
(7) Operating expenses..... \$			14,422,666	16,518,622	15,948,337	16,165,371
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		12,006,288	12,002,263	14,695,839	14,302,109	14,205,435
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		10,398,411	10,482,087	13,469,571	12,570,308	12,106,863
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,104,316,278	2,213,015,000	2,137,238,829	2,353,582,585
Building permits..... \$		13,786,466	9,906,567	19,621,302	16,276,443	13,352,640
(8) Contracts awarded..... \$	36,895,700	22,707,300	27,311,800	46,861,900	48,778,600	24,263,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	50,511	53,792	57,110	80,505	72,339	74,582
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	74,225	91,461	99,341	91,692	102,681	117,487
Ferro alloys..... tons	2,540	4,605	4,526	7,766	7,939	5,279
Coal..... tons		888,312	1,028,269	1,114,848	907,451	1,129,571
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		47,800,000	71,300,000	99,210,000	47,140,000	65,920,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		4,638,000	6,748,000	5,809,000	5,159,000	8,457,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		6,155,000	10,837,000	7,056,000	5,262,000	10,327,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		170,842,465	145,769,310	245,698,473	275,335,007	202,062,191
Flour production..... bbls.			1,168,408	1,393,932	1,215,002	1,219,202
(9) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.			55,589,000	68,168,000	33,654,000	38,652,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		46,848,000	45,609,000	49,827,000	50,078,000	48,886,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		45,345,000	46,694,000	49,624,000	52,299,000	49,924,000
Newsprint..... tons		205,840	187,010	239,030	228,050	207,490
Automobiles, passenger..... tons		14,043	10,483	21,251	20,872	17,165
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....		138.7	141.6	170.4	164.8	159.2
Industrial production.....		145.6	153.1	186.7	169.8	167.0
Manufacturing.....		145.9	141.8	188.1	166.0	161.1

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(3) Bradstreet.

(8) MacLean's Building Review.

(4) Figures for end of previous months.

(9) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending May 30, 1931, and corresponding previous periods.

(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum, slaughtering of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

activity. Retail trade was quiet and wholesale trade fair, with collections slow. Conditions remained unchanged in the women's domestic section, applicants being in excess of vacancies.

Dry weather and high winds, causing great damage to crops, were responsible for the decline in farm placements in the Province of Saskatchewan. With the exception of Prince Albert, where several new contracts had been given out, building construction was unusually quiet and more than sufficient workers were available for all work undertaken, all avenues of employment, everywhere, being canvassed by the large number of unemployed. Several centres were continuing relief work on highways and sewers, but road work was practically nil. A decreased demand for women domestics was reported, with many applicants registered at the offices.

Quietness prevailed in farming in the Province of Alberta, due to dry weather, and little increased activity was expected before harvest time. Logging, coal mining and manufacturing also were slack, miners at Lethbridge working only one day a week. Relief work provided by some municipalities furnished about the only employment available, and where this had been discontinued, direct relief was given. Outside of this, except at Lethbridge where a Government elevator was soon to be erected, building construction showed little improvement, and numerous tradesmen were working at anything at hand. Railroad maintenance work had been cut to a minimum at Calgary, with crews considerably below normal strength. Some extra gang labourers, however, had been sent out from Edmonton for work on the Northern Alberta Railway. Retailers reported business as quiet, with collections extremely difficult. Little change was recorded in the women's domestic section, there being sufficient applicants to meet most requirements, the majority of those seeking work being married women, whose husbands were unemployed.

As in the Prairie Provinces, the call for farm labour in British Columbia was very small, and men were far in excess of the demand. Logging continued slack as did also coal and metal mining. Factories at Nelson and Prince Rupert were running steadily, while at Vancouver, shingle mills were reported as operating spasmodically, saw mills showed no change, sash and door factories, slight improvement, and foundries and machine shops were quiet. Apart from highway and railway work, there was little activity shown in construction generally, and many tradesmen were idle, or on short time only. Relief work still continued in some districts

but general conditions showed no improvement. Little work also was available for long-shoremen. Trade, likewise, was dull, with collections slow. Although the season is advancing, few orders have been received by the women's domestic section for hotel workers. This resulted in a long list of women suitable for this type of work who are still unemployed. Others were anxious to secure employment of any kind, and though it was expected that when the berry picking season opened, some of these workers would be absorbed, still the applicants exceeded the demand.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,696 firms, who reported a decidedly upward movement in employment on May 1, when they increased their pay-rolls by 22,970 persons to 995,605. Reflecting this gain of 2.5 per cent, the index (with the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100), rose to 102.2, as compared with 99.7 on April 1, and with 111.4, 116.2, 106.8, 101.8, 95.4, 91.9, 92.9, 92.5, 84.3, and 85.1, on May 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 respectively. Thus the situation, though not so favourable as in the spring of 1930, 1929, or 1928, was better than on May 1 of earlier years for which data are available.

Heightened activity was recorded in all provinces, but Quebec registered the largest increases. In the Maritime Provinces, manufacturing showed the greatest advances; logging, quarrying and highway construction also showed important gains, while transportation and railway construction were slacker. In Quebec, important increases were shown in logging, transportation, construction and maintenance and manufacturing, while trade was duller. In Ontario, construction and transportation reported the most marked increases, but the movement was also upward in manufacturing and trade. In the Prairie Provinces, manufacturing, trade and construction showed heightened activity, the advances in the last-named being most noteworthy. In British Columbia, manufacturing and construction were decidedly busier, especially pronounced improvement taking place in the latter; transportation and logging were also more active, while curtailment was indicated in mining and trade.

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver showed considerably increased activity, but there was a decline in Hamilton and Winnipeg. In Montreal, transportation and manufacturing recorded gains, while construc-

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

tion and trade were slacker. In Quebec, most of the improvement took place in manufacturing, transportation and construction. In Toronto, manufacturing, trade and transportation reported important increases in personnel. In Ottawa, manufacturing registered improvement, but construction was not so busy. In Hamilton, manufactures were slacker, while construction and transportation showed greater activity. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, moderate advances were noted, chiefly in automobile factories. In Winnipeg, retail trade was rather more active, but construction and manufacturing reported losses. In Vancouver, manufacturing and construction registered increases.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that there were advances in manufacturing, particularly in lumber mills, in which they were of a seasonal character. Marked improvement also took place in the fish-packing, pulp and paper, building material, vegetable food, leather and mineral product divisions, while rubber, textile and iron and steel factories were slacker. In the non-manufacturing division, logging, transportation, services, trade and construction and maintenance also registered large increases in employment, those in the last-named being most noteworthy. On the other hand, coal mines released employees.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of May, 1931.

TRADE UNION REPORTS.

The percentage of idleness reported by local trade unions at the close of April was slightly smaller than that indicated in the previous month, according to the reports tabulated from an aggregate of 1,807 labour organizations, with 206,563 members. Of these 30,786, or a percentage of 14.9, were without work on the last day of April, in contrast with 15.5 per cent of unemployment in March. More depressed conditions, however, were shown than in April of last year when 9.0 per cent of inactivity was recorded. With the exception of Saskatchewan where noteworthy gains in activity were registered from March, the changes in the various provinces were very slight, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia unions reporting a more favourable employment movement, and Nova Scotia and Quebec unions nominal recessions in activity. Employment generally was at a lower level throughout the country than in April of last year, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan unions showing moderate curtailment of activity, and the remain-

ing provinces reductions of more extensive proportions.

A review in greater detail, with tabular statements on unemployment at the close of April, 1931, as shown by local trade unions, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.

During the month of April, 1931, the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 39,310 references of persons to positions and effected a total of 37,474 placements. Placements in regular employment were 13,123 of which 9,459 were of men and 3,664 of women, while those in casual work were 24,351 in number. Applications for work, reported at the various Offices, numbered 59,202 of which 46,856 were from men and 12,346 from women workers. Employers advised the Service of 39,194 vacancies during April, 29,625 for men and 9,569 for women. A decline was shown in the volume of business transacted when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month, but a gain was recorded over the transactions of April last year, the records for March, 1931, showing 46,295 vacancies afforded, 68,034 applications made and 44,884 placements effected, while in April, 1930, the records showed 30,350 vacancies, 44,145 applications for work and a total of 28,325 placements in regular and casual work. A report in greater detail of the work of the Employment Offices for the month of April, 1931, appears elsewhere in this issue.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities during April, 1931, was \$13,786,466 as compared with \$9,906,567 in the preceding month and with \$16,978,076 in April, 1930.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that more construction was started in Canada during May than in any previous month this year. The total awards, \$36,895,700, were 62.5 per cent over April, although about ten million dollars down from May last year. Of the above total \$12,557,900 was for engineering purposes; \$10,298,900 was for residential buildings; \$10,123,100 was for business buildings and \$3,915,800 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during May, by provinces, was as follows: Quebec, \$14,082,500; Ontario, \$13,995,900; Manitoba, \$2,330,400; British Columbia, \$2,194,400; Alberta, \$1,939,500; New Brunswick, \$901,500; Nova Scotia, \$779,100; Saskatchewan, \$630,400; Prince Edward Island, \$42,000.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION. Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year, are shown in the table on page 633.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that business operations were uneven in April as compared with the preceding month. The moderate new business obtained by the construction industry was one of the backward features. The award of construction contracts was less in the month under review than in March, while a marked gain is normal for the season. The trend of building permits issued in 61 cities was also downward after seasonal adjustment.

The operations of the iron and steel industry also showed greater curtailment than normal for the season. Production of pig-iron during the 30 days of April was at the rate of 1,793 tons per day and totalled 53,792 tons, a decline of 49 tons or 2.7 per cent from the daily average of 1,842 tons in March, when the total production amounted to 57,110 tons. No change was made in the active furnaces during the month, the active furnaces being located two at Sault Ste. Marie, one at Hamilton and one at Sydney. Production of steel ingots and castings during April amounted to 91,461 tons, a daily average of 3,049 tons. This daily output was 5 per cent under the year's high average of 3,205 tons per day attained in the previous month but exceeded by 64 per cent the low of 1,858 tons per day in January.

The fluctuations in the automobile industry are generally regarded as corresponding with the ups and downs of construction. Prosperous conditions and a high level of purchasing power lead to expansion in both lines, while the lack of effective demand such as occurs in time of depression results in drastic curtailment. Under the circumstances the marked gain in motor car production in April, even after seasonal adjustment, was one of the most encouraging features. Production in April was 17,159 units, a gain, after allowance for seasonal trends, of 24 per cent.

The imports of crude petroleum, indicating operating conditions in the oil industry, were less than in March, but a sharp decline is normal for the season and the actual recession was not as great as usual, the gain after seasonal adjustment being 10 per cent.

The newsprint and lumber industries were more active in April. The output of newsprint, after seasonal adjustment, at 205,838 tons showed a gain of nearly 12.5 per cent.

The shipments of lumber to external markets, after seasonal adjustment, showed a gain of 16.5 per cent.

Imports of raw cotton and wool showed recession from the relatively high levels of the preceding month and the receipts of crude rubber from external points were considerably less than in March.

The net result was that the index of manufacturing production was 145.9 in April compared with 141.8 in March. Progressive increases have been shown month by month since the beginning of the year, the cumulative gain in the index in the four months being 17.5 per cent.

Coal.—Coal production from Canadian mines in April amounted to 888,312 tons or 23 per cent below the five-year average for the month of 1,153,241 tons. Output during April consisted of 750,588 tons of bituminous coal, 21,400 tons of sub-bituminous coal and 116,324 tons of lignite coal. Nova Scotia mines produced 443,817 tons, a slight increase over the April, 1930, total, but a decline of 6.8 per cent from the April 1926-1930 average of 476,313 tons. Alberta's production was 263,595 tons; British Columbia's, 136,332 tons, Saskatchewan's 30,096 tons; and New Brunswick's 14,472 tons.

Imports of coal into Canada during April were 32.5 per cent below the five-year average for the month and amounted to 537,530 tons. Shipments received from the United States totalled 528,363 tons made up of 106,362 tons of anthracite coal, 421,786 tons of bituminous coal, and 215 tons of lignite coal. Importations from Great Britain were recorded at 9,167 tons, consisting of 9,142 tons of anthracite coal and 25 tons of bituminous coal.

Exports of Canadian coal amounted to 12,431 tons, a falling-off of 52 per cent from the April 1926-1930 average of 25,859 tons.

Coal made available for consumption during April totalled 1,413,411 tons as compared with the five-year average for the month of 1,923,427 tons. During the month under review Canadian sources supplied 62 per cent of the total available supply, United States, 37.4 per cent, and Great Britain, 0.6 per cent.

EXTERNAL TRADE

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in April, 1931, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$51,189,376, as compared with \$75,247,854 in the preceding month and with \$71,401,839 in April, 1930. The chief imports for April, 1931, were: Iron and its products \$11,924,707; Fibres, textiles and textile products, \$6,986,998; Non-metallic minerals and products, \$6,969,132.

The domestic merchandise exported during April, 1931, amounted to \$33,935,075 as compared with \$55,048,197 in the preceding month and with \$50,744,139 in April, 1930. The chief exports in April, 1931, were: Wood, wood products and paper, \$13,432,135; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$6,103,015; Non-ferrous metals and their products, \$4,238,570.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in Canada during May, 1931, was substantially lower than that occurring during April, 1931, although two more disputes were recorded, the higher figure for April being due chiefly to the strike of women's clothing factory workers in Toronto which involved some 800 workers at the beginning of the month and resulted in about 15,000 days time loss during the month. The number of workers involved showed a similar decline for the same reason. As compared with May, 1930, the same number of disputes was recorded, and, while the number of workers involved showed a substantial decline, the time loss incurred was almost twice as great as that recorded a year ago, the increase being due mainly to the dispute involving masters, mates and marine engineers on tow boats on the Pacific Coast. There were in existence during the month twelve disputes, involving 1,146 workers and resulting in a time loss of 17,189 working days, as compared with ten disputes, involving 1,582 workers and resulting in a time loss of 22,453 working days in April, 1931. In May, 1930, there were on record twelve disputes, involving 1,836 workers and resulting in a time loss of 9,293 working days. At the end of the month there were four disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, involving approximately 600 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been formally called off or lapsed.

Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty-nine cities was again lower at \$8.54 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$8.86 for April \$11.17 for May, 1930; \$10.94 for May, 1929; \$10.80 for May, 1928; \$10.76 for May, 1927; \$11.29 for May, 1926; \$10.48 for May, 1925; \$9.89 for May, 1924; \$10.36 for May, 1923; \$10.22 for May, 1922; \$12.25 for May, 1921; \$16.65 for May, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.66 for May, 1918; and \$7.43 for May, 1914. The most important decreases occurred in the prices of butter, eggs, milk, cheese, beef, salt

pork, bacon, and flour. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$18.81 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$19.18 for April; \$21.49 for May, 1930; \$21.21 for May, 1929; \$21.04 for May, 1928; \$20.95 for May, 1927; \$21.54 for May, 1926; \$20.72 for May, 1925; \$20.24 for May, 1924; \$20.90 for May, 1923; \$20.57 for May, 1922; \$22.84 for May, 1921; \$26.44 for May, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.09 for May, 1918; and \$14.21 for May, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower, due to seasonal declines in the price of anthracite coal and wood. Lower quotations for rent were reported from Thetford Mines, Kitchener and Moose Jaw.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, continued toward lower levels, being 73.0 for May, as compared with 74.5 for April; 89.7 for May, 1930; 93.4 for May, 1929; 97.9 for May, 1928; 98.3 for May, 1927; and 100.2 for May, 1926. In the classification according to chief component materials seven of the eight main groups were lower, while one was slightly higher. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, because of lower prices for corn, flour, bread, bran, shorts and potatoes, which more than offset higher prices for barley, oats, flax, rye and wheat; the Animals and their products group, due chiefly to reduced quotations for hides, livestock, milk, butter and eggs; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to lower prices for newsprint and certain lines of lumber; the Iron and its Products group, because of declines in the prices of steel tank plates, automobile body plates and black steel sheets; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of reduced quotations for antimony, copper, silver and tin; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, mainly because of lower prices for asbestos; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group because of declines in the prices of copper sulphate and red lead. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group was slightly higher, because of increased quotations for worsted cloth yarns and certain silk fabrics, which more than offset lower prices for raw cotton, hemp and raw silk.

The co-operative movement has now taken root in nearly every country in the world. The co-operative movements of 41 countries are federated in the International Co-operative Alliance which now embraces 229,890 local co-operative societies with an aggregate membership of more than 70,000,000 persons. These societies do an annual business of more than \$17,000,000,000 and have share capital and reserves of more than \$1,500,000,000.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1931

DURING the month of May an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department of Labour from certain employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, being marine engineers employed in the British Columbia Lake and River Service, members of Council No. 7, National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc. Notification by the company of a ten per cent reduction in wages effective as from May 1, 1931, was stated to be the cause of the dispute, fifteen employees being directly affected. The Department took the matter up immediately with the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who advised that for the present the company would refrain from making any alteration in the wage rates of the employees in question.

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was reported in the May issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 516) as having been received from various tug boat owners being members of the British Columbia Tow Boat Owners' Association. The employees concerned in this dispute were masters and mates, members of the Canadian Merchant Service Guild, who had gone on strike on April 21 in protest against a reduction of wages. The Western Representative of the Department of Labour, Mr. F. E. Harrison, continued his efforts at mediation, but a settlement was not effected and the application was subsequently withdrawn by the employers concerned.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1931

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during May, 1931, was twelve, as compared with ten in the preceding month. The number of workers involved showed a decline, a similar decrease appearing in the time loss incurred, the higher figures for April being due chiefly to a strike of women's clothing factory workers in Toronto which involved some 800 workers at the beginning of the month and caused about 15,000 days time loss in April. Comparing the figures with those of May, 1930, the same number of disputes were recorded, and while the number of workers involved showed a substantial decline, the time loss incurred was almost twice as great as that recorded a year ago, the increase being due mainly to the dispute involving masters, mates and marine engineers on tow boats on the Pacific coast.

Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

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

Five disputes, involving approximately 890 workers, were carried over from April, and seven disputes commenced during May. Of these twelve disputes eight terminated during the month, two resulting in favour of the employers concerned, five being partially successful, or ending in compromises, and one being recorded as indefinite. At the end of May, therefore, there were four disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: masters, mates and engineers, Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.; photo engravers, Montreal, P.Q., Toronto and London, Ont.; moulders, Saint John, N.B.; and carpenters, Calgary, Alta.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*May, 1931 . . .	12	1,146	17,189
*Apr. 1931 . . .	10	1,582	22,453
May 1930 . . .	12	1,836	9,293

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more em-

declared terminated. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., January 7, 1929, one employer; coal miners, Shaughnessy, Alta., January 15, 1931, one employer; pile drivers and hoisting engineers, Vancouver, B.C., January 3, 1931, two employers; shirt and overall factory workers, Winnipeg, Man., April 6, 1931, one employer; and motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont., February 23, 1931, one employer, this last being added this month.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information in the tabular statement.

WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (DRESSMAKERS), TORONTO, ONT.—As stated in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, this dispute, commencing on February 25, 1931, to secure a union agreement, was terminated on May 5, 1931, agreements having been signed from time to time with a number of individual employers. The union reported that all but a few of the shops were covered by these agreements, which affected 950 of the strikers out of the 1,700 called out at the beginning of the dispute. The agreement was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1931, page 477.

FUR FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute, commencing in one establishment in Toronto on April 14, 1931, in protest against alleged violation of union conditions, was reported by the employer concerned to be terminated on May 18, 1931, the workers having returned without securing their demands.

PAINTERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—This dispute, commencing April 1, 1931, against a reduction in wages, was terminated on May 15, 1931, the representatives of the national and international unions concerned having agreed to accept a rate of 80 cents per hour and the five-day week, eight hours per day, being a reduction from 90 cents per hour with the forty-four hour week provided under the agreement between the master painters' association and the national union, which had terminated. It was also arranged that the terms of a new agreement would be considered at a conference between the master painters' association and a joint committee of the two unions.

MASTERS, MATES AND ENGINEERS (TOW BOATS), VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA, B.C.—In the dispute involving masters, mates and marine engineers, commencing April 21, 1931, no termination had been brought about by the end of May. The reports from Victoria indicated that six workers employed by two firms had ceased work, and that two had secured work

with other employers, the remainder being still involved in the dispute at the end of the month. In Vancouver a number of tow boat operators had signed agreements with the union and were not affected by the strike. Toward the end of May it was reported that a sympathetic strike of employees on passenger and freight boats was being considered. During the early part of May conciliation proceedings were carried on by the resident officer of the Department of Labour with both parties to the dispute but no arrangements for a settlement were reached and the employers' application for a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was withdrawn.

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, OTTAWA, ONT.—In connection with this dispute, commencing March 3, 1931, the case of the four pickets charged with watching and besetting toward the end of April was dealt with in the police court on May 14, 1931. The magistrate pronounced the accused guilty, and imposed a fine of \$10 and \$2 costs. It was intimated that an appeal would be taken. As employment conditions appear to be no longer affected, the dispute has been recorded as terminated at the end of May, being transferred to the list of such strikes and lockouts not called off by the union.

COAL MINERS, SPRINGHILL, N.S.—Twenty miners ceased work in one colliery on May 27, 1931, owing to a dispute as to the classification of work to be done at piece rates. Work was resumed after three days, it being arranged that the officers of the union and the mine officials would negotiate on the matter.

RUBBER FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Seventy-one girls ceased work on May 14, 1931, objecting to a bonus system of wage payment, twenty-five others being indirectly affected. Work was resumed the following day, it having been agreed that work would be carried on under the previous system for one week, after which a modified bonus system would be tried out with certain guarantees for two weeks.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS, MONTREAL, P.Q., TORONTO, ONT., AND LONDON, ONT.—Photo engravers employed in several establishments operated by one company in these three cities ceased work on the termination of agreements with the employer at the end of April. The company had amalgamated early in the year with another company with which the union had a dispute since January, 1927. The employer states that the union refused to sign agreements unless this non-union establishment were unionized. The union states that the company refused to sign an agreement for

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1931

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to May, 1931			
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Textiles, clothing, etc.—</i>			
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Toronto, Ont.....	300	1,000	Commenced Feb. 25, 1931; for union wages and working conditions; terminated May 5, 1931; partially successful.
<i>Fur, Leather and Other Animal Products—</i>			
Fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	40	560	Commenced April 14, 1931; alleged violation of agreement; terminated May 18, 1931; in favour of employer.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Painters, Vancouver, B.C.....	48	558	Commenced April 1, 1931; against reduction in wages; terminated May 15, 1931, compromise.
TRANSPORTATION—			
<i>Water—</i>			
Masters, mates and engineers (tow boats), Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.....	500	12,000	Commenced April 21, 1931; against reduction in wages; untermiated.
SERVICE—			
<i>Recreational—</i>			
Motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont.....	4	100	Alleged lockout; commenced March 3, 1931; re maintenance of union working conditions; employment conditions no longer affected by end of May.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during May, 1931.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Springhill, N.S..	20	60	Commenced May 27, 1931; regarding classification of work on piece rates; terminated May 30, 1931; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Rubber-Products—</i>			
Rubber factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	71	71	Commenced May 14, 1931; re application of bonus system; terminated May 15, 1931; compromise.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>			
Photo engravers, Montreal, P.Q., Toronto and London, Ont.....	69	1,500	Commenced May 4, 1931; for union agreement; untermiated.
<i>Metal Products—</i>			
Sheet metal workers, Toronto, Ont.....	30	360	Commenced May 1, 1931; against reduction in wages; terminated May 15, 1931; compromise.
Moulders, Saint John, N.B....	12	175	Alleged lockout; commenced May 11, 1931; against reduction in wages; untermiated.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i>			
Carpenters, planing mills, Calgary, Alta.....	30	750	Commenced May 1, 1931; against reduction in wages; untermiated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Bricklayers, Saskatoon, Sask.	22	55	Commenced May 11, 1931; against reduction in wages; terminated May 13, 1931; compromise.

this plant and for the others and announced certain reductions in wages. At Montreal the union had entered into agreements with other employers raising the minimum scale from \$40 per week to \$45. At Toronto other employers had renewed agreements with the union with a minimum rate of \$55 per week. On May 30, the Winnipeg plant was called out.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.— Sheet metal workers employed in fourteen establishments ceased work against a reduction in wages from \$1.15 per hour to \$1 on the termination of the agreement at the end of April. On May 15 work was resumed, a rate of \$1.07½ being agreed upon with the eight hour day and the forty-four hour week as before. The number of employees affect-

ed by the dispute was much greater than that of those actually ceasing work as many others were unemployed at the time.

MOULDERS, SAINT JOHN, N.B.—Moulders in one establishment ceased work on May 11, 1931, against a reduction in wages of ten per cent. Other crafts in the same establishment were also notified of reduced wages but continued at work while negotiations for new agreements were carried on. At the end of the month the dispute was unterminated. The employer reported, however, that some of the strikers had returned to work.

CARPENTERS (PLANING MILLS), CALGARY, ALTA.—Carpenters in four establishments ceased work on May 1, 1931, against a decrease in wages. An agreement in force for the past three years had provided for a nine

hour day at 90 cents per hour and the employers proposed a reduction to 75 cents per hour. The carpenters' union applied to the provincial government for a Board under the Alberta Disputes Act. Early in June it was reported that a Board had been established.

BRICKLAYERS, SASKATOON, SASK.—Bricklayers employed on one building ceased work on May 11, 1931, against a decrease in wages from \$1.45 per hour to \$1.25. The agreement between the Builders' Exchange and the union had expired at the end of April and a new agreement had not been negotiated. The contractor involved in the strike, it is reported, was not a member of the Builders' Exchange. On May 12 an agreement was signed between the Builders' Exchange and the union providing for a rate of \$1.35 per hour. The strikers resumed work on May 13 at this rate.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1931, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1930. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain

Preliminary figures for the year 1930 were published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, page 132. Revised figures have recently been issued which give the number of disputes beginning in the year as 422, involving 308,700 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 4,399,000 working days for the year.

For the month of April, 1931, the number of disputes reported was 45 and 12 disputes were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 57 disputes in progress during the month, involving 24,300 workers with a time loss of 130,000 working days for the month. Of the 45 disputes beginning in April, 10 were over proposed reduc-

tions in wages, 17 over other wages questions, 4 on questions as to working hours, 3 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 11 on other questions of working arrangements. Settlements were reached in 36 disputes, of which 9 were in favour of workpeople, 10 in favour of employers and 17 ended in compromises. In the case of one dispute, work was resumed pending negotiations.

A strike of 2,500 bricklayers and labourers at Glasgow, Paisley, Falkirk, etc., began April 27 "against new building trade agreement involving loss of differential rate for bricklayers"; no settlement was reported at the end of April.

France

On May 18, a strike began in the Roubaix-Tourcoing textile industry. It was reported on May 21, that 113,000 workers were involved. As noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1931, page 155, these workers were on strike during July and August last year and a settlement was made by which wages were advanced about 4 per cent to meet the workers' contributions to the Social Insurance fund. When employers decided to discontinue this and thereby reduce wages 4 per cent, the strike began. No report of any settlement has been received.

Norway

No report has been received of a settlement of the lockout in Norway, which was noted in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* and which involved about 82,000 workers in various industries who refused to accept wages reductions when their agreements with employers terminated.

Poland

A strike of 20,000 coal miners in the Dabrowa and Cracow districts is reported to have begun about May 20 against a wage reduction of 10 per cent.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in March was 31 and 36 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 30,157 and the time loss was 487,785 working days for the month.

A strike involving 20,000 coal miners, employees of one company, which occurred at Plymouth and at other collieries in the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys, Pennsylvania, was in effect from March 19, to April 9, when work was resumed. The company agreed to meet a committee of employees to discuss the working conditions which were the cause of the dispute.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BILL INTRODUCED BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT

A BILL to provide for the promotion of vocational education in Canada, and to appropriate the sum of \$750,000 *per annum* for fifteen years for such purpose, payments to be made conditional upon agreements with the respective provincial governments, was introduced in the House of Commons on May 26 by the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, and read the first time.

Mr. Guthrie pointed out that the word "vocational" had been substituted for "technical," the word formerly used. "The term technical education has become associated," he said, "rather with work of a scientific or investigational nature and work of university grade, while vocational education is considered a broader term, including what we formerly referred to as technical education." He recalled that in the year 1919 an Act was passed by Parliament providing for an expenditure of \$10,000,000 at the rate of \$1,000,000 *per annum* to assist in the work of technical education throughout Canada, in conjunction with the provincial authorities in every instance. That act ran its course and expired in the year 1929, and at that time there had been expended on technical education in Canada by the Dominion Government the sum of \$7,964,000 or an average annual expenditure of \$796,000 instead of the \$1,000,000 which was provided by the act of 1919.

"The general purpose of this grant," Mr. Guthrie proceeded, "will be very largely the same as that of the grant made under the statute of 1919. There are some slight changes, it is true; these will be developed as the matter proceeds before this House.

One or two of them I might mention now. In the grant made in 1919 agriculture was excluded as a matter of technical education. Under the present proposal agriculture will not be excluded, but it will be open to the provincial governments to make such representations as they see fit to the government here in order that the grant, or parts of the grant, may be appropriated to special courses such as those provinces desire to have carried on within their respective territories.

"I think it is realized on all hands that the technically trained man has become an essential in a country like this, and that technical education is so closely identified with the trade and commerce of the country—a matter which is entirely within the jurisdiction of this Parliament—that we can well justify a grant which is going to improve our trade and commerce position or methods. And I think it is realized throughout the trading world to-day that technically trained men are necessary not only for production purposes in the various branches of production, but that they are just as necessary in regard to the salesmanship of the various goods produced. I remember last autumn speaking to a large manufacturer from Sheffield, a producer of cutlery goods, and he said: 'We find that not only do we need highly trained men in the production of our goods, but that we need just as highly trained men in the salesmanship of our goods.' So in both these instances Canada will require the same training, and the grant is made for the purpose of encouraging education along that line."

Text of Bill

The text of the Bill, as introduced in the House, was as follows:—

AN ACT FOR THE PROMOTION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN CANADA

1. This Act may be cited as The Vocational Education Act, 1931.

2. In this Act the expression "Minister" means the Minister of Labour.

3. The sum is hereby appropriated from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, for a period of fifteen years, from which payments may be made annually to the government of any province for the purpose of promoting and assisting vocational education.

4. (1) The payments to be made to any province shall be conditional upon an agreement being entered into between the Minister and the government of the province as to the terms, conditions and purposes on and for which the payments are to be made and applied, and such agreements shall be subject in all cases to the approval of the Governor in Council.

(2) The total payments made to the government of any province in any one year shall not exceed a proportion of the yearly appropriation mentioned in section three of this Act, corresponding to the proportion which the population of the province bears to the population of Canada, as determined by the latest federal decennial census.

5. The Governor in Council may, on the recommendation of the Minister, make regulations with respect to the following matters:—

(a) The definition of the expression "vocational education" in this Act;

(b) The particular types and grades of vocational education to which assistance may be granted;

(c) The procedure to be followed in the administration of this Act;

(d) The extent to which assistance may be made available towards the continuance of existing vocational education work;

(e) The extent to which assistance may be made available for lands, buildings, equipment and furnishings;

(f) The extent to which any portion of the annual appropriation under this Act remaining unexpended at the expiration of any fiscal year may be carried forward and remain available thereafter for the purposes of this Act;

(g) The auditing of vocational education accounts; and

(h) Any other matter as may be deemed expedient or necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

6. Such officers and employees as may be required for carrying out the provisions of this Act shall be appointed in the manner authorized by law.

7. The Minister shall make an annual report on or before the thirty-first day of March on the work done under the provisions of this Act, containing such information and particulars as the Governor in Council may prescribe, and such report shall be submitted to both Houses of Parliament by the Minister within fifteen days of the presentation of the report, if Parliament be then sitting, and if not, then within fifteen days after the opening of the next session of Parliament.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE vocational education system of British Columbia is described by Mr. John Kyle, organizer of technical education for the province, in an article appearing in *Industrial Canada*, May, 1931.

The outstanding school in the province for industrial training, he says, is the Vancouver Technical School, built at a cost of nearly \$900,000. The workshops provided are for the trades of sheet-metalwork, mechanical engineering, auto-mechanics, electrical engineering, cabinet-making, carpentry, and printing. The shops are equipped with all the necessary machinery to facilitate thorough vocational training, and skilled instructors having 100 per cent industrial efficiency are in charge.

There are at present 1,100 students attending, and the numbers increase annually. Moreover, the school is open each night of the week with an attendance of over 1,000 students, so that the citizens are taking full advantage of the building and equipment. It is fortunate that the 24 acres of land where the technical school is situated will permit of ample extension of workshop accommodation which will soon be required by a city having a population of over 300,000.

School of Decorative and Applied Arts, Vancouver.—In this school day and night courses are provided in the following subjects: drawing and design, applied design, modelling, lettering and illumination, figure drawing and composition, architecture, pottery. The work accomplished is of a high order of attainment and the good taste developed will gradually permeate the industrial productions of Vancouver.

Teaching of Agriculture.—Mr. Kyle points out that no course is of greater importance on the school curriculum than that of agriculture. Instructors in agriculture follow the practice of combining theory with practice. They are seizing every opportunity to supplement laboratory and classroom instruction in the science of agriculture, with practical applications in home projects, excursions to experimental farms, private farms, and exhibitions. The various junior judging competitions held in connection with the larger fairs have also served to give application to different branches of the science of agriculture. Competitions in the judging of all classes of live stock, field crops, fruits, and poultry were held at a number of the leading fairs this

year and have done a good deal to arouse the interest of both boys and girls in agricultural classes. In high schools where agriculture is taught the general science course of Grade IX is taken preliminary to the study of agriculture. This has been found to work advantageously, as almost all branches of science find some application in one or more of the numerous branches of agriculture, and the study of agriculture on the other hand, is greatly facilitated by the study of science. The Department of Education is ready to encourage the introduction of courses in agriculture in high schools and pay an annual grant in aid of the purchase of equipment and for providing a prize list for school students at the annual community fairs.

Night Schools.—Ten years ago night schools were organized in twelve cities and rural municipalities in the province. That number has

increased until now there are sixty-nine cities and municipalities participating in the work. In 1919 there was a total enrolment of 2,469 students in night schools. In 1926 the students numbered 6,124 and in 1929, 7,680.

Apprenticeship.—The Apprenticeship Council in the City of Vancouver is doing an extremely valuable work in laying the foundation of a stable apprenticeship system on modern lines. The apprentice classes are mostly held in the Technical School, Vancouver, and absolute harmony and confidence seems to exist between the Council, the trades unions and the young men. All the apprentice courses are held at night school. The building trades are naturally most prominent in advocating apprenticeship but the Typographical Union has the most thorough trade course of all for printers. Carpenters and joiners, sheet metalworkers, plumbers, painters and decorators, are all in the movement.

“FAIR WAGES” ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS ERECTED UNDER FEDERAL CONTRACTS IN THE UNITED STATES

A BILL “relating to the rate of wages for labourers and mechanics employed on public buildings of the United States and the District of Columbia by contractors and subcontractors, and for other purposes” was introduced by Senator Davis in the Senate and by Representative Bacon in the House, at the recent session of the United States Congress. It provides “that every contract in excess of \$5,000 in amount, to which the United States or the District of Columbia is a party, which requires or involves the employment of labourers or mechanics in the construction, alteration, and/or repair of any public buildings of the United States or the District of Columbia within the geographical limits of the States of the Union or the District of Columbia, shall contain a provision to the effect that the rate of wage for all labourers and mechanics employed by the contractor or any subcontractor on the public buildings covered by the contract shall be not less than the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature in the city, town, village, or other civil division of the State in which the public buildings are located, or in the District of Columbia if the public buildings are located there, and a further provision that in case any dispute arises as to what are the prevailing rates of wages for work of a similar nature applicable to the contract which can not be adjusted by the

contracting officer, the matter shall be referred to the Secretary of Labour for determination and his decision thereon shall be conclusive on all parties to the contract: Provided, that in case of national emergency, the President is authorized to suspend the provisions of this act.”

The Hon. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labour, in explaining the measure before a Committee of the Senate, stated that the situation in regard to the wages paid under federal contracts constituted an emergency. “Some of these contracts,” he said, “had been awarded for these public buildings and they were having trouble with many of these contractors who were going into the higher wage territories and bringing in labourers and mechanics and paying them reduced wage rates, and it was not only disturbing to labour but disturbing to the business people as well. Realizing the emergency, we first endeavoured to see if we could not get a ruling from the Comptroller General which would permit the contracting officers to put a stipulation in the contract that they would pay not less than the prevailing wage rate in the localities where Federal buildings were to be constructed. After some delay the Comptroller General thought perhaps we did not have that authority and in substance turned us down. Then the only course we had was to resort to legislation.”

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACT, 1930

Relief Provided in Co-operation with Provinces, Municipalities and Railway Companies

AN account was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1930, of the special session of the Parliament of Canada summoned especially to deal with problems arising out of exceptional economic conditions with resultant unemployment, and of the enactment during that session of the Unemployment Relief Act. Particulars of the expenditures approved have been given from month to month in subsequent issues.

The following joint expenditures having been approved by the Minister of Labour up to June 10:—

Province	Total cost of public works and undertakings
	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	200,000
Nova Scotia.....	2,338,875
New Brunswick.....	1,449,375
Quebec.....	10,064,850
Ontario.....	15,555,946
Manitoba.....	2,563,761
Saskatchewan.....	2,900,157
Saskatchewan (Drought Area).....	1,014,545
Alberta.....	2,839,232
British Columbia.....	3,447,794
Yukon.....	20,000
Direct Relief.....	.....
Grade Crossing Fund.....	2,445,312
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	11,514,000
Canadian National Railways.....	14,119,403
Dept. of the Interior (Parks Branch).....	37,000
Banking Nova Scotia Coal.....	150,000
Administration.....	.....
	\$ 70,660,250

The various provinces, railway companies and departments of the Government, which are co-operating under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, have furnished statistics showing the actual volume of employment given to May 31, 1931. Details for each province are as follows:—

Locality, etc.	(1) Individuals given employment	Number of man-days work given
Nova Scotia.....	31,908	445,221
Prince Edward Island.....	1,752	13,917
New Brunswick.....	18,500	235,000
Quebec.....	79,838	994,638
Ontario.....	43,000	2,384,000
Manitoba.....	27,030	284,031
(2)Saskatchewan.....	22,349	524,602
Alberta.....	21,452	353,246
British Columbia.....	31,627	641,923
Yukon.....	150	2,096
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	8,309	247,806
Canadian National Railways.....	5,820	146,748
Totals.....	291,735	6,273,228

(1) This figure does not include repeaters, i.e., no one individual is counted more than once although he may have been laid off and re-employed.

(2) Saskatchewan number of team-days—141,823.

It will be seen from above figures that at least 291,735 individuals have been given employment and 6,273,228 man-days work from commencement of operation, under the Unemployment Relief Act, to May 31, 1931.

It may be observed that the above figures take no account of individuals engaged in the production and distribution of the materials of all kinds which have been necessarily involved in the construction of the public works and undertakings which have been so far carried on.

The following figures show the number of families and individuals reported by the provinces as having received direct relief to May 31, 1931:—

Province	Families granted direct relief	Individuals granted direct relief
Nova Scotia.....	2,763	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	496
New Brunswick.....	400	.....
(1)Quebec.....	36,309 including	182,735
(2)Ontario.....	19,000	.....
Manitoba.....	13,465 including	40,127
Saskatchewan.....	.....	20,174
Alberta.....	6,254 and	18,018
British Columbia.....	5,487 and	14,961

(1) In addition to above the Cities of Montreal and Quebec report having given 300,174 nights' lodgings to single men and 1,685,658 meals.

(2) Including individuals.

The Commissioner of Labour and Statistics of the State of Maryland made an inquiry last year into the alleged practice of employers within the State of fixing age limits for their workers. It appeared that about one-third of the employees of the firms investigated were subject either to an actual maximum age limit or to an acknowledged preference for younger workers. The preference was stated to be given for the following reasons: heavy nature of work; alleged lesser activity, adaptability and efficiency of older workers; adoption of non-contributory pension systems; advancing cost of workmen's compensation; and the effect of the employment of older workers on the cost of group insurance. Over 80 per cent of the male workers in the Baltimore factories that were investigated were under 45 years of age, and about 90 per cent of the female workers were 44 years of age or less.

FEATURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PLANS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

THE research department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is now engaged in a systematic inquiry into various systems of social insurance existing in various countries, including unemployment insurance, sickness and invalidity insurance, and old age pensions. The first of these subjects is treated in a pamphlet recently issued (Monograph 1, in the Social Insurance Series) on "Unemployment Insurance: a Summary of Some Existing Governmental and Private Plans." The monograph summarizes these plans in tabular form indicating the scope of each plan, the amount of contributions and of benefits, the conditions under which benefits are paid, the administrative practices and the financial status. On the general question of the necessity for this class of insurance the monograph states that there must be found some permanent method of meeting the unemployment problem that will take care of the unemployment still remaining after industrial management has carried "stabilization" methods to their limit and after public works and other forms of public relief have become exhausted. Hitherto, it is stated, the necessary protection has been offered to the unemployed only in the form of charitable relief; but attention is now being given to various forms of insurance as furnishing a more satisfactory method, that would sustain the standards of the working people of this country at high levels; and eliminate the stigma attached to charity. After a detailed study of the systems existing in Great Britain, Germany and Switzerland, the monograph proceeds to draw an international comparison showing the essential features of the plans in the eighteen countries having state plans of insurance. These countries are: Australia (Queensland), Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Irish Free State, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, Spain, Switzerland.

As to the scope of the plans in these countries, the monograph remarks that "under all plans, whether compulsory or voluntary, the general intent seems to be to cover the wage-earning population subject to the risk of unemployment; but this is by no means generally accomplished, even in those countries which have compulsory plans, as may be seen from the lists of exclusions based on occupation. The proportion of the total population insured in countries having compulsory plans is about five times that found in countries having voluntary plans."

It is pointed out that all countries having voluntary schemes include contributions from the employee and the state. The employer need not and does not participate, with the single exception of Denmark, where the employer must contribute to a special unemployment reserve fund in connection with Industrial Accident Insurance.

"With regard to contributions and benefits, there is a fundamental difference in basis between the British system and Continental systems. The former provides flat rates for all members within certain age classifications, irrespective of wage, and the latter makes contributions a percentage of the wage. The British age classifications virtually constitute a concession to the wage principle by admitting special classes for low wage-earners, as represented by very young and moderately young workers."

Wide variations are noted between countries in respect to waiting period, duration, amount of benefit and additional benefits granted. The outstanding difference would seem to be the nature and extent of additional benefits in respect to children and other dependants. Great flexibility in both waiting period and duration of benefit is more noticeable under voluntary than under compulsory plans. The total absence of any restrictions on duration of benefit in Great Britain is unique. In a few countries, notably Germany, governmental machinery has been expressly devised for the purposes of handling the Unemployment Insurance Plan. In general, however, it may be said that existing machinery, especially that established in connection with other forms of social insurance, has been adapted to the purpose. In some countries, unemployment insurance is inseparable from other forms of social insurance.

Countries with voluntary plans leave the details of administration in large measure to trade unions or similar types of association, while in countries with compulsory plans local administration is often effected through the medium of labour exchanges, with, in general, a greater degree of co-ordination between central and local authorities.

American Experience.—The experience of the United States so far in regard to unemployment insurance has been of three kinds: union out of work benefits; joint agreements between the unions and the employers, and private company plans. Until recently these last have been financed entirely by each individual company, but, in the summer

of 1930, the General Electric Company established a trust fund to which both employer and employee contribute. The American unions having unemployment benefits are stated to be concentrated primarily in the various branches of the printing trades. For example, the International Typographical Union, Local No. 6, covers about 10,000 workers. The usual practice is for these unions to maintain a fund for the purpose of paying out-of-work benefits to members in good standing. These funds are built either by each member paying a specified sum for a certain number of weeks each year, or by a special assessment whenever the reserve falls below a given amount. The rules regarding the payment and amount of benefit vary widely in the different unions.

Another development in strongly organized trades is an agreement entered into by the manufacturers and the unions to pay unem-

ployment benefits to union members. In some cases both employers and employees contribute to the fund out of which benefits are to come; in others the employers alone are taxed to support the fund. Most of these arrangements are found in the various branches of the garment trades, the plan of the men's clothing industry alone including about 60,000 of the total of approximately 65,000 workers so covered. The agreement between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the Ladies Garment Workers Union and the associations of their employers have been described in previous issues (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1928, page 1041, etc.). The monograph describes the plans of various individual companies having unemployment insurance. Several of these plans were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1931, page 423.

EFFECTS OF AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION ON FARM WAGES

THE *International Labour Review* (Geneva) April, 1931, contains an article by L. E. Matthaëi, chief of the Agricultural Service, International Labour Office, summarizing the conclusions that were reached by the Mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee as to the effects of the agricultural depression on agricultural labour. This Committee is a mixed body composed of twelve members, of whom six represent the Governing Body of the International Labour Office (two government, two employers', and two workers' representatives) and six the Permanent Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. It meets alternately at Geneva and Rome about once a year and its recommendations are submitted on the one hand to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and on the other to the Permanent Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture.

The Committee, and the experts who assisted it, were asked to consider the effects of the agricultural depression in four directions, namely: on agricultural wages; on the standard of living of the agricultural worker; on his chances of obtaining measures of social protection or of improving those which he already enjoys; and on his chances of employment. These four points are examined by the writer in the light of the opinions expressed during the proceedings of the Committee, and an attempt is made to indicate some general characteristics of the present situation in agriculture, and its probable future tendencies, in so far as they affect working populations in agriculture.

In the section on agricultural wages the committee deals with conditions since 1925 in four great producing centres,—Canada,* the United States, Australia and New Zealand,—as follows:—

Agricultural wages at best reach to within about 10 per cent of unskilled industrial wages, but much more often range somewhere about one-half such wages; indeed, they often fall below one-half. While agricultural wage earners have somewhat improved their position in relation to cost of living in Canada (especially women) and in Australia, in New Zealand they had only just managed to get back to their old position by 1929, while in the United States of America they had no sooner done so by that year than they again started falling behind very rapidly, and have thus almost throughout been materially worse off than before the war. Meanwhile—and most important of all—the gap between agricultural and industrial wages shows no abatement. Only in Canada was there a slight tendency towards closing it, and this soon disappeared. In Australia it has neither widened nor closed; in the United States of America and in New Zealand, it had widened.

The section on Canadian conditions is as follows:—

“In Canada, from 1924 to 1927 inclusive, a period of stable wage rates and stable cost of living, agriculture was by far the worse paid out of 13 selected occupations (6 industries).

*The last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 498) contained a table showing the wages of employees on farms in Canada, 1920-1930.

On quoting a weekly wage rate (average over the whole year) for each of these 13 occupations for each of the four years (52 quotations) it will be found that in all but 7 instances the agricultural wage rate (including the value of board and lodging) is less than one-half that of any other occupation in the same year, while in no instance is it more than a trifle over one-half; in 16 instances it approaches one-third or is less than one-third; while in 5 instances it approaches one-quarter or is even less than one-quarter that for other occupations in the same year.

"If the higher rates paid to agricultural workers during the summer form the basis of estimation—and it is only fair that they should do so, as so many workers only accept summer rates and afterwards transfer themselves to another industry—then the following rates emerge: in 37 instances the agricultural wage rate is less than one-half or only a trifle over, and in 5 instances it is less than one-third or a trifle over one-third that for other occupations in the same year.

"The general course of wages was as follows: The index of industrial wages started at 184 (skilled) and 183 (unskilled) in 1924 and reached 193 and 188 respectively in 1929; the index of agricultural wages started at 197 in 1924 and dropped to 194 in 1929. In other words, agricultural wages rose a little more (in proportion) than industrial wages after the crisis year of 1921, but gradually failed to maintain this slight advantage; with the exception of women's agricultural wages, which remained between 244 and 252 over these years (final figure 246). Thus women have really improved their position in agriculture since the war, both absolutely and relatively to all other classes of earners, while men in agriculture have improved their position to a lesser degree in common with their comrades in industry, but have not managed to lessen in any way the original gap between their wages and those of men in industry, being still often only able to earn less than one-half, and very occasionally only one-third, of what is earned in industry. In view of the fact that Canada is a country of mechanized agriculture, these results are certainly remarkable."

In England and Wales, the gap between agricultural and industrial wages was not so great as in certain other countries, owing, it is stated, to the effects of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924. "What the English act has done has only been to prevent a great widening of the gap between agricultural and industrial wages after the war, such as was noted above in the case of Sweden and Germany. It has re-established the old relation between agricultural and in-

dustrial wages. . . . As a matter of fact English agricultural workers, if their wages are conceived in terms of the cost of living, have not improved their position nearly so much as agricultural workers in Sweden and Germany; what they have done is to keep more level with their industrial comrades or rather, industrial worker's wages in England have failed to soar ahead as they have so markedly done elsewhere, especially in Sweden."

The chief characteristic of agriculture in the past, it is pointed out, has been its stability. This condition is now becoming undermined in many countries by the farmer's uncertainty as to his tenure of land and property rights. Another radical change is the disappearance of the steadiness of output which formerly characterized agriculture; this is attributed to the "increasing efficiency both of tools and of men, i.e., scientific research and discoveries applied to soils and plants, mechanization and improvement of equipment, rationalization and better organization of management, populations, and, finally, invention of food, preservation processes. Consequently, a greatly increased agricultural production—the word "over-production" is to be avoided—not so far balanced by adequate increased consumption, is at the present time a fact to be reckoned with. . . . These three things—the threat to the age-old stability of agriculture, especially of peasant agriculture, the chance of a financial re-organization, and the alteration in the volume of agricultural output—seem to characterize the situation to-day."

The writer concludes with the prophecy "that a minimum measure of reorganization of the agricultural industry is pending, reorganization which will tend to demand more skilled and more highly organized labour, which therefore should be better paid, but rather less in quantity."

The Western Labour Women's Social and Economic Conference, at a meeting at Saskatoon in May, adopted resolutions in favour of free hospital, dental and other health services; that girls should not be allowed to work at housework, especially on farms, unless another woman was in residence in these places; that copies of the Kellogg Peace Pact should be hung in all schools for the purpose of setting peace ideals before the young; that the Dominion and Provincial governments, during the unemployment crisis, should protect families which have been paying for homes by the month and are now in danger of losing their holdings.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN ALBERTA IN 1931

THE Legislature of the Province of Alberta which was in session from January 29 to March 28, 1931, enacted a number of laws of interest to labour. These dealt with unemployment, the regulation of coal mines, the employment of children, trade schools, mechanics' liens and old age pensions.

The Unemployment Relief Act ratifies and confirms an agreement, set out in the Schedule to the Act, between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province pursuant to the Unemployment Relief Act passed by the Parliament of Canada during the session in September, 1930. The agreement provides for the payment by the Dominion to the Province of an amount not exceeding \$900,000 and stipulates that wages and hours on public works undertaken to relieve unemployment shall be in accordance with the Fair Wages and Eight-hour Day Act and the Fair Wages policy of the Government of Canada as set forth in P.C. 1206 dated June 7, 1922. The Act provides that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the Provincial Treasurer to pay any sums payable by the Province under the terms of the agreement without other appropriation than is provided by the Act. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is also empowered to do whatever is necessary for the carrying out of the agreement including the making of and performing agreements with the municipalities. Prior performances are confirmed and ratified. Pending the payment of the contributory share a municipality may borrow sums not exceeding in the aggregate the amount of such contributory share, such borrowings to be repayable immediately on the payment of the contributory share. This provision applies to borrowings effected before the coming into force of the Act.

The Coal Mines Regulation Act was amended to raise the minimum age of persons employed in mines from sixteen to seventeen years, and also to enable the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to suspend from time to time the operation of those provisions of the Act relating to the examination of miners and the granting of miners' certificates.

The Child Welfare Act, 1925, was amended in several respects. The Act of 1925 was to come into force on proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council but no proclamation was issued. The amending Act permits the proclamation of the whole or any part or parts of the Act. Under the 1931 statute when proclaimed, every city or town with a population of 5,000 or over must appoint and

pay one or more agents or officers for the enforcement of the Act and give notice of such appointment forthwith to the children's aid society of the city or town and to the Superintendent of Child Welfare. The agent or officer will have all the powers of a peace officer and authority to enter factories, workshops, stores, homes and all other places where children may be employed or congregated, and perform such services as may be necessary for the enforcement of the Act. If a city or town neglects to provide and pay such officer before February 1 in each year, the children's aid society or the Superintendent of Child Welfare may make the appointment at a salary approved by the Attorney-General and the agent or officer may recover such salary from the city or town. The Superintendent may make rules for the direction of the officer and the enforcement of the Act.

A child under the age of sixteen years who is employed anywhere between the hours of 9 p.m. and 8 a.m. may be apprehended without warrant as a "neglected child;" formerly the hours were from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. A child under fifteen years of age not exempted by law from attending school who habitually hawks, peddles or sells articles in the streets or public places during school hours or after nine o'clock at night may also be apprehended without warrant as "neglected." Formerly the age limit was fourteen years. The Child Welfare Act, 1925, made it unlawful to employ habitually any child under the age of fourteen years between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m. The age limit has now been raised to sixteen years. Pin-boys in bowling alleys have been struck off the list of employed children that might be dealt with by by-laws of municipal councils in cities, towns and incorporated villages, since the Billiard Room Act, enacted in 1919, prohibits the employment of persons under 18 in billiard rooms or bowling alleys.

The Trade Schools Regulation Act applies to any place, conducted by any person, or association of persons other than the University of Alberta or the trustees of a school district in which any trade is taught and forbids any person to keep or operate a trade school unless he is registered under the Act. Application for registration is to be made in writing to the Minister on or before September 1, 1931. If the Minister is satisfied that the trade school is provided with competent instructors and sufficient equipment for the teaching of any specified trade or trades, and is furnishing instruction therein at reasonable rates, he may issue a certificate of registration. The Min-

ister or any person authorized by him is empowered to inspect trade schools, to observe methods of instruction and examine business books and records and all circulars, pamphlets and other material used for advertising the school. A penalty is provided for obstruction of the inspector. The Minister may cancel a certificate of registration if satisfied, as the result of inspection or upon credible information, that a trade school is insufficiently provided with means of instruction, that charges are unreasonable or that regulations with respect to advertising are not being observed. Any person is guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty who carries on, keeps or operates a trade school when he is not registered as the keeper or operator of such school, or for the purpose of giving instruction in a trade not specified in his certificate of registration, or who enters into a contract for the furnishing of instruction in a trade other than the contract set out in the application for registration or one approved by the Minister. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations prescribing the minimum hours of instruction; the maximum fees; the terms and conditions upon which money paid shall be retained by the payee or be repayable to the payer; designating any callings or vocations as trades within the meaning of the Act; prohibiting the use within the province of misleading advertising; and generally as to the conduct, operation and management of any trade school.

An amendment of the Mechanics' Lien Act provides for the enforcement of a registered lien either by action or by the special procedure provided by the Act. A new section deals with the registration of liens claimed in respect of property consisting of an oil well or gas well or oil and gas well or held in connection with such well where such property is held under lease or licence from the Crown, granted pursuant to the Dominion Lands Act or the Provincial Lands Act, or by some person claiming through or under any person to whom such lease or licence has been granted. In these cases a claim for registration is to be made to the Minister of Lands and Mines instead of to the Registrar under the Land Titles Act. Upon registration the lien is enforceable in the same manner as a lien registered under the Mechanics' Lien Act.

The Old Age Pensions Legislation Act, which comes into force on Proclamation, provides that, in the event of the Parliament of Canada substituting for the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, 1927, other provisions whereby the amount to be contributed by the province is decreased, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may enter into any agreement which may be deemed necessary and proper for the purpose of securing to the province

the benefits of such other provisions, and may, for that purpose, amend, add to or repeal any of the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, Alberta, in any manner which may be deemed necessary in order to adopt and make effective in the province any or all of the substituted provisions. Every Order in Council made pursuant to this Act is to be published in the *Alberta Gazette* and submitted to the Legislature within fifteen days of the commencement of the next session held after publication. On publication such Order in Council shall have the same force and effect as if enacted by this Act unless disallowed by resolution of the Legislature.

The Department of Lands and Mines Act provides for the establishment of a Department of Lands and Mines. By Order in Council 537-31 dated May 21, 1931, the administration of the Coal Mines Regulation Act was transferred to the newly-established Department.

Resolutions

On February 3, the Legislature adopted the following Resolution:—

"That this Assembly expresses approval of the intention of the Federal Government to assume the cost of Old Age Pensions and is of the opinion that the entire cost of the same should be borne by the Government of Canada."

On March 2, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"Whereas unemployment as a chronic condition for large numbers of working people, is inherent to our present economic system, and becomes aggravated during periods of financial depression; and Whereas the usual methods adopted for alleviating same are quite inadequate; Resolved, That this Assembly gives its approval to the principle of unemployment insurance and believes that steps should be taken by the Federal authorities for the immediate inauguration of such a scheme."

Two further resolutions of the Legislature dealing with unemployment and workmen's compensation have already been noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* appearing respectively in the March issue at page 268 and in the April issue at page 389.

A motion introduced in the House of Commons on May 18, by Mr. W. T. Lucas (Camrose), "that consideration should be given to the setting up of a system of intermediate credits for agriculture," was, on the Prime Minister's suggestion, amended to provide that this question should be referred to the Select Standing Committee on banking and commerce, with instructions to consider and report thereon. With this change the motion was agreed to.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO IN 1930

Eleventh Annual Report of the Provincial Department of Labour

INDUSTRIAL conditions in the province of Ontario are reviewed in the eleventh annual report of the Ontario Department of Labour for the fiscal year 1929-30. Included in the duties of the department is the administration of the following Acts; The Sanitary and Hoisting Engineers Act; The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act; the Employment Agencies Act; the Steam Boiler Act; and the Apprenticeship Act. The operations of the Ontario Government Offices of the Employment Service of Canada are also described.

Dealing with employment conditions in the province the report points out that a slackening in industrial activity was general during the year in Ontario, as throughout the Dominion and in other countries, and quotes the employment figures for the province, based upon reports received from employers by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1931, page 46). These statistics recorded declines in various manufacturing industries, chiefly in iron and steel, lumber and textile products. The mining industry and the services group showed fairly consistent gains, with smaller advances in communication, construction and trade.

Employment Service.—The report of the general superintendent of the Ontario Government Offices of the Employment Service of Canada points out that operations during the year were noticeably affected by the general industrial conditions. Commenting on the effectiveness with which the situation was met by the staffs of the various offices, the general superintendent expresses his conviction that “the importance of the Employment Service of Canada is not yet fully realized,” and that “the time will undoubtedly come when the value of the Service to the community at large will be more generally recognized.” He suggests that the possibility of extending the work of the Service to include vocational guidance is another question which will have to be faced in the near future. The following paragraph from the superintendent’s report reflects the situation during the year:—

The total number of vacancies listed with the Service—155,514—represents a decrease of 14.9 per cent as compared with 1929. This figure is interesting, inasmuch as general indices of trade conditions published by banks and other financial institutions showed an

average drop of 15 per cent in 1930 as compared with 1929. The total number of applications, however—237,367—showed an increase of 6.1 per cent as compared with the previous year. Placements as recorded by the Employment Service are designated as “Regular” or “Casual,” the former being those where the employment is of two weeks’ duration or longer. It is very significant that the regular placements in 1930 were 25.6 per cent below those of 1929. The casual placements, on the other hand, show an increase of 11 per cent. The net decrease in the total placements is 11.2 per cent which is interesting, indicating as it does that there was a greater willingness on the part of applicants to accept whatever employment was available. In other words, if the 1929 relationship of vacancies to placements had been maintained the total placements for 1930 would have been in the neighbourhood of 136,000, instead of totalling 141,841, as was actually the case. The increase of 6.1 per cent of 13,767 persons, also simplified the superintendents’ problems in finding a man or woman to fill each listed vacancy.

A new phase in the activities of the Employment Service is described as follows:

“One of the comparatively recent and exceedingly important developments in the work of the Employment Service of Canada is the system of co-operation with the Federal Department of Immigration in the administration of what is virtually a Contract Labour Law. Under the terms of an Order-in-Council which has been in effect for the last two years, Canadian employers wishing to bring workers into Canada from any other country must first file an order for the required help with the Employment Service of Canada. The order is then circulated throughout the entire length and breadth of the Dominion in order to give every office a chance to secure the man or woman required. If an applicant possessing the required qualifications presents himself at any of the offices, the employer’s request for importation may be refused. This measure is undoubtedly one of the best passed in recent years by the Dominion Government, assuring, as it does protection to the citizens of Canada.”

In the Handicap Section (where employment opportunities are looked after on behalf of disabled ex-service men and others crippled by injuries) placements of disabled ex-service men in 10 offices throughout the province

totalled 3,926, the applications numbering 6,984.

Private Employment Agencies.—The private employment agencies are licensed under the Ontario Employment Agencies Act and are under the supervision of the Department of Labour. In 1916, when the public employment service was organized in Ontario, there were 99 private agencies in the province. This number has been reduced to 14, of which number 12 last year reported placements totalling 18,400.

Factory Inspection.—A total of 20,227 inspections were made during the year, according to the report of the chief factory inspector. This was considerably greater than last years' total of 17,944 inspections. The number of employees in the industries, mercantile establishments, and office buildings inspected totalled 319,556 as compared with 319,646 in the previous year. Altogether, 6,996 orders relating to various requirements of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act were issued as compared with 6,839 in 1929. Proceedings were taken against one firm under Section 33 of the Factory Act for working female employees overtime without a permit. Reports of 1,626 violations of Acts, in the enforcement of which inspectors have a responsibility, were submitted, the majority of such violations being due to negligence in connection with orders of the Minimum Wage Board. In addition, there were 139 complaints received during the year. Upon investigation, 82 were upheld, 36 not upheld, 14 are pending investigation, and 7 did not come within the jurisdiction of the branch. Of the total number of complaints, the chief causes were: hours of labour, 46; lavatories, 14; heat, 11; ventilation, 9; boilers, 9.

Employment.—The accompanying tables show the number of employees by sex and age in industrial and mercantile establishments and office buildings, together with hours of work, during 1929 and 1930.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES IN ONTARIO

Employees	1929	1930
Males over 16.....	240,173	226,957
Males 14-16.....	653	317
Females over 18.....	75,557	88,401
Females 14-18.....	3,263	3,881
Children under 14 dismissed.....	50	8
	319,646	319,556

HOURS OF LABOURS IN FACTORIES IN ONTARIO

Males	Number of Employees
45 hours per week.....	78,356
50 hours per week.....	71,568
54 hours per week.....	25,815
58 hours per week.....	9,500
60 hours per week.....	21,671
Females	
45 hours per week.....	47,356
50 hours per week.....	25,386
54 hours per week.....	5,058
58 hours per week.....	2,904
60 hours per week.....	4,498

In addition to the numbers in the above table there were also 27,444 employees, male and female, working approximately 50 hours per week. Applications for permits, overtime and others, numbered 1,618.

The examiner of plans of factory buildings, who is attached to the Factory Inspection Branch, reports that in spite of industrial depression, plans for buildings to the value of over \$21,000,000 were submitted during the year for approval. Although this is about 40 per cent less than the figures for last year, it is considered satisfactory in view of industrial conditions. This outlay for new buildings was proportioned as follows: factories, 53·8 per cent; office buildings, 38·9 per cent; and shops, 7·3 per cent. The report observes that almost 30 per cent of the amount scheduled for factory buildings has been used for extensions to existing plants, "indicating the confidence of experienced manufacturers in the certainty of better times near at hand."

Accidents.—In dealing with accidents to industrial workers, the report of the chief factory inspector indicates that during the year there were 4,817 accidents in the industries within his jurisdiction. Of this number 50 were fatal. The figures for the previous year were 7,083 accidents and 63 fatalities. Of the 50 fatal accidents, 10 were caused by falling substances, 6 by explosions, 6 by falls, 4 by burns and scalds, 4 by belts and shafting.

Boiler Inspection.—According to the eighteenth annual report of the Boiler Inspection Branch for the fiscal year, 417 drawings and specifications for steam boilers and pressure vessels were surveyed and registered, as compared with 624 in 1929; fifty-seven designs were returned to manufacturers for revision. The number of new pressure vessels inspected totalled 641 as against 831 last year and the used pressure vessels inspected numbered 1,582, or fifty-four fewer than in 1929. Altogether 3,522 certificates were issued during the year.

a decrease of 340 as compared with those for 1929. The revenue of the Branch amounted to \$20,136.84 as compared with \$25,167.15 the previous year.

Stationary and Hoisting Engineers.—The report of the chairman of the Board of Examiners of Stationary and Hoisting Engineers indicates increased activity on the part of the Board during the fiscal year 1930. The number of certificates issued by the Board totalled 17,865 as compared with 16,037 in 1929, the greatest increase being for renewals, which numbered 15,871 as compared with 14,149 last year, or an increase of 1,722. The number of candidates for examination showed an increase of seventy-nine, numbering 2,134. Of this number 876 were examined in Toronto and 1,258 at outside centres. Divided according to grades, 1,132 were trying for fourth class certificates, 474 for third, 155 for second, fifty-six for first, 176 for hoisting and 141 for portable certificates.

Apprenticeship Branch.—The report of the Apprenticeship Branch states that while "many problems remain to be solved and considerable opposition has still to be met before suitable programs can be worked out in each designated trade, a satisfactory beginning has been made," and that "the development of the work to date is encouraging."

"The chief development during the past year was the inauguration of the assessment scheme, under which all employers in designated trades are assessed for the purpose of paying a living allowance of ten dollars per week in lieu of wages to apprentices while attending day classes. It is felt that, since all employers in the industry will be benefited by the proper training of apprentices, all should share in the cost of producing an adequate supply of skilled workers. By distributing the cost over the whole industry the burden of any one employer will be kept at a minimum. The rate of assessment to cover the cost of classes for the coming winter has been set at one-eighth of one per cent of the payroll for 1929."

It is pointed out that arrangements are being made to conduct special day classes for apprentices in the larger industrial centres to be attended by first and second year apprentices from all parts of the Province, and it is expected that over three hundred apprentices will attend this winter. The instruction will be of an intensely practical nature, consisting of at least half time in trade training. The remaining time will be divided among such subjects as blueprint reading, mathematics and science directly relating to each trade.

The number of apprentices registered to October 31, 1930, was 1,418, an increase of 369 since the close of the previous year, and the number of active contracts was 1,168, an increase of 140. Altogether 129 apprentices successfully completed apprenticeship period during the year, whereas only thirty-one completions took place during the previous year.

Industrial Safety.—A feature of the work of the industrial safety division during the year was a study of seating conditions in factories, especially in the clothing and process factories where women have to sit at their work for four-hour periods. In order to promote correct sitting posture, a model chair was designed and three chairs built and subsequently there was an exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition. Other safety work conducted by the division was the developing and building of an air-testing machine for the Division of Industrial Hygiene, and a study of the hazards in the dry cleaning and dyeing industry to enable the department to draft regulations governing the same.

The work of the caisson inspector was successfully carried on through the year, and it is pointed out that through the co-operation of contractors engaged on tunnel work satisfactory conditions have been maintained for the men employed in such construction. As illustrative of the care employed in this hazardous work, it was emphasized that in one job where 500 men were engaged each 24 hours, there were only three serious accidents, "indicating great precaution on the part of those responsible for the safety of the men."

The State of New Jersey recently enacted a law providing that all dependent persons seventy years of age shall receive one dollar a day whether they live in the homes of relatives or in public institutions; 75 per cent of the cost will be met by the State and the remainder by the counties; administration is in charge of county welfare boards; to insure the permanency of the pension fund the State will set up a reserve fund out of the proceeds of inheritance taxes. In the State of Michigan the House last month passed a bill, which was forwarded to the Senate, to provide a pension up to \$1 a day to indigent persons 70 years of age or over; funds for this purpose to be provided by means of a tax of \$1 a year to be levied upon each person in the State aged 21 years or over. A list of the other States in the United States having old age pension systems was given in the last issue, page 507.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1930

A DECIDED decrease in the total number of accidents in the province during 1930 is indicated by the fourteenth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia, there being 3,489 fewer accidents reported in 1930 than in 1929. Fatal accidents in 1930, however, showed an increase of 24 over 1929, one single disaster in the coal mining industry taking a toll of 45 lives.

Numbers benefiting.—The report states that during the fourteen years since the Act came into effect 352,375 claims have been made under it, and that there are now about 175,000 workmen protected in respect of accidents arising out of and in the course of their employment. Of the accidents that have occurred, 3,200 have proved fatal, and 8,234 others have resulted in totally or partially disabling the workmen for life. As a consequence of the fatal accidents there were on the pension-list at the end of 1930, 802 widows, 1,151 children, 132 dependent mothers, 43 dependent fathers, and 49 other dependants. There were also 1,732 workmen in receipt of pensions for the permanent total or partial disability sustained. Apart from and in addition to these there are at any given time approximately 2,000 temporary disabled workmen receiving time-loss compensation in respect of accidents which leave no permanent disability. By taking into account the dependants of those receiving pensions or time-loss compensation it is conservatively estimated that there are upwards of 15,000 persons relying in whole or in part on the benefits of the Act for their sustenance.

Payroll Statistics.—Measuring the industrial situation of the Province are the payroll statistics of industries coming within the scope of the Act. For the purpose of levying assessments the payrolls of all employers are checked each year. The payroll figures for 1921 totalled \$129,518,375; for 1922, \$130,592,502; for 1923, \$153,548,944; for 1924, \$155,410,227; for 1925, \$164,216,219; for 1926, \$172,862,307; for 1927, \$175,315,992; for 1928, \$183,576,470; for 1929, \$189,839,024. Since an audit of all the 1930 payrolls was not to be completed for several months after the publication of the report the exact figure for that year is not given, but it is estimated that it will approximate \$180,000,000.

The number of firms employing labour within the scope of the Act has increased year by year. The figures at the close of each of the past eight years were as follows: 6,524 in 1923;

6,838 in 1924; 7,197 in 1925; 7,613 in 1926; 8,243 in 1927; 8,688 in 1928; 8,888 in 1929 and 8,958 on December 31, 1930. During 1930, 1,263 new employers commenced employing workmen for the first time. Operations were resumed by 173 firms. Optional protection was extended to the workmen of 177 employers whose operations were not compulsorily within the scope of the Act. After making due allowance for all the firms which discontinued operating in 1930 there were still 70 more firms actively engaged in industry on December 31, 1930, than at the end of the preceding year.

Rehabilitation.—Dealing with the rehabilitation of physically handicapped workers, the report states:—"The re-establishment of partially disabled workmen is a difficult problem in this Province, where so much of the work to be done requires able-bodied workers. Every year hundreds of workmen meet with disabling accidents which impair their earning capacity permanently. Many of those workmen are capable of much useful service to industry, but not in the particular work at which they were injured. Their field of possible endeavour is restricted by the physical handicap they have sustained. Some employers feel an obligation to re-engage workmen who are crippled in their service. Others feel that their legal obligation has been met by an award made under the Act, and accept no moral obligation to re-establish those partially disabled. Crippled workmen feel that a larger number of employers should recognize their obligation to assist the partially disabled back to suitable employment. We have endeavoured to impress on all employers the necessity of absorbing those physically handicapped in industry, and in some cases our efforts have met with success."

Accident Prevention and First Aid.—The report, as in past years, emphasizes the importance of developing a "safety consciousness" in employers and employees. The factors entering into the safety problem are outlined as follows: "In organized industry there are three distinct functional groups, and they are actuated by different motives in approaching the accident problem. The owner group knows that accidents spell waste and reduction in profits. The workmen group knows that accidents means suffering, mutilation, and sometimes privation. The third group is the management group. Those who direct operations are not usually so vitally

interested in the financial waste caused by accidents and they, as a class, do not experience the physical suffering of a personal injury, yet on this group actually falls the major part of the responsibility for making safer working conditions for those in their charge. When the owner group becomes fully seized with the importance of accident-prevention it is not so difficult to convince the management and the workmen that unsafe practices will not be tolerated. In those establishments where safety is made the duty of each and every individual the success of the safety movement is assured."

The value of first aid in reducing the effects of injury is also stressed, and it is pointed out when employers are required to provide first aid equipment, it is the duty of workmen to utilize such service.

Claims.—In its presentation of accident statistics, the report indicates the striking reduction in accidents in 1930, although, as has already been stated, fatalities were more numerous, largely owing to a mining disaster. The accident totals for the past four years were as follows: 30,066 in 1927; 32,793 in 1928; 36,750 in 1929; and 33,285 in 1930.

Fatal accidents for the past eight years were as follows: 268 in 1923; 236 in 1924; 213 in 1925; 198 in 1926; 219 in 1927; 251 in 1928; 253 in 1929; and 277 in 1930. Non-fatal accidents for the same period were as follows: 24,184 in 1923; 25,566 in 1924; 27,563 in 1925; 30,167 in 1926; 29,847 in 1927; 32,542 in 1928; 36,497 in 1929; and 33,008 in 1930. In addition to the above there were last year about 3,000 other accidents reported, but no claims were filed in respect of them. In these cases first aid only was furnished and the workmen were able to resume work without more than three days' time-loss. Accidents last year occurred at the rate of 2,774 per month, or 111 for each working-day. There was a curtailment in the number of men employed in certain classes of work, particularly in the logging, sawmilling, and allied industries. There was, in turn, a reduction in the number of accidents in those industries.

The lumber industry accounted for 37 per cent of all time-loss accidents; the construction class 10 per cent; the railroading groups, 9 per cent; general manufacturing, 7 per cent; coal mining, 6 per cent; navigation and stevedoring, 5 per cent; and metal-mining, 3 per cent. Of the fatal accidents, 32 per cent were in the lumber industry; 24 per cent in coal mining; 15 per cent in the railroading groups; 9 per cent in metal-mining; 3 per cent in

construction; 3 per cent in navigation and stevedoring; and 2 per cent in general manufacturing.

Sixty-eight per cent of those injured gave their nationality as British or Canadian. (In this respect the report observes that "from the names of some of those who called themselves British it was apparent many were of foreign extraction."); 49.9 per cent of the claimants were married, and 50.1 per cent were single. Only 588 of those who were paid compensation in 1930 claimed to carry any other type of benefits or accident insurance. It is pointed out that the fact that less than 4 per cent of workmen received any other benefits while injured indicates the extent to which they rely on the provisions of the Act to tide them over periods of temporary or permanent disablement due to industrial accidents.

Finance.—The report explains the method used in handling the capitalized "reserves" that have accumulated under the provisions of the Act "to meet the periodical payments of compensation accruing in future years in respect of all accidents which occur during the year. Elsewhere in the Act," it is stated, "it is provided that widows, children, and permanently disabled workmen receive their pension awards in monthly payments. The unpaid portions of those awards made in respect of accidents which have already occurred are required, under the provisions of the Act, to be invested for those widows, children, and crippled workmen in securities permitted by the 'Trustee Act.' The Dominion, Provincial, and municipal bonds purchased with those award moneys constitute the capitalized 'reserves.' They are held in the names of the Minister of Finance and the Board jointly. These capitalized reserves are calculated on reliable actuarial tables to be exactly sufficient, using both principal and accumulating interest, to pay the beneficiaries the periodic pension payments to become due in the months and years to come. The claims finalised during any calendar year are paid for in full by the employers operating during that calendar year. So far as the employers are concerned, they are finished with those claims as if they had paid the amount of the awards in full in conformity with a judgment of a Court. The amount of each award made in 1930 was taken forthwith out of the assessments collected from employers operating in 1930 and placed in 'reserves,' so that employers commencing operations in the years to come will not be burdened with the cost of accidents disposed of prior to their engaging

in industry. These 'reserve' moneys are in reality the property of the widows, children, other dependents, and cripples."

The financial statement indicates that the reserve value at December 31, 1930, was \$8,076,509.18.

The statement of the condition of the Accident Fund shows that during 1930, the amount collected from employers including assessments and interest, was \$3,582,285; collections from employers for medical aid amounted to \$464,533; interest on reserve investments, totalled \$384,281 and collections from workmen for medical aid dues amounted to \$302,729, making total collections aggregating \$4,733,829.

Disbursements during the year included \$1,837,155 paid to workmen in compensation and \$773,397 paid for physicians, hospitals, drugs, etc. Pensions were paid during the year to the value of \$1,151,117; payments to dependents residing in Canada (under a statute of 1919) totalled \$23,084. The value of future payments of claims during 1930 is placed at \$1,053,344.

The report includes numerous tables giving statistics regarding finalled claims by industry; details of finalled temporary disability claims by industry, wage loss, length of disability, sex, age, etc.; nationality of workers; causes of accidents; nature of disability, etc.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN SASKATCHEWAN

Report for First Six Months' Administration of the Act of 1929

THE first annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Saskatchewan is for the half year period from July 2 to December 31, 1930; the Act, though signed early in 1929, having become fully effective for payment of compensation only on July 2, 1930. The Board, in this its first report, details the organization, work, methods of procedure and the provisions and regulations under the Act (The Workmen's Compensation Act was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1929, page 379, while text of the Board's regulations were published in the issue of April, 1930, page 392).

The period from December 1, 1929, to July 1, 1930, was spent in organization, in ascertaining and tabulating the employers of the province, in sending out payroll forms, in receiving returns from employers, in assessing and collecting on the returns made by employers, preparing and publishing the regulations necessary to the operation of the Act, dividing the employers into classes and groups, fixing the rate of assessment for each group of each class and taking all the steps necessary to furnish the machinery and funds to enable the Board to begin payment of compensation and medical aid from midnight of July 1, 1930, the date when the Act came fully into force.

The methods followed by the Board in dealing with claims for compensation are described as follows:—

"The manner of dealing with claims is very informal. Every injured workman should report at once to his employer. The employer must within three days of the occurrence of the accident notify the Board of the name of the injured workman and the time,

place and manner of the accident, the name of the attending physician and the hospital used, if any. The Board then at once mails to every party concerned the necessary forms for completion. Of course if forms are already in the hands of the interested parties they should be completed and forwarded in the first instance. If the necessary reports come back promptly and complete, the claim is then ripe for payment and compensation by cheque at par at any bank in the province can be mailed in two or three days. Where reports are incomplete, contradictory or questionable, further enquiry has to be made with consequent delay. The continuation of periodic payments following the initial payment must naturally depend on the progress reports furnished as to the workmen's condition by himself, his physician and his employer. These are too often neglected with consequent delay in payments and dissatisfaction to the workman. Notice of every payment made either for compensation or medical aid is given on the date of payment to the employer. When reports come in promptly and in order the Board is able to pay compensation fortnightly. In cases where this is not done, it is due to inability to obtain the necessary reports. Where the workman's right to compensation is disputed, or where issues of fact appearing in the written reports cannot be otherwise determined, the Board conducts a hearing in the nature of a trial to determine the issues of fact and the issues of law, if any."

The Board made arrangements with the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries by which the factory inspectors of that department are empowered to exercise, in addi-

tion to the powers given them under the Factories Act, the powers of inspectors of the Board as to inspection only, as given to the Board under the Workmen's Compensation Act. An account of all accidents reported to the Board is furnished to the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries. The Board considers that by this arrangement duplication of inspection work is saved.

The Board prescribed first aid kits for use in every industry in the province, the report adding the following comment: "Care was taken not to exceed the minimum requirements. Some objections have been raised by small employers to procuring these first aid kits on account of the expense involved. The Board has pointed out to such employers that the necessity is the same in a small as in a large industry and the cost is not a serious item when spread over the years during which the first aid kit will be of service, and the Board has insisted and will insist that its requirements regarding the keeping of first aid kits shall be strictly complied with." The Board expresses its intention to give active attention, in co-operation with employers and employees, to the reduction of industrial accidents.

Included in the report are tabular statistics on various phases of the six months' operations. It is pointed out, however, that these statistics do not give and cannot give a true picture of the work actually accomplished in 1930, and that it will not be until the end of 1931 that a complete account of the work in 1930 can be given. Subject to future revision the provisional financial statement for the year shows that for all classes the total income and credits amounted to \$551,115.48 as

against expenditures and charges of \$350,724.88. The total number of firms in the various groups and classes as at December 31, 1930, was 4,124. The estimate of wage expenditure indicates a total of \$28,284,196.43. During the period under review there was a total of 2,307 compensated accidents. Of this number, 18 were fatal, 15 involved permanent disability, 1,305 temporary disability, and 969 necessitated medical aid only. The time loss through accidents in the six months' period totalled 13,902 days. The average age of injured workmen was 35.46 years while the average weekly wage was \$23.81.

The accompanying table indicates the estimate of wage expenditure by classes in Schedule 1 from July 2, to December 31, 1930.

Class	Wage Expenditures
	\$
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	1,641,432 37
Canadian National, etc.....	1,900,000 00
Provincial Government.....	.....
Dominion Government.....	.....
Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon.....	1,099,205 00
Other municipalities, public utilities, etc.....	1,961,479 10
Lumbering, furniture, etc.....	349,062 00
Planing mills, etc.....	1,114,720 33
Mining.....	2,124,092 98
Sand, brick, glass products, etc.....	349,500 92
Metals, autos, jewelry, etc.....	2,284,848 11
Gasoline, chemicals, paints, etc.....	361,538 11
Breweries, canning, tobacco, etc.....	228,561 66
Milling, grain elevators.....	3,055,093 94
Meats, packing houses, etc.....	454,113 14
Dairy products, bakeries.....	987,241 66
Leather goods, stationery, etc.....	1,296,023 83
Cartage, wholesale, street railways, etc.....	3,617,498 80
Construction, etc.....	4,074,037 81
Construction (power lines, caisson, railroad).....	1,385,746 67
Total.....	28,284,196 43

Workmen's Compensation in Great Britain in 1929

A report, dealing with statistics of accidents and compensation proceedings during 1929 under the workmen's compensation and employers' liability Acts, was issued recently by the Home Office of Great Britain. This report indicates that in seven large industrial groups—shipping, factories, railways, docks, mines, quarries and construction—a total of £6,569,918 was paid out in compensation in 1929. During that period the average number of workers employed in the seven groups was 7,450,112, the number of fatal accidents was 2,819, and non-fatal accidents totalled 478,602. The comparative figures for 1920 were: number of employees, 8,348,150; fatal cases, 3,531; non-fatal cases, 381,986. The amount paid in compensation increased in the ten year period from £5,978,009 in 1920 to £6,569,918 in 1929.

In 1929 the average amount paid in cases of death was £287; in cases of disablement the average amount (including cases settled by payment of a lump sum) was £12 1s. The average amount paid in lump sums was £88 11s., while the average amount paid in weekly payments (including weekly payments made prior to settlement by a lump sum) was £8 9s. The proportion of compensation paid in the seven industries in fatal cases was 12.3 per cent of the total amount paid for compensation. The percentages for the different industries were as follows: Shipping, 29.4; factories, 10.0; docks, 11.5; mines, 11.0; quarries, 17.0; constructional work, 15.1; and railways, 27.2.

It is pointed out that the cost of £6,569,918 paid out in 1929 in compensation does not

represent the total charge on the industries. To this figure must be added the administration expenses, medical and legal costs of employers, insurance companies and mutual indemnity associations together with the amounts placed in reserve and the profits

earned by the insurance companies. If all these items were taken into account, it is estimated that "the total amount paid in the seven great industries in 1929 in respect of workmen's compensation cannot have fallen far short of £8,500,000."

Licensing of Moving Picture Operators in Saskatchewan

New regulations governing theatres, public halls, film exchanges and moving picture machines in Saskatchewan were published in the *Saskatchewan Gazette*, May 30, 1931, amending the regulations published in March, 1926 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1926, page 310). The new regulations provide for the application of the Canadian Electrical Code (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1930, page 290) in connection with installations in theatres and public halls. It is provided that in all theatres using synchronized sound projection, where more than one projection machine is used, there shall be two operators on duty at all times when the theatre is open to the public. One shall be duly licensed to operate the equipment used and his assistant shall also be licensed but may have a standing of a lower degree. In theatres in towns and villages, where incandescent light is used for projection, a duly licensed apprentice may, in the discretion of the minister, act as an assistant to the operator.

All operators must obtain a licence by passing an examination. The licences are of three classes: first class operators are eligible to operate any equipment. Second class operators are eligible for employment in any theatre except those equipped with transverters, motor generators, mercury arc rectifiers, or other sim-

ilar apparatus specified by the minister and may act as assistants to first class operators. Third class operators may be employed as assistants to first or second class operators in urban centres of a population of less than 7,500 and operate equipment in any theatre where incandescent light only is used for projection purposes.

A first class operator must possess a second class standing and have served as an assistant to a first class operator, using corresponding equipment, for a period of not less than three months. The applicant must have served at least twenty hours each week in an operating room under actual operating conditions for the period mentioned. Such proof may be in the form of a certificate signed by the operator with whom he served.

Every applicant for examination as a second class operator must (a) have served an apprenticeship of not less than six months under a duly licensed operator or (b) have held an operator's licence or standing, for that length of time, in Saskatchewan or elsewhere, of a degree satisfactory to the examiner or board of examiners.

Applicants for examination as third class operators shall be at least 18 years of age.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN ONTARIO IN 1930

THE tenth annual report of the Mothers' Allowances Commission of Ontario for the year ending October 31, 1930, states that there continues to be a steady increase in the number of beneficiaries and a corresponding increase in the amount expended under the Act.

The Commission was established under the Mothers' Allowance Act of 1920, to adjudicate upon applications forwarded by local boards on behalf of mothers of two or more dependent children. The municipality in which a beneficiary has resided for one year is required to contribute one-half the amount of the allowance granted in each case, the remainder being paid by the province. The cost of administration of the Act is also borne by the province. The amount of the allow-

ance is determined by the Board within limits fixed by regulation under the Act. The rate in cities is \$40, \$45, \$50, and \$55 per month for mothers with 2, 3, 4 and 5 children; in towns and country districts the rates are lower. The commission may grant an additional allowance for larger families. The commission is now composed of the following members; the Hon. David Jamieson, M.D., M.C.P.S. (former Speaker of the provincial Legislature), chairman; Miss Belle Thompson, vice-chairman; Mrs. Minnie Singer; Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Murphy, K.C.; and Mr. A. J. Reynolds.

The number of families under the care of the Commission at the end of the financial year was 5,626, being 267 in excess of the number at the same time in the previous

year. The number of children in these families was 16,908, being an increase of 924 over the previous year. The amount of money paid to beneficiaries was \$2,394,088 whereas during the previous year it was \$2,306,083, showing an increase of \$88,005. The increased cost to the province is explained in the report as follows:—

“These increases shown are greater than might be expected in proportion to the increase of population, but may to some extent be owing to the public being better informed about the Act and the greater desire to take advantage of its provisions. Another reason is that on account of the unemployment situation, many older children of beneficiaries who may have been working and contributing to the support of the family and this source of revenue being cut off, has made it necessary to extend public assistance to families who, under normal conditions, would be self-supporting.”

Beneficiaries.—As mentioned previously, the number of families receiving allowances, together with the number of children in those families, at the end of the fiscal year (October, 1930) was 5,626, and 16,908, respectively. However, the statistics indicate that the number of families on the allowance list varies from month to month, and the total number during the entire year was 6,712 families and 19,620 children under 16 years, the average number of children per family, being 2.92. The average monthly increase in the number of beneficiaries and the amount disbursed was 22.25 and \$5,909.58, respectively.

The cost of administration was \$84,116.73, being 3.54 per cent of the amount expended.

This rate was slightly higher than last year, but was lower than in any other year since the Act came into force.

As already stated, half the disbursements for mothers' allowances are borne by the province. The province also bears all the cost of allowances in unorganized districts, which, in 1929-30, amounted to \$193,730. In addition the province assumes full charge of any amounts made to those lacking one year's continuous residence in any municipality. This total during the year was \$6,465. The payments by municipalities during the year amounted to \$1,084,742.50. In the 10 years since the Act has been in force, the net cost to the province was \$10,116,531.50 while the share of the municipalities during the same period was \$7,767,910.25.

Of the 6,712 families receiving allowances, 3,353 were in the cities; 3,267 were in the counties and judicial districts; and 92 were in the towns. The average number of children in these families was 2.77 in the cities; 3.03 in the counties; 3.37 in the judicial districts; and 2.79 in the towns.

The cause of dependency in 4,507 cases was the death of the father. In addition there were 1,485 cases where the father was totally incapacitated. Desertion was the cause of dependency in 452 cases, while in 268 cases both the father and the mother were dead and the children were in charge of a foster parent.

Of the total number of beneficiaries 64.48 per cent were Canadian; 27.42 per cent were other British and 9.10 per cent were of foreign birth.

New Industries Established in Canada

The Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, Minister of Finance, in the course of his speech in the House of Commons on June 1 introducing the budget for the current fiscal year, referred to the new industries that have been established in Canada since last August. “Since August, 1930,” he said, “there has been a marked influx of new concerns from outside countries into the Dominion. It will be some time before full details in regard to capital invested, number employed, etc., can be secured since some are still in process of organization, but eighty-seven such concerns have already been listed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and the number continues to grow. Of the eighty-seven, seventy-

four are United States manufacturing concerns, eleven are British—seven manufacturing and four non-manufacturing—and two are French.

“These firms represent considerable diversification in industry. United States firms include eight in the vegetable products groups, such as foods and rubber; two animal products; eight textile; eight wood and paper products; twenty iron and steel; twelve non-ferrous metals; three non-metallic minerals; nine chemicals and allied products; two mining, and two miscellaneous. British firms include three textile, six iron and steel, one chemical and one miscellaneous. The two French firms are textile manufacturers.”

CIVIL SERVICE FEDERATION OF CANADA

Fourteenth National Convention, Ottawa, May, 1931

THE fourteenth national convention of the Civil Service Federation of Canada was held at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on May 28 and 29. The report of the executive showed the following associations of Federal civil servants as constituting the Federation:—the Civil Service Association of Ottawa; Dominion Customs and Excise Officers' Association; Federated Association of Letter Carriers; Dominion Public Works Association; Quebec Marine Civil Service Association; Nova Scotia Marine Civil Service Association; Saint John Marine Civil Service Association; Meteorological Civil Service Association (Toronto); Dominion Grain Inspectors' Association (Fort William); Immigration Employees Association of Canada (Halifax); Dominion Weighing Department Association; Office Cleaners' Association; Quebec Marine Labour Association; Maritime Fisheries Civil Service Association; Dominion Civil Servants Association (Victoria); Champlain and Lorne Dry-Docks Employees Association; Quebec Immigration Branch; Prevailing Rates Employees Dominion Lighthouse Depot Association (Prescott); Department of Labour Association of Toronto; Niagara Falls Immigration Association; Windsor and District Immigration Association; Montreal Pensions and National Health Civil Service Association; Department of Pensions and National Health Civil Service Association of Toronto and Hamilton; Dominion Grain Inspectors Association (Winnipeg); the Canadian Federal Grain Employees Association; Railways and Canals Employees Association (Prescott); Interior Civil Service Association Alberta Unit; Interior Civil Service Association, Manitoba Unit; Edmonton District Income Tax Association; Halifax Naval Civil Service Association; National Defence Employees Association (Quebec Arsenal); Civil Service Association of Yukon; Dept. of Railways and Canals Association (Cornwall); Dominion Postal Clerks (Ottawa Branch). Of these thirty-four associations, the executive reported eighteen as having affiliated since the 1928 convention. The membership was well represented at the convention, 50 delegates being present.

The report of the executive outlined in detail the study given to and efforts put forth by the executive on the questions of salaries, amendments to the superannuation system, the securing of a National Civil Service Council, permanency of office, the securing of a maximum work day of eight hours, organization within the Civil Service, and publicity work in behalf of the Civil Service.

The procedure followed by the convention was to resolve itself into committees for the purpose of intensively studying the executive report, for considering Association resolutions, and for recommending policies to the incoming executive.

The more important resolutions reported by the committees and adopted by the convention are as follows:—

On the question of the general salary level in the Civil Service it was recommended that the executive study present economic trends with relation to the historical trend of salaries, and with a view to taking such future action on this question as seem necessary from time to time. It was also recommended that the minimum annual increase of \$120 per year be again sought.

On superannuation it was decided that the executive should continue its efforts to secure the improvements to the Act of 1924 which have been indicated by previous conventions, these including chiefly a further opportunity to elect to come under the Act, superannuation for prevailing rates employees, the minimum return in event of retirement on withdrawal, earlier retiring age, etc.

On the subject of the National Civil Service Council the convention reiterated the desire of the Federation to have such a Council set up and also recommended the establishment of an Appeal Board.

On Civil Service insurance it was decided to seek amendments to give further protection to the equitable right of those who, for any reason, discontinue payments to the fund.

On permanency of office it was decided to press to have made permanent long term temporaries, and, further, to have Civil Service employment with respect to transfers made more flexible in order that layoffs may be obviated.

On promotions the executive was instructed to work on the drafting of a uniform system of promotions, based on the merit system, and also to endeavour to have present procedures improved.

On the eight-hour day it was recommended that the principle of the Order in Council on this subject be more fully adopted.

It was decided to appear before the Beatty Commission on service problems.

On organization it was decided to continue past efforts for the purpose of securing memberships throughout the whole Civil Service.

It was decided to continue publication of the *Civil Service Review* in the interests of the Civil Service as the Federation organ.

By arrangement during the convention the delegates were addressed by the following:— Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P., Minister of Trade and Commerce, on the Government and the Civil Service; by Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson on the Government and Civil Service Organization; by Sir William Clark, High Commissioner from the United Kingdom, on the British Civil Service; by Hon. Dr. W. J. Roche, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, on the Civil Service of Canada; and by His Worship Mayor J. J. Allen of Ottawa on Ottawa and the Civil Service.

The executive elected for the ensuing term is as follows:—

President, Mr. V. C. Phelan; Vice-Presidents, 1st, Mr. T. H. Burns; 2nd, Miss E. L. Inglis; 3rd, Mr. J. A. MacIsaac; 4th, Mr. D. T. Robichaud; 5th, Mr. R. H. Bull; Secretary, Mr. W. J. Callaghan; Treasurer, Mr. V. L. Lawson; and Headquarters' Executive Council, Messrs. T. R. L. MacInnes, A. Bell, P. L. Smyth, C. F. Spence, T. R. Montgomery, C. J. Tulley, J. H. Ryan, and Miss E. G. Dufour.

Provincial Vice-Presidents:—

Prince Edward Island, Mr. S. T. Gallant, Charlottetown, Fisheries Department.

Nova Scotia, Mr. H. B. Kidd, Halifax, Health Department.

New Brunswick, Mr. W. M. Campbell, Saint John, Customs Department.

Quebec, Messrs. J. E. Power, Quebec City, Marine Department; and J. Sauvé, Montreal, Post Office Department.

Ontario, Messrs. W. A. McGuire, Toronto, Customs Department; W. Wilson, Fort William, Trade and Commerce Department (Grain Commission); and A. H. Lavery, Windsor, Immigration Department.

Manitoba, Mr. J. T. Bailie, Winnipeg, Customs Department.

Saskatchewan, Mr. George White, Regina, Post Office Department.

Alberta, Mr. A. Elliott, Edmonton, Customs Department.

British Columbia, Mr. A. C. Salt, Vancouver, Customs Department.

Yukon, Mr. G. I. MacLean, Dawson City, Interior Department.

It is proposed to hold the next convention in 1933.

Joint Council for Government Employees in Saskatchewan

Part V of the Public Service Act (Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1930, chapter 8), makes provision for the establishment of a Joint Council for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals from decisions of the Public Service Commission in regard to the classification or grading of civil service positions, and generally for the purpose of hearing and adjudicating upon complaints of employees with respect to matters arising in the course of their duties, and upon appeals of persons dismissed.

The joint council consists of three members appointed by the government (including one member of the Executive Council), and five elected by the employees of the public service, provided that not more than three members elected by the employees shall sit at a hearing of any appeal or complaint. Only permanent employees may vote in the election of members of the joint council. The appointed members hold office during pleasure, while the term of those elected is for three years, with the privilege of re-election.

The Act provides that as soon as possible after the establishment of the Joint Council the members shall meet for the purpose of electing a chairman and a vice-chairman, and appointing a secretary, who shall not be a member of the Council. Four members con-

stitute a quorum, provided that at least two of those present are representatives of the government and two of the employees. Meetings are held monthly, with special meetings as required. The Joint Council has authority to make rules and regulations regarding procedure in lodging appeals and complaints, and also regarding procedure at meetings, and copies of such rules and regulations are required to be sent immediately to all employees in the public service. The Joint Council may decide questions brought before it by a majority vote of those present.

A person against whom a complaint is made must receive reasonable notice of the time and place fixed by the Joint Council for the hearing thereof, and be furnished with a copy of the complaint. Such a person is entitled to every reasonable facility for making his defence. For the purpose of hearing and adjudicating upon any appeal or complaint the Joint Council has full power and authority under the Public Inquiries Act. When it has finally adjudicated upon an appeal or complaint the Council must send a copy of its adjudication to the Public Service Commission for such action as may be required; and a copy must also be sent to the clerk of the Executive Council.

Personnel Administration Council in United States Civil Service

The following order establishing a Council of Personnel Administration for employees of the government of the United States was signed by President Hoover in April, 1931. The United States Government employs about half a million persons, there being a "turn over" of about 40,000 employees each year.

To the Heads of Departments and Independent Establishments:—

1. For the purpose of developing in the Federal government a more effective and economical system of employment and personnel management, and to promote the general welfare of the employees of the national government, there is hereby established a Council of Personnel Administration under the chairmanship of the President of the United States Civil Service Commission.

2. The Council shall consist of the heads of the departments, the President of the Civil Service Commission, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the chief of the Bureau of Efficiency, the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. The president of the Civil Service Commission shall act as chairman of the Council.

3. The director of research in personnel administration of the United States Civil Service Commission shall serve as director of the Council of Personnel Administration and shall carry out the projects approved by the board. He shall appoint a project committee consisting of representatives of departments and advisory committees, who shall assist him in formulating projects to be submitted to the executive committee. He shall also appoint such planning and advisory committees as shall be necessary.

4. The following five members of the Council shall constitute an executive committee: Chairman—President of the Civil Service Commission; the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commons, and the chief of the Bureau of Efficiency. This executive committee shall (a) take action of plans and projects submitted by the director, subject to the ratification by the council; (b) present general plans to the director for formulation into projects.

5. The head of each department or independent establishment shall designate the employee best qualified to carry out in his establishment a fact-finding study, which shall be carried out as outlined by the Civil Service Commission. The findings of this study shall show the present personnel practices of the Federal government, shall serve as a basis for improvements, in selection, flexibility of registers, announcements, transfers, promotions, training, and co-ordination of personnel activities and administration, and shall indicate the extent to which the government service does offer, or can be made to offer, a partial or a permanent career.

6. The Council of Personnel Administration shall:

(a) Establish a liaison system between the Civil Service Commission and the several departments;

(b) With the assistance of advisory committees composed of representatives of industry, business organizations and educational institutions, and through co-operation with these organizations, make available to the government the best developments in personnel administration outside of government service, and make available to the public and to educational institutions authoritative information regarding employment by the Federal government, and

(c) Prepare specific plans for improvement and co-ordination of personnel administration in the Federal service, and co-operate with such departments and establishments as may desire to adopt such plans.

7. Each department representative shall also carry out in his department such of those projects hereafter approved by the council as the head of his department shall desire to have carried out.

8. Members of the council are authorized to assign to this work such members of their staffs as they believe essential for making this order effective.

The Hydro Board of Hamilton, Ontario, recently engaged the services of six former employees of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company who were above the age limit fixed for employees entering the pension scheme of the organization. It was decided to obtain quotations from insurance companies for insuring these men for \$1,500 each up to the retiring age of 65 years and provide for them a pension of \$365 after the age of 65, the board to pay an amount equivalent to five per cent of the men's wages and the employees to pay the remainder of the premiums.

There are in the United States twelve International Labour organizations which have a system of old-age pensions. Data supplied to the Bureau of Labour Statistics by 11 of these show that they had 13,049 pensioners in 1930, and paid in pensions during the year the sum of \$3,403,180. Of this amount more than one-third was paid by one organization—the International Typographical Union. During the 4-year period, 1927 to 1930, the number of persons cared for through the medium of old-age benefits by these organizations rose from 6,839 to 13,049, while the amount of benefits rose from \$2,362,476 to \$3,403,180, or 44 per cent.

ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS IN INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

THE eighteenth annual convention of the Association of Governmental Officials in Industry of the United States and Canada was held in Boston, Mass., May 18-22, the opening session being a complimentary dinner to the delegates tendered by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, commissioner, Department of Labour of Massachusetts, presided. In the absence of Governor Joseph B. Ely, Mr. Dewitt Dewolf, secretary to the governor, extended a welcome on behalf of the state. Mr. Joseph McGrath, acting mayor, welcoming the delegates on behalf of the city of Boston.

The opening business session of the association was held on May 19, the president, Mr. W. A. Rooksbery, of Arkansas, presiding. Mr. John Scully, representative of the mayor spoke a few words of welcome, which were replied to by the president. Mr. Frank J. Plant, chief of the Labour Intelligence Branch of the Canadian Department of Labour, spoke on behalf of the Dominion. The roll call of members showed that the Departments of Labour of Canada and of the United States were represented, as were also those of the province of Ontario and the States of Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, and Pennsylvania, the total number of delegates and visitors being 113.

The report of the secretary-treasurer, Miss Louise E. Chultz, of Minnesota, showed that 30 states and provinces had paid dues during the year, the receipts, including balance on hand from 1930, amounting to \$1,049.10; expenditures, \$522.07; leaving on hand \$527.03. Mr. Charles E. Baldwin, assistant commissioner, Bureau of Labour Statistics, United States Department of Labour, reported on the status of safety codes in the various states of the union, following which brief reports on new legislation were presented by delegates from the member states and provinces.

Miss Maud Swett, of Wisconsin, fifth vice-president, presided at the morning session of the 19th, at which Miss Anne S. Davis, director of the Vocational Guidance Bureau, Board of Education, Chicago, Illinois, read a paper on "Re-evaluation of Some Phases of the White House Conference on Child Welfare," following which reports were received from delegates regarding the extent to which recommendations of the White House Conference had been carried out. "What Do Accident

Records Indicate is Happening to Minors Under 18 Employed at Hazardous Occupations" was the title of a paper read by Miss Beatrice McConnell, director, Bureau of Women and Children, Pennsylvania. The discussion on this paper was lead by Mr. James E. Reagin, chief inspector, Industrial Board, Indiana, following which reports were presented by representatives of states and provinces regarding what is happening to employed children under 18 years of age, and what is being done to protect them.

The morning session of the 20th, which was presided over by Dr. E. B. Patton, of New York, third vice-president, was set aside as an employment session. The first paper read was entitled "How to Stabilize Employment," and was presented by Mr. Edwin S. Smith, of Boston, author of "Reducing Seasonal Employment." This was followed by a paper entitled "Unemployment Remedies," by Dr. Wm. T. Foster, of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research. A paper on "Employment Statistics" was given by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director, Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation, New York.

The afternoon meeting of the 20th, which was also termed an employment session, was presided over by Mr. H. C. Hudson, general superintendent of Ontario offices of the Employment Service of Canada. The first paper entitled "Relief of Unemployment in the United States and Europe," was by Miss Mary B. Gilson, formerly of the Industrial Relations Counsellors, New York, followed by an address on the "Work of the President's Committee on Unemployment," by Mr. Fred. C. Croxton, of the President's Emergency Employment Committee, Ohio. At this session Mr. H. L. Brunson, of the United States Department of Labour, spoke for the United States Secretary of Labour, Hon. Wm. N. Doak, who sent his regrets at being unable to attend the convention. At this session also a report on American Standards Association projects was presented by Mr. Cyril Ainsworth, assistant secretary of the American Standards Association, New York.

The morning meeting of the 21st, which was designated the industrial safety session, was presided over by Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, second vice-president. The first paper presented was entitled "Industrial Safety by an Employer of Labour," and was read by Mr. H. L. Nickerson, who substituted for Mr. John F. Tinsley, vice-president of the Crompton and Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Massa-

chusetts, by whom the paper was prepared. This was followed by a paper on "What I Would do, Based on my Experience to Make Work Places Safe, Were I an Employer or Owner." By Mr. James L. Gernon, director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labour, New York. "How the Massachusetts Safety Council Assists the Massachusetts Department of Labour and Industries" was a paper by Mr. Lewis E. McBrayne, general manager, Massachusetts Safety Council. A report was presented on recommendations for the organization and operation of a state factory inspection service by Mr. Alfred Briggs, of the American Association for Labour Legislation.

The afternoon session of the 21st, presided over by Mr. John Roach, deputy commissioner, Department of Labour of New Jersey, was devoted to the consideration of industrial diseases. A paper on "Lead Poisons" was read by Dr. Joseph C. Aub, associate professor of medicine at Harvard University, followed by a paper on "Dust Hazards and the Prevention of Injury from the Same," by Dr. W. Irving Clark, instructor in industrial medicine at Harvard School of Public Health. The concluding paper was on "Dangerous Chemicals," and was given by Dr. Leonard Greenberg, associate sanitary engineer, United States Public Health Service connected with the school of public health of Yale University.

At the concluding session on May 22, which was presided over by Mr. W. A. Rooksbery, the president, consideration was given to the recommendations regarding the problem of unemployment, the discussion being led by Mr. H. C. Hudson, of Ontario. Mr. T. E. Whittaker, commissioner, Industrial Commission of Georgia, led a discussion on how to build up the Association of Governmental Officials in Industry, this being followed by an endorsement of the suggestion of the retiring president that the objects and principles of the association should be made known to all the provinces of Canada and the states of the union.

The convention went on record as favouring federal co-operative supervision and financial aid in the development of state employment offices in the United States rather than an independent system of federal employment offices.

Another resolution adopted approved of co-operation with the committee on the regulation of the employment of minors in hazardous trades which was organized by the Children's

Bureau of the United States Department of Labour on the recommendation of the White House conference to collect and analyse information which might be used as a basis for the formulation of scientifically determined standards for the protection of children and young persons from occupational hazards, which standards may serve as a guide to the various states in the revision of their legislation in this field.

The convention went on record as being in favour of comprehensive and reliable information with reference to the trends of employment and the earnings of wage-earners, and suggested that all state bureaus of labour or like agencies which are not already engaged in the collection of pay-roll data to undertake such collection periodically and systematically, the scope of such data to include the building industry, wholesale and retail trade, public utilities, agriculture, office employment, employment in hotels and restaurants and all other important fields of employment.

Other resolutions adopted were (1) that the association urge the labour officials of all the States to stimulate interest in the child labour recommendations of the White House Conference and to assist in securing the adoption of those standards in their respective States; and (2) inviting the co-operation of the proper authorities with a view to insuring adequate protection from industrial accidents to minors who are taking courses in vocational and trade training schools.

Officers elected for the ensuing term were as follows: President, E. Leroy Sweetser, commissioner, Department of Labour and Industries of Massachusetts, Boston; first vice-president, Dr. Eugene B. Patton, director, Bureau of Statistics and Information, Department of Labour, New York; second vice-president, T. E. Whittaker, commissioner, Industrial Commission of Georgia, Atlanta; third vice-president, A. W. Crawford, deputy Minister of Labour of Ontario, Toronto; fourth vice-president, Edward F. Seiller, deputy State labour inspector of Kentucky, Louisville; fifth vice-president, Mrs. Isabella Summers, Bureau of Women and Children of the Department of Labour of New Jersey, Newark; secretary-treasurer, Miss Louise E. Schutz, superintendent of the Division of Women and Children, Industrial Commission of Minnesota, St. Paul.

Buffalo, N.Y., was chosen as the convention city for 1932.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Order of Railway Conductors

The fortieth convention of the Order of Railway Conductors was held at Kansas City, Mo., May 4-23, 1931, with approximately 675 delegates in attendance, being presided over by senior vice-president S. N. Berry. (President E. P. Curtis, who took ill after arriving in Kansas City, died on May 7.)

In the address of the late president, which was presented to the convention, reference was made to the impairment of economic efficiency arising out of jurisdictional and resultant controversies among the organizations of the running trades; and he made the suggestion that the first step to overcome these difficulties, so far as protective activities were concerned, would be to effect a consolidation of their insurance departments into one association or company. All members of the existing organizations would be required to take out insurance in this new association or company, and membership hereafter would be conditional upon joining the insurance association. A resolution was adopted by the convention instructing the incoming president to endeavour to carry out the suggestion of the late president.

One of the most important subjects to come before the meeting was the report of a special committee on insurance, appointed at the previous convention, with instructions to make a complete financial and actuarial survey of the mutual benefit department, and to present a plan for placing this department on a more permanent basis. After a prolonged discussion, in which legal and actuarial advice was received, the convention adopted a plan whereby the mutual benefit insurance was placed on a legal reserve basis, and to be administered by a committee composed of the president, senior vice-president and secretary-treasurer. The special committee recommended that it be compulsory for the members to become insured, but by a vote of the delegates participation was made optional.

Provision was made that the accident and other funds of the Order should be invested in such securities as are required by the laws of the State of Iowa, having first been approved by a two-third vote of the board of directors.

The convention decided upon a program to secure legislation in Congress establishing a permanent pension system for all railroad employees over sixty-five years of age.

By unanimous vote the delegates adopted a memorial resolution which detailed the late President Curtis's long career of service with

the organization, and added heartfelt sentiments of appreciation and tributes of respect.

Resolutions were adopted containing the following recommendations, etc.:—

The limiting of freight trains to 70 cars and passenger trains to 14 cars;

The reduction in hours of service from 16 to 12;

The pardon of Thomas Mooney and the release of W. K. Billings;

The board of directors to be authorized to name a successor to the president in case of his retiring or death;

Opposition to the action of railway companies requiring conductors to handle passenger and motor trains of one or more cars without a brakeman or flagman;

A 100-mile day for conductors in passenger service;

That the newspaper *Labor* be reduced in cost to all subscribers and that the president ascertain the organization's equity in *Labor*;

Efforts to secure agreements whereby only members of the Order of Railway Conductors shall be used as conductors, and that 60 days be given non-members to join the Order or lose their seniority;

Enacting of legislation to control bus and truck rates;

That efforts be made to protect the interests of the Order of Railway Conductors in manning light engines, gas, electric or steam cars or other self-propelled machinery;

A national train length law;

That the operation of any train with more than one engine be prohibited;

That the legislative representative in Canada be required to report to all divisions in Canada, as well as to the President;

Granting state and legislative committees authority to enact by-laws for their guidance;

Authorizing the president to appoint a committee to make a study of conditions, investigate and compile statistics and evidence relative to long train operations;

Limiting the length of future conventions to twelve days, with an extension of two days only on a two-third vote of the delegates.

A resolution seeking to reduce convention representation was defeated.

Chief officers elected were: President, S. N. Berry, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Senior vice-president, J. A. Phillips, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Secretary-treasurer, J. E. Rogers, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The election of legislative committees will be held triennially instead of biennially as heretofore.

President S. N. Berry

The newly elected president of the Order of Railway Conductors is a Canadian, having been born at Erin, Ont. He commenced rail-roading as a bridge carpenter in 1883, but became a brakeman on the Canadian Pacific Railway the following year. Owing to injuries he left the company and did not re-enter the service until 1887. The next year he became a freight conductor and in 1905 was promoted to passenger service. President Berry joined the Order of Railway Conductors in 1892, and

was a delegate from Nipissing lodge, North Bay, Ont., to the Pittsburgh convention in 1903. Since August, 1905, he has been an officer of the Order continuously, being elected a vice-president in 1907, and senior vice-president in 1919. At the Kansas City convention in May, 1931, he was elected president, succeeding the late E. P. Curtis. Mr. Berry is the second Canadian to be elected during 1931 to an important post in the labour movement, Mr. E. W. A. O'Dell, of Hamilton, Ont., early in the present year being elected to the position of secretary-treasurer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, with headquarters in Boston, Mass.

Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees

The sixth triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees was held at Denver, Colo., during the third week in May, and completed its business in the shortest time in the organization's history. Officials of the Brotherhood estimated that every minute saved in the time of the convention checked an outlay of forty dollars.

The convention adopted a policy in regard to the social and economic problems of the members, which followed closely the recommendations contained in President Harrison's opening address. A committee was appointed to prepare and submit to referendum, proposals regarding payment of death benefits. If none of the plans submitted are approved, the death benefit will be \$300, without regard to age or length of membership. A proposal to hold conventions every four years instead of every three years was defeated.

Resolutions were adopted recommending:

State and federal regulation of motor buses and trucks;

Railroad consolidation without increasing unemployment;

The five-day week and six-hour day without reduction in wages;

The enactment of legislation providing for old age pensions, federal workmen's compensation, and compulsory job insurance;

Modification of the Volstead Act, so as to legalize the sale of light wine and beer;

Opposition to the agitation for cancellation of European debts;

Formation of an American labour party similar to that in England;

Public operation of railroads;

Amendment to the United States Railway Act of 1926 to make mandatory the creation of regional and national boards of adjustment;

Limiting of parcel post packages to twelve pounds;

Calling on Governor Rolph of California to pardon Tom Mooney and W. K. Billings, and for whose defence each delegate pledged two dollars.

Chief officers elected were: President, George M. Harrison, 701 Brotherhood of Railway Clerks' Bldg., Cincinnati, O.; Secretary-treasurer, George S. Levi, 706 Brotherhood of Railway Clerks' Bldg., Cincinnati, O. F. H. Hall, Montreal, Que., was elected a vice-president, while Arthur Blackwell, Weyburn, Sask., was elected to the board of trustees.

New Orleans, La., was chosen as the next convention city.

Labour Educational Association of Ontario

The 29th annual convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario was held in Hamilton on May 25, with about 100 delegates in attendance. The delegates were welcomed on behalf of organized labour by Mr. J. Fred Reed, president of the Hamilton Trades and Labour Council, the civic welcome being extended by Mayor John Peebles and supplemented by Mr. Samuel Lawrence, one

of the city controllers. Mr. E. W. A. O'Dell, the president, replied to the address of welcome, referring to his recent appointment to the secretary-treasurership of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union with headquarters in Boston, and stating that consequently he would not be a candidate for re-election. Mr. George Keen, Brantford, secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada, also addressed

the delegates, making special reference to the success of the co-operative movement in Great Britain, and stated that it had been of great assistance to the trade union movement in that country in times of stress.

The report of the executive, which was adopted, commented on the serious unemployment situation which had continued during the past year, and referred to the efforts of organized labour to offset such conditions by (1) a shortening of the work day and work week; (2) maintenance of wage rates at a level sufficient to ensure adequate purchasing power; (3) restriction of immigration consistent with the supply and demand for labour; and (4) establishment of unemployment insurance. It was recommended by the executive that the affiliated organizations embrace every opportunity to further the claims of the labour movement for this last mentioned measure of reform.

The report also reviewed the activities of the executive during the past year, which included (1) opposition to the passage of the Election Deposit Bill; (2) efforts to establish fair wage bylaws in various municipalities; (3) participation in various delegations before public bodies in the interests of wage-earners; (4) reporting violations of the Minimum Wage Act; and (5) efforts to have McMaster University establish a summer school for girls and women engaged in industry.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed the finances of the association to be in a satisfactory condition.

Resolutions on the following matters were adopted by the convention:

Protesting against magistrates imposing severe sentences, including the lash, on boys "convicted of comparatively minor offences";

Condemning cadet training in schools and urging the substitution of a system of physical training;

Protesting against the policy of certain public utilities in eliminating workers of over 45 years of age;

Calling for a revision of the minimum wage regulations of Ontario so as to remove alleged injustices resulting from the provision allowing 20 per cent piece workers to be exempted from minimum wage orders;

That administration of the provincial One Day's Rest Act be placed under the jurisdiction of the Factory Inspection Department;

That the Old Age Pension Act be amended so as to reduce the pensionable age to 65 from 70 as at present;

Favouring enabling legislation so as to make the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act fully operative in Ontario;

That court witness fees be raised on a basis at least equal to those paid to jurors;

Urging payment of compensation to students of technical schools who receive injuries during training courses;

Favouring the forming of workers' educational classes in all localities under the direction of the Workers' Educational Association of Ontario;

Pledging support to all efforts to extend the sale of union-labelled products;

Urging that action be taken with a view to securing greater benefits to workers in the paper-making industry through stabilization of employment.

The convention also went on record as favouring and supporting movements aiming at disarmament on land, sea and air and the prohibition of the use of poisonous gases in war.

Mrs. Jean Laing, of Toronto, secretary of the United Women's Educational Federation of Ontario, presented a review of the work carried on by that body during the past year, the report showing that the federation had been very active in advocating matters in harmony with the policy of organized labour.

Officers elected were; President, Larry O'Connell, Toronto; vice-president, Ald. Humphrey Mitchell, Hamilton; secretary-treasurer, Ald. Rod Plant, Ottawa; executive board, F. Acherknecht, Kitchener; Wm. Parsons, St. Thomas; Chas. Foreman, London; A. Donald Dear, Ottawa; F. W. Maxsted, Hamilton; J. Bird, Toronto; Ald. Peter Grant, St. Catharines; B. S. McSween, Niagara Falls, and Wm. Copen, Thorold.

The amounts of mothers' allowances in Alberta during May were slightly reduced in some cases in order to correspond with reductions in the cost of living. The Mothers' Allowances Act specifies no definite amount, and in practice each payment is fixed after consultation between the provincial government and the municipality concerned, having regard to the circumstances of individual cases. The Attorney General of the province recently explained that each case on the list was being carefully scrutinized, and that where circumstances were found to be such as to show that living costs of the family had been reduced during the past year the allowances were being reduced accordingly. There had been no general reduction, he said, but in view of the economic situation and the necessity for the government to make its funds go as far as possible, an effort was being made to revise the payments on this account without changing the proportionate status of the families concerned.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

Sixtieth Annual Convention, Vancouver, June, 1931

THE 60th annual general meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at Victoria, B.C. on June 1-3, the delegates including representatives of industries in every province of the Dominion.

Mr. Elmer Davis, in his opening address as president said that manufacturers of Canada, from Halifax to Vancouver, had one common task, the upbuilding of the Dominion. They were inclined at times to be impatient, but should remember that Canada and Canadians have progressed a long, long way in the last fifty years. The difficulties of the present situation, he considered, had been greatly over-emphasized. Depressions such as the present one were periodic: there had been several such periods in Canada, but each had been followed by one of greater prosperity. Mr. Davis said that when the recovery comes—"and there are many who see signs of it now"—Canada would be in the van of the improvement; hard work, efficiency and reliance on proven principles would aid in the recovery. Manufacturers, he continued, would have to reduce the costs of production, and must endeavour to market better products at lower prices; industrial research would play a great part in this movement. The same development was taking place in regard to agriculture and improved production methods would go far to solve problems of the farm.

The development of inter-Empire trade, Mr. Davis said, offered a great field for the advancement of Canadian industry; and there would be a changed re-alignment of commerce within the Empire.

Referring to western conditions the president pointed out that astonishing development along industrial lines had taken place in the western provinces in the last decade, and this development had strengthened the Association in its efforts to build up the Dominion. He anticipated that the growth would continue until possibly manufacturing would vie with agriculture as leading industry of the west.

Honorary officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—

President: Mr. W. H. Miner, Granby, Quebec.

First Vice-President: Mr. W. C. Coulter, Toronto, Ontario.

Second Vice-President: Mr. George Henderson, Montreal, Quebec.

Treasurer: Mr. T. F. Monypenny, Toronto, Ontario.

Mr. J. H. Walsh is the General Manager, and Mr. J. T. Stirrett, the General Secretary of the Association.

The report of the Industrial Relations Committee, which was adopted by the Convention, was as follows:—

Report of the Industrial Relations Committee

International Labour Organization

I. Fourteenth Session International Labour Conference

The 14th Session of the International Labour Conference was held in June, 1930, in Geneva, Switzerland. The employers of Canada were represented by Mr. J. H. Roaf, a past President of the British Columbia Division, who had as his adviser Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, Secretary of the Industrial Relations Committee. The Canadian Government was represented by Mr. Gerald H. Brown, of the Department of Labour and Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer at Geneva, and Canadian labour by Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress, and Mr. J. T. Foster, of Montreal.

Of the 55 countries which are members of the International Labour Organization, 51 (the largest number on record) sent delegates. Of the 51 countries represented, 23 were European, 4 were Central and South American, 6 were British Empire and 5 were Asiatic, viz. China, Japan, India, Persia and Siam.

The items on the agenda and the action taken thereon were as follows:

1. *Forced Labour.*—A Draft Convention was unanimously adopted embodying the undertaking to suppress the use of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms within the shortest possible period. The imposition of such labour for the benefit of private interests was to be immediately prohibited, as well as the use of such labour for work underground in mines. During a transitional period, recourse might be had to forced labour for public purposes only as an exceptional measure, and subject to conditions defined in the Convention. The question of final abolition would be considered after five years.

In addition to the Draft Convention two recommendations were adopted embodying principles for the avoidance of indirect compulsion to labour and laying down rules to be observed in the regulation of forced labour.

The above-described action was the result of collaboration between the Governments, the employers and the workers of colonial

powers such as Great Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal, no opposition being offered by any of the parties interested.

2. *Hours of Work of Salaried Employees.*—By 86 votes to 31, the Conference adopted a Draft Convention providing that the hours of work of persons employed in commercial establishments and offices should not exceed forty-eight in the week and eight in the day; provided, however, that the weekly maximum might be so arranged that on one or more days the hours worked might amount to ten. Provision was made for exemptions and exceptions.

By 103 votes to 18, the Conference adopted three recommendations in favour of national inquiries into hours of work in (a) hotels, restaurants and similar establishments, (b) theatres and other places of public amusement, and (c) establishments for the care of the sick, infirm, destitute or mentally unfit, such establishments being excluded from the Convention. The question of adopting special Conventions to cover them would be considered within four years.

The employers, with one or two exceptions, notably the French employers' representative, were entirely opposed throughout to the passing of a Draft Convention on the subject of hours of work of salaried employees, taking the view that international legislation on such a subject was not required and would be impossible in any case to make uniform or to administer with uniformity. As will be seen from the vote, however, the majority of the governments supported labour, so that a convention of some kind was inevitable.

The efforts of the employers were therefore directed to securing certain amendments which would make the convention as little harmful as possible and conversely opposing certain amendments proposed by labour, such as to make the eight-hour day and forty-eight-hour week apply to such workers as secretaries and employees in hospitals, hotels, theatres, etc. So far as the latter three classes of employees are concerned, the labour section of the Conference having failed to get them included within the scope of the convention, succeeded in securing three recommendations that countries which do not at present control their hours of work, should make special investigations into the conditions obtaining and report within four years to the International Labour Office.

3. *Hours of Work in Coal Mines.*—A Draft Convention limiting hours of work of underground workers in coal mines to 7½ hours from bank to bank, failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority on the final vote.

The employers were unanimously opposed throughout to an international convention on hours of work in coal mines, believing that the matter was not one for international regulation. Conditions were so different in the different coal-producing countries that real uniformity all round was impossible to achieve and the arbitrary fixing of shorter hours would inevitably (1) handicap certain coal-producing countries in competition with others, and (2) increase the already serious economic difficulties which confront the coal industry as a whole in competing with oil, electricity, etc. The result, it was urged, would be the reverse of beneficial to the very people on whose behalf the change was being sought, i.e., the workers.

Mr. J. H. Roaf, as Canadian employers' representative, pointed out the necessity of bearing in mind, in connection with such a question, the competition of a great coal-producing country like the United States which, not being a member of the International Labour Organization, would not be bound by any limiting conventions to which the member states might commit themselves.

In the result, as has been pointed out, the Draft Convention failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority.

II. Fifteenth Session

The 15th Session of the International Labour Conference will be held at Geneva, Switzerland, commencing the 28th of May. The items on the agenda include the following:

(1) Age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations.

(2) Hours of work in coal mines.

(3) Review of all Conventions which have been in force for ten years, including those on unemployment, eight-hour day, age of admission of children to industrial employment, night work of young persons employed in industry, employment of women during the night.

The Canadian delegation is to consist of the Hon. G. H. Ferguson and Dr. W. A. Riddell, representing the Government, Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary of the Trades and Labour Congress, and Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, Secretary of the Industrial Relations Committee, representing labour and the employers respectively.

III. Meeting of the Governing Body

At the request of the South African employer member of the Governing Body, i.e., the Board of Directors of the International Labour Organization, Mr. John R. Shaw, a past President of the Association, attended a meeting of the Governing Body held last

October in Brussels. This is the first time the Association has been represented at a meeting of this body which, in addition to preparing the agendas for the conferences, exercises supervision over the work of the permanent secretariat of some 422 employed at the headquarters of the Organization in Geneva. Mr. Shaw submitted an interesting report on the work of the Governing Body, emphasizing among other things the importance, from the point of view of a high-labour-standard country like Canada, of doing everything possible to bring about an improvement in the labour conditions in the less advanced countries.

Workmen's Compensation

In Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario increased benefits have been pressed for, including an increase in the scale of benefits from 66½ per cent to 75 per cent. These requests have been definitely refused in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and in Ontario a Royal Commission, appointed to investigate the whole question of the working of the Act, has held public hearings, at which the Association was represented, but has not yet made its report. In Alberta also a special committee has been appointed representative of the Government, the employers and the employees to carry out a thorough investigation and recommend any amendments which it may consider necessary.

It is of interest to note that the demands made by labour in Ontario included proposals that the scope of the legislation should be broadened to include a certain measure of both unemployment insurance and sickness insurance. Thus, it was proposed that injured workmen should continue to receive compensation, even after recovery, until they resumed their former work or secured other suitable employment. It was also proposed that the interpretation of the word "accident" should be broadened so as to include many disabilities which are not at present compensated for. The position taken by your Committee was, in brief, that it was no part of the function of a workmen's compensation act to provide unemployment or sickness benefit and that it would be altogether unsound and improper to extend the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act in the manner proposed.

In Quebec a new Workmen's Compensation Act has been passed, modelled closely on the legislation in force in Ontario, the benefits being practically identical with those in Ontario and the right of self-insurance being accorded to the same class of employers as in Ontario, i.e., railway and navigation com-

panies, public utilities, municipalities, etc. The effort made to secure the right of self-insurance for the larger industrial corporations was unsuccessful.

In New Brunswick a Royal Commission has been appointed to report on the working of the Act, particularly on the financial side, but its report has not yet been made.

Minimum Wage Legislation

The only matters of note in connection with minimum wage legislation have been an amendment of the British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Act, making it clear that the Act applies to all male workers, and the demand in Manitoba to bring boys up to 18 years of age under the Act. This was successfully opposed by our Manitoba members on the same grounds on which a similar proposal was recently opposed in Ontario, the principal one being that such a provision would not be in the best interests of the boys themselves.

Thirteen Month Calendar

It will be recalled that at the 1928 Annual Meeting of the Association a resolution was passed favouring a change from the present calendar of 12 months of unequal number of days to a 13 month calendar of 28 days each, and offering the Dominion Government the co-operation of the Association in the event of a National Committee for Canada being set up.

It is of interest to note that National Committees on Calendar Reform have been set up in more than 30 countries, and that a Conference is to be held in October of this year for the purpose of considering and, if possible, agreeing to draw up, a Draft Treaty for Calendar Reform, to be submitted to the various countries for their ratification.

The 13 month calendar movement has made striking progress during the last three years. The United States National Committee reports that American opinion is very much in favour and that already a substantial number of large companies have adopted the new system. Similar reports come from Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan and other countries. In Great Britain, among organizations which have already adopted the new system, are all the railway companies, the General Electric and allied companies, the Imperial Chemicals and all chemical producers, the Miners' Federation, etc., etc.

Your Committee desires to express its approval of the proposed change as being in the interests of economy and efficiency and to recommend that it should be given all possible support.

Unemployment

It will be recalled that at the last Annual General Meeting a resolution was passed requesting the Industrial Relations Committee to make a special investigation into employment conditions along the following lines:—

1. To ascertain and to define the causes of the lack of employment, particularly at certain periods;

2. To consult with members of the Association and others in regard to these causes;

3. To secure part time employment at least, for those who are now out of work;

4. To suggest methods of providing additional opportunities which with those existing, will furnish all the people of Canada, who are willing to work, with employment at fair wages and under satisfactory conditions.

Pursuant to these instructions the Committee proceeded to make an investigation into unemployment in Canada with special reference to industry. Two circulars were sent out to the membership advising what the Special Committee was doing and asking for information as to the present situation and the outlook for the immediate future. The replies, which were unusually numerous, went to show that conditions were worst in the Prairie Provinces, next worst in British Columbia and Ontario, Quebec being somewhat better than the two latter provinces and employment in the Maritime Provinces being almost up to normal. The replies also showed that the great majority of employers were doing their utmost by regularizing employment, by manufacturing for stock and by carrying out repairs, etc., to keep a maximum of workers in at least part time work. It is of interest, in this connection, to note what striking results, in the way of reducing unemployment, have been achieved in a number of the large American concerns, by careful forecasting of the year's requirements and spreading production evenly over the year, by cutting out all possible overtime, by transferring people from slack to busier departments, by securing co-operation from customers in the way of regularizing the flow of orders, and other such methods.

Due to the continuance of unusual unemployment in Canada, requests are being made in certain quarters for a state system of unemployment insurance. The Alberta Legislature at its recent session passed a resolution in favour of unemployment insurance legislation and the governments of the three Prairie Provinces have asked Premier Bennett to convene a Dominion-Provincial Conference to discuss the subject. In the House of Commons on April 29th Premier Bennett declared that his Government was unalterably opposed

to any non-contributory scheme of unemployment insurance, but approved in principle of a federal contributory system of unemployment sickness and invalidity insurance, provided it was participated in by all the Provinces as well as by the Dominion, the employers and the employees. The Prime Minister pointed out that no satisfactory scheme could be devised until the most careful analysis had been made of the statistics of population and employment, which were now being compiled, and until satisfactory arrangements had been made with the Provinces.

The Premier also referred to one of the difficulties in the way of introducing such a scheme in a country like Canada, which has always impressed your Committee as being most serious, viz., the difficulty of applying such a system to agriculture, which still represents perhaps the largest single body of workers in the country, and which, along with other reasonable occupations, such as shipping, building, lumbering, etc., accounts for the bulk of ordinary unemployment in Canada.

It is apparent to all who give consideration to the question of federal insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity that it is a most important and far-reaching problem, including as it does such subsidiary questions as to whether or not agriculture, and such seasonal industries as fishing, lumbering, shipping and construction are to be included; and, if they are not included, what shall be done with their unemployed; and as to how the cost of a national system is to be fairly distributed over all sections of the population.

In view of the complexity of the whole problem, your Committee strongly urges members of the Association to study it carefully, during the coming year, particularly in its application to their various industries and also to the localities in which they live.

Old Age Pensions

It will be recalled that six of the provinces have now passed old age pensions legislation ancillary to the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act of 1926, under which the Dominion pays 50 per cent of the cost of the pensions. It has been intimated that the Dominion proposes, in the near future, to assume a substantially larger proportion of the cost. Your Committee feels that this is an appropriate time to reiterate the view which the Association took when this legislation was first introduced, viz., that the sound type of old age pensions legislation is not the non-contributory deserving-poor type, which has been adopted in Canada, but the contributory "all-in" type, under which no distinction is drawn

between the poor and the non-poor but both alike are pensioned, provided they contribute. Your Committee is convinced from its study of the experience of other countries that the principle of "selecting the poor" has been

proved to be unsound in that it encourages thriftlessness and fraud and saps that spirit of self-reliance and independence which is so essential to the social and political well-being of any community.

CANADIAN ENGINEERING STANDARDS ASSOCIATION

THE Canadian Engineering Standards Association recently published its 1930 Year Book, being the fifth of the series. The Association was organized during the latter part of the great war, at the suggestion of the British Board of Trade and the British Engineering Standards Association. This latter organization, the first central body to be established for the work of industrial standardization, was founded in 1901 and for fifteen years was alone in the field, all other national standardizing bodies having been founded subsequently to 1915. The Canadian Engineering Standards Association organization committee was formed in 1917, and immediately took up work on certain materials required for war purposes, and on January 21, 1919, letters patent were issued by the Secretary of State authorizing the formation of the Association. The Canadian Engineering Standards Association in age is the eighth on the list of twenty-one similar organizations throughout the world.

The main object of the Association is to promote the establishment of industrial standards by providing an organization to receive requests for standardization, investigate their desirability and arrange for the formation of committees, comprising representatives of both manufacturers and users, to determine standards that will be acceptable to all interests concerned. The Association itself is not concerned, nor does it take any active part, in the preparation of the specifications, but it reviews the findings of committees, to satisfy itself that the standards have been properly prepared, and finally arranges for their publication and issue as Canadian Standards.

In addition to the above, other objects of the Association are enumerated in its Charter as follows:

1. To co-ordinate the efforts of producers and consumers for the improvement and standardization of engineering products.
2. To promote the general adoption of engineering standards, and to revise and amend such standards when necessary.
3. To register, use and protect distinctive marks or names as applicable to materials or products which are in accordance with standards.

4. To make arrangements with governments or other authorities, to obtain from them privileges and concessions conducive to the objects of the Association.

The Association operated until 1925 with funds provided by grants from the Department of Trade and Commerce of the Dominion Government, and by subscriptions received from various industrial firms and technical organizations. In 1925, however, on account of the imperative necessity for economy, the grant from the Department of Trade and Commerce was withdrawn, but the National Research Council of Canada, realizing the importance of the work being carried on by the Association, made arrangements to guarantee the budget, with the understanding that special efforts be made to obtain financial support from Canadian industry. The Year Book reports that the financial support secured from industry has been steadily increasing. Sustaining memberships have now been fixed at fifty dollars per annum but firms may subscribe for as many memberships as they desire.

The Association is organized on a basis similar to that adopted by the British Engineering Standards Association. The members of the Association serve on its various committees gratuitously, giving it the benefit of their technical or business experience in the preparation of the various standards. The work of the Association is under the general direction of a main committee, which appoints a chairman, two vice-chairmen and an honorary secretary. These constitute the Executive Committee. The detailed work is handled by a paid secretary and staff with headquarters at Ottawa. Nominations for membership on the Main Committee are received from such bodies as the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Canadian Electrical Association, the Institute of Civil Engineers, the Engineering Institute of Canada, the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, National Research Council of Canada, McGill University, University of Toronto, Montreal l'Ecole Polytechnique and Trades and Labour Congress. Representatives of the various departments of the Dominion Government are *ex-officio* members, and other members are co-opted from universities, engineering schools, railways, important

industrial firms and associations and consulting engineers. At the present time sectional committees of the Association cover the following branches of engineering: civil engineering and construction; mechanical work; electrical work; automotive work, including aircraft; railway work; ferrous metals; mining machinery.

The Canadian Electrical Code, which reached its second edition in 1930, is now operating under provincial acts in the provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. In New Brunswick it is expected that legislation will be presented during 1931 and it is also hoped that adoption will be secured in Manitoba. In Alberta the new Act went into force on September 1, 1930, and is now being administered under the direction of the Fire Marshal at Edmonton. The second part of the Act covering regulations for licensing of electricians, has not yet been approved and is awaiting endorsement by the different municipalities.

The Western Canada Fire Underwriters' Association, with headquarters at Winnipeg, which has jurisdiction over the three prairie provinces, officially adopted the Canadian Electrical Code in June, 1930. The Code has also been adopted by the city of Calgary and is now used in the city of Winnipeg and by the Manitoba Department of Labour.

At a meeting of the New Brunswick Union of Municipalities held in August the Canadian Electrical Code was officially endorsed and recommendations presented to the government that it be adopted. A meeting of the Provincial Code Committees of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia was held in Calgary in September, and a meeting of the Code Committees of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia was held in Saint John in November, to discuss Code revisions and experience in the operation of the Code.

The National Bureau of Economic Research of the United States

Official recognition has been given in the United States to the National Bureau of Economic Research (U.S.A.), an organization for "impartial fact-finding as a basis for constructive social action" which has just completed the first ten years of its existence. Early this year the President's Committee on Economic Changes placed under the Bureau's direction the preparation of a further report on "Recent Economic Changes." The Bureau had published in May, 1929, a substantial report on this subject, in two volumes, giving a survey of the period from 1922 to 1928. That inquiry, which dealt with a long period of business activity, will now be continued with an examination and analysis of the great depression which began in midsummer, 1929. The Bureau will shortly publish the results of extensive studies that have been in progress on the subjects of the Business Cycle, Wages, Employment, Incomes, Bond Yields, Interest Rates, Profits, Price Trends, Health Insurance, Mechanization, Migrations, and other matters relating to the economic situation prevailing to-day.

The National Bureau of Economic Research consists of a Board of permanent officers, the directors being representative of business and labour and also of political science. The "directors at large" are as follows: Messrs. Harry W. Laidler, executive director, the League for Industrial Democracy (president); Oswald W. Knauth, executive vice-president,

R. H. Macy and Company; Thomas W. Lamont, member of the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company; L. C. Marshall, Institute for the Study of Law, Johns Hopkins University; George O. May, member of the firm of Price, Waterhouse and Company, New York; Elwood Mead, United States Commissioner of Reclamation, Washington, D.C.; George Soule, director, the Labour Bureau, Inc.; N. I. Stone, industrial and financial consultant, New York; Matthew Woll, president, Union Labour Life Insurance Company.

The following directors are appointed by the universities: Professor Adams, Yale University; Professor Commons, University of Wisconsin; Professor Gay, Harvard University; Professor Millis, University of Chicago; Professor Mitchell, Columbia University; Professor Willits, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania.

Representative organizations appoint other directors, as follows: Messrs. Hugh Frayne, American Federation of Labour; David Friday, American Economic Association; Lee Gallo-way, American Management Association; Chester H. Gray, American Farm Bureau Federation; George E. Roberts, American Bankers' Association; Malcolm C. Rorty, American Statistical Association; A. W. Shaw, National Publishers' Association; Robert B. Wolf, American Engineering Council. The research staff of the Bureau is in charge of Professor Wesley C. Mitchell.

TREATMENT CENTRES ON THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

THE Canadian National Railways have within recent years developed a system of Treatment Centres at some of the principal points on the line in the nature of what is popularly known as industrial medicine; the object of which is both preventive and curative. These have been long enough in operation to prove of great benefit to the employees, and incidentally to the Railway itself. They help keep fit the vast army of employees scattered throughout the System, and by so doing maintain a more efficient railway staff, healthy, keen and alert in their duties, and as a result a more efficient service to the public may be expected.

A description of the first Treatment Centre operated for the benefit of the nine thousand employees on the Island of Montreal, will perhaps give an idea of the service rendered to the employees of the Railway through its Medical Staff. This service is available from 9.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. with all the necessary medical and surgical equipment, with doctors and nurses in attendance, in order that the members of the Canadian National family may take advantage of it whenever they so desire.

This Treatment Centre, which is situated in the Shaughnessy Building on McGill street, was officially opened in June, 1928, by the chairman and president, Sir Henry Thornton, in the presence of many of the officers and employees of the Company, and is but one of the many developments in the Medical Department which have taken place since Doctor John McCombe assumed the duties of Chief Medical Officer in March, 1928. The Treatment Centre on McGill street is practically the same as an outdoor department of a large modern hospital. No charge is made for the various examinations and treatments given. The Centre contains administrative offices; rest rooms; a room for physio-therapy apparatus, subdivided into cubicles for treating several cases at the same time; a dispensary; an X-Ray room in charge of a trained nurse; an operating and surgical dressing room; a consulting room for the treatment of nose and throat cases and for special examinations for vision, colour sense and hearing.

In addition to the staff which renders service in the administration of the Centre, there is a doctor in attendance from 9.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. and from 2 to 5.30 p.m., two doctors each are on duty for half the day, and a third doctor is on full time duty who devotes his whole time to the work of the four emergency hospitals, and such other special work as is from time to time assigned to him. There

is also a trained nurse on duty all day who assists the doctors in turn, looks after instruments, dressings, and prepares patients.

The physio-therapy department is in charge of a physio-therapist trained in this branch of medicine and in radiology. Physio-therapy is the use of natural forces, such as electricity, light, heat, air, water and exercise in the treatment of disease; and thus is treatment by light, electricity, water, massage and manipulation.

In addition to the work already outlined, the Treatment Centre makes physical examinations of all applicants for insurance in the Grand Trunk Railway Insurance and Provident Society, and gives special sense examinations in sight, hearing and colour vision, for all train service employees required to pass such tests.

In connection with the Treatment Centre, small emergency hospitals were opened in Montreal at the Point St. Charles Shops, Turcot Roundhouse, the offices in the Belgo building, on St. Catherine Street West, and the Canadian National Telegraphs, all under the care of fully trained nurses, with a doctor visiting each one daily for consultations, treatment and instructions.

In addition to these hospitals, the Company has in Montreal a modern motor ambulance and an automobile convertible into an ambulance for reclining patients when necessity requires. This car is used to transport disabled employees from their homes to the Centre, or to hospital, sometimes covering long distances for this purpose. It is also used to convey the doctors from the Treatment Centre to and from the various emergency hospitals. In enlarging the Medical Service, the Chief Medical Officer saw the necessity of establishing a pathological laboratory, which, in addition to dealing with matters usually undertaken in laboratories associated with hospitals, also renders a special service to those thousands who use trains, steamships, hotels, restaurants, and summer resorts each year, by examining and testing water, milk and other food supplies. In its every day work, the laboratory functions as an aid to proper diagnosis. Among the many diseases which require laboratory assistance in making a correct diagnosis, are diphtheria, typhoid fever, so-called sore throats, often due to the action of harmful bacteria. In assisting the Medical Department, through its physicians, to detect disease in its early stages, the laboratory plays a most important part in the general scheme.

The Medical Treatment Centre, as described, is only part of the activities of the Medical Department, which by degrees, as the staff and equipment may be secured, is continually branching out, so that eventually, the whole system will be taken care of from a medical point of view.

Up to the present time Centres have been established at Halifax, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, and Vancouver, in addition to the main centre at Montreal. Work is at present

progressing for the establishment of a centre at Moncton.

The Centre does not attempt to dig into the employees' past medical history, and possibly bring to light some hidden defect in their make-up. It is there solely for the employees' benefit. An employee's history is as safe in the Medical Centre as it would be in the home of his family physician. It is this feature of the medical work which is greatly appreciated by the employees generally, and makes for the real success of these Centres.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Safety Training in Schools

Safety training in technical and public schools is being widely recommended in Canada and the United States. The Hon. Geo. S. Henry, Premier of Ontario, recently announced the provincial Department of Education is co-operating with the Ontario Safety League by supplying posters and blotters to schools and by urging teachers to have their classes write one composition each week on "carefulness" and its various phases. He pointed out that any appreciable decrease in accidents, minor or fatal, not to mention the number of vacant desks in class-rooms, largely depends on how principals and teachers co-operate in this work.

The Massachusetts Department of Education has recently published a course of study in safety education, compiled by a committee of principals and supervisors in the State, for the elementary and junior high school grades. The subject matter of this course includes many phases of safety education, the selection of which sometimes depends on the dictates of the community or the season of the year. In addition to highway safety, which has received the greatest emphasis, it is sought through the school child to decrease the number of home accidents. Safety at school, at play and in celebration; fire prevention and its bigger sphere of conservation; winter safety; vacation safety; industrial safety; safety in the use of gas and electricity; safety in rural communities and safety through health are the chief subdivisions of this subject.

Medical Clinics on Canadian National Railways

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, page 543, to the recent establishment by the Canadian National Railways of a system of health centres for their employees. Since 1928, a serious effort had been made to

establish a medical department in charge of an experienced practitioner. The company employs some 109,000 people, and the first health centre under the present scheme has been established in Montreal, where about 9,000 of the railway staff concentrated. This central medical treatment office is in charge of Dr. John McCombe as Chief Medical Officer. All employees of the company are entitled to free advice and treatment, and, when required, specialists are called in for consultation at no charge to the patient. The doctors are in attendance from 9 o'clock in the morning till 5.30 in the evening, and a trained first-aid specialist is at hand for attending to any accident to those on the night staff. The main treatment centre is virtually an out-patient department of a modern hospital, including departments specializing in diseases of the eyes, ears, nose, teeth and throat. There are also rest-rooms for the nurses, a completely equipped operating theatre, and surgical dressing department. In addition to the centre which has now been established at Montreal, the nucleus of similar institutions has been set up at Toronto and Winnipeg, and plans are being considered for a similar centre at Moncton.

In addition to the central health centre there are established at the various workshops emergency offices where first-aid is rendered on the spot. An ambulance is provided to carry patients to the main treatment centre, to hospitals or their homes.

Proposed Safety Code to Control Dust Explosions

A new safety code for terminal grain elevators was presented before the annual meeting of the National Fire Protection Association at Toronto, on May 12, by Mr. David J. Price, chemical engineer of the United States Department of Agriculture,

who is chairman of the association's committee on dust explosion hazards in industrial plants. In addition to the new regulations for grain elevators Mr. Price's report included recommended safety codes for flour manufacturing establishments, spice grinding plants, starch factories, and sugar and cocoa pulverizing plants.

In addition to the Committee report on dust explosions, Mr. Price also presented a report on the Department's study of farm fires and methods for their control.

Decline in Accident Severity in U.S.A.

Data collected by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics and presented in the *Monthly Labour Review*, May, 1931, show that, for 30 manufacturing industries combined, the frequency of accidents increased from 1928 to 1929. During 1929, 26·94 accidents occurred in these industries for every 1,000,000 man-hours worked; this was an increase of 3 per cent over the preceding year. Accidents were less serious in 1929 than in 1928, as measured by time loss. In 1929 the severity rate was 4 per cent less than in 1928; in 1929, 2·42 days were lost because of accident for every 1,000 man-hours worked, whereas in 1928 the loss was 2·52 days. Although the group as a whole showed an increased frequency rate, certain industries reduced their frequency rate; among these were the automobile tire; glass; lumber; chemical; steam fittings, apparatus, and supplies; and structural-iron industries. Noteworthy reductions in the severity of accidents occurred in the boot and shoe, chemical, electrical machinery, sawmill, pottery, structural-iron, and steam fittings, etc., industries.

Diseases caused by Pneumatic Tools

In a review of a work by Dr. Seyring, a professor of industrial pathology in Germany, the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene* (February, 1931) states that "contrary to expectation, pneumatic tools have not been found to cause much occupational trouble. The subject has been investigated in Germany and in England; there are, however, certain results, after prolonged use of the tools, upon the vascular system, the muscles, and the joints. Raynaud's disease is described among cleaners of castings with pneumatic tools. The right hand holds the handle of the tool, and the left the chisel itself. General health is unaffected; but a high percentage of workers complain of dead fingers with loss of sensation, as if the fingers had been put in cold water. Of those who had worked three years, half complained. Of ninety positive cases,

sixty had trouble only in the fingers of the left hand; five in the right hand only; and the remainder partly in both hands. The little finger is almost always the one most affected; and one man attributed gangrene of his little finger to this cause. Severe forms occurred only among men over 50, and arteriosclerosis may then be a factor. The affections of the muscles are much rarer than those of the vascular system, and only three were found. They all had atrophy of the muscles of the ball of the thumb and the neighbouring muscles, and in one case there was atrophy of the extensors of the thumb with sensory disturbances. This atrophic condition is probably due to direct pressure on the muscles and nerves, and the median nerve in particular. Ten cases of joint trouble were found, and in eight of them the right elbow was concerned. They were mostly hewers in mines. The duration of work before the joint trouble varied very much. In one case it was three years, but usually it was from six to ten years."

Another review appearing in the same publication of a French study by Dr. A. Fiel, states that "an examination of twenty-three men employed on road repairing indicated that they experienced some trouble from using pneumatic tools, of which the most characteristic was a sensation of deadness in the fingers of the right hand, with some diminution in sensation and power. This symptom was more severe in cold weather. Some men also had muscular cramps, and trembling of the hands. Slight deafness and buzzing in the ears was also fairly general. But these phenomena were not severe; they particularly affected young men, who had not become used to their work; they were slight or non-existent for older workers who had become adapted to their occupation, and knew how to use their pneumatic tools with the least effort. The author considers that work with these tools should be limited in duration and should be alternated with other work which does not bring the same muscles into play."

Bell Telephone's Accident Prevention Work

The safety work of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada was outlined by Mr. P. A. McFarlane in an address to the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario at their recent convention (*Labour Gazette*, May, 1931, page 561). An account of the methods used by this Company for preventing accidents was given in the issue of June, 1929, page 646.

Mr. McFarlane placed stress on the need for general co-operation between management and employees: "the personnel policy of the Bell system seeks", he said, "to bring out and develop the best qualities in each individual and weld the individual performance of each into a competent and harmonious team-playing group, in a business of which we are all a part." The company develops the initiative and judgment of the employees by the following definite methods: (1) The creation and maintenance of a safety morale, one important step in this being to impress upon all management officials their responsibility for making every job a safe one; (2) practical instruction of employees in accident prevention and safety measures; (3) the establishment and operation of an effective system of inspection for the purpose of becoming informed regarding the presence of hazardous conditions in the plant; (4) the construction of a plant and equipment as free as possible from hazards and the maintenance of plant and equipment in that condition so that all work may be done in a safe manner with safe tools.

The company aims at creating in the foreman the feeling of responsibility for the safety of his men, instructing him in the safety methods which he must employ, and the safeguards which he must place around all the activities of his gang. "The foreman alone is in a position to know his men thoroughly, and should be their teacher, adviser, leader and personal friend. He is in the best possible position to influence their mental attitude toward safety. He must be made to understand that the management will aid and support him in all his efforts to promote safety, and that the safety of the employees is paramount in the judgement of the management."

In regard to First Aid Instruction the company has received many reports of accidents where employees through their first aid knowledge have been able to relieve suffering or to save life. In 1930 practically all employees in the plant organization were qualified "first aiders."

Accident Investigating Committees investigate all major and fatal accidents and report their findings and decisions. They are generally competent and decisive. As a rule one representative of management—the safety supervisor—is a member; the other three or four are from the ranks of employees.

The original safety code was drawn up in 1922 by a committee formed mostly of employees. Suggestions were invited from all employees in the Company and these were sorted, discussed and finally decided upon by this Committee. In 1926 the code was revised and suggestions again invited from all employees. When they were received, draft codes were made up and submitted to groups of employees for discussion and later a special representative was elected by the employees in each of the divisions to sit on the Committee for the final adoption.

The results of this safety organization are seen in the record of the largest employment group for the past five years, which shows the ratio of accidents to each thousand employees as follows: 1926, 1.86; 1927, 2.70; 1928, 2.29; 1929, 1.37; 1930, .60.

From 1926 to 1930 the company spent over half a million dollars in connection with its accident prevention work.

Safety caps and safety shoes are being supplied for the use of coal miners in Cape Breton. It is stated that the men are not compelled by the company to use these articles, but may secure them on payment of the cost, the amount being deducted from their wages. The caps are made to protect the wearers' heads when they strike against cooms or props in low seams; and the shoes are constructed to guard the feet against falling objects. It is hoped that these special caps and shoes will reduce the number of accidents considerably.

The week commencing May 17 was observed in Manitoba as "Accident Prevention Week" the Provincial Government having issued a proclamation appointing such an observance in order "to impress on the minds of the people of this province the necessity of at all times fostering such habits as will reduce preventable accidents to a minimum."

The director of the Bureau of Safety of the Interstate Commerce Commission (United States) reports that the number of railway workers who were killed last year in the course of their employment was 935, this figure representing a decline of 30 per cent from the figure for 1929, which was 1,348. The total number of workers who were injured declined from 60,090 in 1929 to 35,325 in 1930, a decline of 41 per cent.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Fifteenth Session

THE Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference opened at Geneva on May 28. The official report of the proceedings is not available at the time of going to press, but a full account will be given in the next issue, together with the text of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Conference. The agenda, as stated in the last issue, comprised the following items:

(1) the age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations; (2) hours of work in coal mines; and (3) partial revision of the Convention concerning employment of women during the night. Reports have been issued by the International Labour Office dealing with each of the above-mentioned items.

Items (1) was the subject of a preliminary discussion, with a view to the possibility of adopting a Draft Convention or Recommendation at the 1932 Session. Item (2) dealt with a subject which was before the Conference in 1930, on which occasion a Convention was drafted dealing with the restriction of hours of work in coal mines in European countries, which failed, however, on the final vote to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority. This year's Conference was to decide

whether the subject should be finally dealt with this year. Item (3) related to minor amendments which had been proposed in the Convention concerning employment of women during the night as the result of the experience gained under the Convention since its adoption in 1919.

The Canadian delegates to the Conference were as follows:—

Representing the Dominion Government:

The Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, High Commissioner for Canada in London.

Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva.

Adviser to the Government Delegates:

Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board.

Workers' Delegate:

Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer, trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Employers' Representative:

Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, secretary of the Industrial Relations committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Annual Report of the Director of the International Labour Office

This year the report of the Director appears in a new form, being divided into two separate parts: the first consists of an annual review giving information on the internal developments in the International Labour Organization, its work, the great social movements in contact with it, and the legislative results, both national and international, obtained during the year on questions of the protection of the workers, social insurance, etc. In the second part the Director reviews the more urgent problems with which the Organization is faced, the outlook for the future, and the general policy of the Organization.

Ratifications

The Director reports that rather unsatisfactory progress was made last year by the member States of the Draft Conventions, and remarks that "if the States do not strictly observe the provisions of Article 405, or if they observe them only in the letter by laying the Draft Conventions before Parliament but without endeavouring to ratify them, then

the principle of mutual obligations on which the Organization is based will be undermined and the future of the Organization is doomed. Criticisms levelled against the work of the Organization have come mainly from persons who have declined to co-operate in its work, and the Director points out that "all that is wanted is the will to work it and to overcome the obstacles which hinder its operation."

The report discusses some of the obstacles to ratification. A number of these difficulties have already been partly removed, or have completely disappeared. In the view of the office, few of them could withstand close analysis or hold out against a firm desire for international agreement. Hitherto, one of the difficulties referred to has lain in the federal constitution of certain of the member States, which results in a division of the legislative authority necessary to give effect to the Conventions. The Director finds encouragement in the fact that some of the federal States are showing anxiety to receive full credit for the measures of social progress that have been taken by their constituent

legislatures in conformity with the decisions of the Conference. In this connection the report refers to the request of Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Canadian Government delegate to the Fourteenth session, to indicate in its tables showing the progress of ratifications the position of legislation in countries with federal constitutions in reference to the Conventions. In pursuance of this request the office proposes henceforward to indicate, in the tables periodically published in *Industrial and Labour Information*, the Conventions which are wholly or partially applied in federal countries. Another charge of ineffectiveness that has been brought against the Organization is based on the alleged failure of different countries to enforce Conventions they have ratified. The report states that this difficulty is disappearing. "In point of fact", the Director continues, "the most frequent difficulty in the work of ratification, the one which is still responsible for such unsatisfactory results as those of 1930, is primarily the fact that in the majority of cases Governments, and even the workers, the party most directly concerned, do not sufficiently realize in daily practice the immediate and real value to them of international labour legislation. After ten years—and who could honestly feel surprise?—the generous sentiments of 1919 which were enshrined in the words of the Peace Treaty have not secured such a hold on the world as to impel Governments almost automatically to put into effect the social reforms to which those sentiments pointed the way. Does this mean that the enthusiasm and faith manifested immediately after the war have evaporated, or that the idea of social justice has lost its force? It is noteworthy that each time a fresh appeal is made to the old spirit, to the Charter of 1919, it does not fall on deaf ears. . . .

"Another obstacle is a natural hesitation on the part of the Governments to risk their own existence, which sometimes is precarious enough in any case, on measures which they regard as too chivalrous and which they feel find only half-hearted support in public opinion. In this connection there is nothing more striking than the present situation with regard to the Washington Convention on the eight-hour day."

On the subject of ratifications and practical legislation the Director concludes by pointing out that "there can be no true and complete international life until the Office's reminders, urgings and appeals are no longer needed, but Governments and peoples understand and feel spontaneously and continuously the

direct, practical and fundamental value to them of international agreements. For the present the only course to pursue is more intensive publicity and intervention, availing itself of all opportunities and carried on with unflinching courage."

Conditions in 1930

The most serious obstacle, however, to the progress of ratification is the economic difficulty. Referring to the general depression in 1930 the report states that "never have the immediate or permanent burdens which social reforms can impose on production appeared more difficult to undertake or more dangerous. There is no doubt but that therein lies the essential reason for the meagre progress made during the year at present under review. The economic depression has affected every movement, every effort for social improvement, including the activity of the International Labour Organization. Every chapter, almost every page, of the *Annual Review* for 1930 contains a melancholy record of this influence. . . . When, for example, reductions in working hours were suggested for industry, Governments and public opinion hesitated, in spite of the fact that such reduction seemed calculated to cause a temporary or lasting fall in the number of unemployed. It was doubted whether this was the time to undertake such substantial reorganization: one does not change horses in midstream. . . . A few comparatively simple reforms were contemplated for the housing and living-in conditions of agricultural workers, and for the stabilization and possible increase of their wages; but the slump in markets for agricultural produce has diminished the sources from which the necessary funds might have been obtained, either by law or by collective agreement, for the benefit of these workers. Even the co-operative movement, which was able to show its special advantages at a period when retail prices were slow to fall, by bringing them more rapidly into harmony with reduced wholesale prices, has been hampered by the decreased consuming power of the masses. . . .

"Further, the working of insurance institutions is becoming more difficult and their resources are declining. Unemployed no longer pay contributions; sometimes wages fall, and this means a decline in contributions as well as less regularity in payment. Insurance funds can count themselves lucky when the State itself is not in arrears with the subsidies which it undertook to supply. Meanwhile increasing expenditure has to be met. Unemployment means greater morbidity, and the older unemployed, losing hope

of finding work, try to obtain an invalidity pension from the insurance funds earlier than would otherwise be the case. Besides, although the principle of social insurance is not and cannot be called in question (and the depression itself has served to demonstrate its need), the controversy on social charges has become more acute. The policy of economy is being advocated with fresh force. Endeavours are being made at all cost to reduce benefits, even if this means a return to public relief. Steps are also being taken to reduce contributions and to introduce stricter and more frequent supervision, though these measures have not really proved profitable."

The director sums up the effects of the depression upon the workers as follows:—

"Once again thousands of human beings are suffering the material and mental torments of unemployment: the sudden loss of earnings, sometimes foreshadowed by a brief period of partial unemployment, but depending on mysterious and inevitable causes beyond their comprehension; the despairing hope of finding fresh employment, with constant applications to one factory or workshop after another and long and fruitless visits to employment exchanges; the resigned acceptance of unskilled jobs which corrupt occupational skill, but which only a fortunate few are able to obtain. Soon the savings of years amassed with considerable effort disappear; small insurance policies recently taken out have to be surrendered; possessions must be pawned; the mother of the family has to leave home in place of the husband to earn some modest sum by casual work; the children have to go to work too soon and will shortly prove competitors on the labour market; sometimes, last of all, after considerable privation and under-feeding, there comes the necessity of appealing for relief to public charity. This long and gradual decline, step by step, into the depths of misery means not only the destruction of future plans, not only discouragement and despair, but also family friction and quarrels and even moral degradation. . . .

"During the last few months, however, even in countries where insurance exists, the position has become much more serious. No doubt the unemployed are sheltered against suffering for a certain number of weeks. Unemployment benefit has enabled them to accept the loss of employment without too much difficulty and to return to work without being crushed by a weight of debt. All the same, in some countries, particularly Germany and Great Britain, there is a growing number of workers who have been unemployed for months and months, if not for years."

After a reference to the social dangers resulting from such conditions the Director proceeds to outline the activities of the International Labour Organization in the face of the depression. At the last session of the conference a resolution which was unanimously adopted requested the Office to pay special attention to the unemployment crisis and suggested certain definite studies which should be undertaken on various aspects of it. These instructions have resulted in the collection by the Office of a mass of information on topics suggested by the Governing Body, and in certain recommendations that are laid before the Conference in the present report.

The Economic Depression

In this section of his report the Director describes the extent causes and possible remedies of the depression, as outlined by the Governing Body early this year. He notes the unprecedentedly high rate of unemployment, which has doubled in the past year. As to the causes, it is stated that there has been an accumulation of economic disturbances, the result both of cyclical depression and of the upheavals of the war and post-war periods. "But what has made the present depression exceptionally serious," the Director states, "especially since the middle of 1930, and has prevented the recovery which experts felt would occur about that date, was the intervention of other disturbing factors—the agricultural depression, certain monetary and financial factors, the consequences of post-war political, and financial and industrial settlements, and also the lack of confidence and the anxiety as to the future which gripped public opinion generally."

The agricultural depression is attributed to "excessive production of certain agricultural products said to result partly from exceptionally good harvests and partly from an increase in the amount of cultivated land due to faulty estimates of the demand, which is sometimes diminished by under-consumption, leading to inability to sell, to a decrease in the purchasing power of the rural population and consequently to a contraction of outlets for industrial products."

Industrial over-production, another of the "causes," is analyzed in the report, being described as the result of maladjustment between the production of certain industrial products, such as raw materials and industrial equipment, and the markets' power of absorption. In regard to the monetary problem, and especially that connected with gold, the Director amplifies the statement of the Governing Body that "the alleged inelasticity in the links whereby effective purchas-

ing power, as expressed in currency and credit, is held by some to be connected with the world's available gold supply and to have been a factor in the unprecedented fall in world prices." Another section of the report deals with the proposition that "lack of confidence, which is often said to be the cause of an inadequate distribution of gold, of an imperfect circulation of capital and a restriction in the granting of credits and which, by preventing the financing of countries which are in need of capital and the development of the purchasing power of consumers, is said to have made it impossible to restrict the fall of world prices."

A fifth cause of the depression that is dealt with by the Director, is "the fall in the price of silver, which is said to have brought about a considerable decrease in the purchasing power of countries whose currency is based on that metal, a purchasing power already reduced by the political conditions in some of those countries."

Other factors in the situation that are dealt with in the report are as follows:—

The disturbances in international commerce caused not only by the development of new industrial areas but also by artificial barriers put in the way of international trade and by the difficulties said to be associated with the problem of political debts.

The difficulties in the way of adjusting movements of population to the possibilities of exploiting the resources of the world.

The disorganization of the labour market caused by the extra-rapid development of labour-saving machinery and of the process of rationalization.

The Director points out that the Economic Organization of the League of Nations is better equipped than the Office for a study of the foregoing causes, but on the other hand the International Labour Organization, "because of its collaboration with occupational groups or by reason of the moral, social or humanitarian aspects of the problems concerned" has often been able to make definite contributions to the solution of economic, financial and other questions in the past.

Action by International Labour Organization against Unemployment

It is recalled that the International Labour Organization, for the last ten years, has been taking action against unemployment: Conventions and Recommendations have been adopted, ratified, and applied by the States Members. Studies have been published with practical and definite conclusions. Without any previous economic investigations but simply on the basis of experience of long

standing, a considerable number of measures have been defined and applied.

Replying to criticisms of the action of the I.L.O. as being ineffective in coping with the evil of unemployment, the Director remarks that "social palliatives applied in proportion to the suffering which they are intended to relieve may eventually make profound economic changes inevitable. What started from a duty of charity or solidarity will inevitably bring about a revision of the rules and methods of social organization."

The Office concludes this section by making the following recommendations to the Conference:—

(1) That it should request the Governing Body to convene an advisory conference of placing experts, with a view to studying the placing methods followed in the different countries and the new practices and measures adopted in recent years, and to establishing co-ordination between national placing systems as provided for in the Washington Unemployment Convention:

(2) That it should request the Governing Body to instruct its Permanent Migration Committee to study, with a view to practical results at an early date, general programs for promoting migration and the utilization of undeveloped land:

(3) That it should request the Governing Body to consider the advisability of putting the question of unemployment insurance on the Agenda of an early Session of the International Labour Conference:

(4) That it should request the Governing Body to arrange for the collaboration of the International Labour Office with the competent bodies of the League of Nations (Economic Organization, Transit Organization, Commission of Enquiry for European Union, etc.), with a view to a policy of public works, national and international.

"If resolutions on these lines are adopted and if the courses of action they recommend are pursued energetically, it will soon be found that these measures are not merely palliatives, but that they are the first steps towards really organizing the labour market as a whole and will produce far reaching results for the prevention of unemployment. If the International Labour Organization set out to develop them, and them only, it would have deserved well of the working classes of the world."

Hours of Work, Wages and Unemployment

In addition to the direct forms of action suggested in the preceding section, the Director considers that the International Labour Organization might consider furthering other

measures for the protection of the workers which would indirectly tend to reduce the volume of unemployment. Such measures would deal with the questions of shorter hours of work and the economic level of wages. Discussing shorter hours the report states the opposing views of employers and labour on this subject, but suggests that the exigencies of the depression have created some *rap-prochement* between the two standpoints, and that "some form of concerted action might well be considered."

The Director suggests that fresh international endeavours should be made to secure ratification of the Washington convention; that "after the excessive use of overtime by industry throughout the world" the object should be to limit overtime more strictly; and that an immediate advance on the 8-hour day rule might be made in certain industries, such as that of coal mining. He next discusses the problem of the wage level and its relation to unemployment. "For ten years past," he says, "in the international field especially, the Office has had experience of the almost insurmountable difficulties in the way of any direct intervention in the matter of wages. The teaching of the pioneers of social legislation, is that action should be taken in other directions and that it is, so to speak, only by an oblique movement that any influence can be exercised on wages. The best qualified experts on wage movements also recommend great patience and prudence. It seems clear, nevertheless, that disequilibrium between wages and production and between wages and capitalization lies at the root of the present troubles. Needless to say, the Office would be glad to welcome in the near future any reliable suggestions or courageous attempts for discovering the principles of a rational wages policy."

The Director expects that a solution of the exceptional difficulties of this generation will be found; "Will it some day soon become possible," he asks, "in every country and in every industry, to conceive in the light of movements in productivity, an adequate distribution of income between capital and labour, between profits and wages? Could a properly balanced development of equipment and consumption, of supply and demand, be brought about and maintained? Has the time come when national and international bodies, furnished with the necessary information, and on which all the interests affected are represented, will be in a position to make general proposals of a practical character which would at one and the same time promote the regular and continuous development both of the different branches of production and of the well-being of the masses?"

"The situation should not be underestimated. If the modern industrial world is to fail to achieve such projects as these, which have hardly even been outlined and are still vague but which have been suggested by the prevailing disorder and distress, if it cannot find the courage and intelligence necessary for creating the new order, the order of peace and justice, then a spirit of despair, a spirit of destruction and revolt, for which ready-made formulæ are at hand, will almost inevitably produce most serious upheavals—just at a time, too, when it has undoubtedly become possible to create new instruments for organization and civilization.

"This must and can be avoided. By courageously making a beginning with joint action, on a modest scale but in the right direction, and by confidently developing its possibilities, the International Labour Organization can show that the strength, intelligence and faith necessary for discharging the task imposed on this generation are forthcoming."

Action taken by Provinces of Canada on Conventions of the International Labour Conference

A change, of special interest to Canadians, has been made by the International Labour Office in a chart which is issued monthly from Geneva dealing with the ratification of Conventions of the International Labour Conference and the legislative or other measures applying these Conventions in various countries. In the case of federal countries like Canada no attempt had been made previously to indicate the extent to which Conventions were applied by provincial or state bodies. The chart, therefore, did not do full justice to Canada on account of the fact that in this country much of the legislation on labour

matters has been passed by the respective provincial legislatures. The Canadian representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at Geneva had urged the desirability of amending the chart in such a way as to indicate the legislative or other action in federal states which had been taken by provincial and state authorities on Conventions emanating from time to time from the International Labour Conference. The Canadian Government delegate in attendance at the Fourteenth Session of the International Labour Conference in 1930 had also asked the Office to indicate more adequately

in its ratification charts the legislation existing in countries with federal constitutions like our own. The request made by the Canadian Government delegate on this occasion was accepted by the Director and has now been implemented in the ratification chart issued by the International Labour Office for the month of May.

In addition, Canada is credited in the amended chart, as we have been for some time past, with the ratification of the Berne Convention for the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, together with the following Conventions of the International Labour Conference:

(1) Minimum Age for the Admission of Children to Employment at Sea;

(2) Unemployment Indemnity in case of Loss or Foundering of the Ship;

(3) Minimum Age for the Admission of Young Persons to Employment as Trimmers or Stokers; and

(4) Compulsory Medical Examination of Children and Young Persons employed at Sea.

In addition thereto, Canada is credited with the legislative or other action taken by the provincial authorities applying the following Conventions of the International Labour Conference in part of this country:—

(1) Limiting Hours of Work in Industrial Undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week;

(2) Unemployment;

(3) Employment of Women before and after Childbirth;

(4) Employment of Women during the Night;

(5) Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Industrial Employment;

(6) Night Work of Young Persons;

(7) Employment for Seamen;

(8) Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Employment at Sea;

(9) Workmen's Compensation in Agriculture;

(10) Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings;

(11) Workmen's Compensation for Accidents;

(12) Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases;

(13) Night Work in Bakeries;

(14) Simplification of Inspection of Emigrants on Board Ship;

(15) Creation of Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery;

(16) Protection against Accidents of Workers employed in Loading or Unloading Ships.

Industrial and Labour Information, the weekly official publication of the International Labour Office, in its issues of April 27 and May 4, respectively, has reproduced the text of a memorandum which had been prepared by the Department of Labour of Canada indicating the cases in which the proposals contained in the various Conventions of the International Labour Conference are covered by existing legislation in Canada, either of the Dominion Parliament or of the Provincial Legislatures.

League of Nations Society of Canada

At the ninth annual meeting of the League of Nations Society of Canada held at Ottawa during May, reports were received from all parts of the Dominion showing the general interest felt in the work of the society in the interest of peace. Dr. H. M. Tory, the Dominion President, appealed for further support for the Society's efforts. On the work of the labour branch of the work of the League, the report of the Executive Committee stated as follows:—

"The International Labour Organization during the past year, which has been crowded with economic difficulties for all those concerned in finance, industry and trade, is able to say that it has made steady headway towards its objective of establishing universal Peace based upon social justice.

"The International Labour Organization, in addition to creating a network of formal undertakings on the part of States to enforce the observance of the specified minimum conditions of labour, provides a strong moral deterrent to any measure which might be regarded as retrograde. It is encouraging to note that in such a year of depression and struggle international labour legislation has continued to make progress. Two new Conventions for the benefit of commercial workers and native races have been adopted and the States Members of the International Labour Organization have increased the number of ratifications of the earlier conventions from 383 to 415."

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, stated that that organization stood solidly behind the League of Nations in working for international peace. "It is necessary," he said, "that we should seek to build up the League of Nations to the utmost extent and that here in Canada we should foster a strong public opinion supporting the work of the League, so that the Canadian government will feel justified in assisting the League in every possible manner."

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN APRIL, 1931

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on May 1 was 7,696, the employees on their payrolls numbering 925,605 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for April was 1,807, having an aggregate mem-

bership of 206,563 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 67 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

(1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of May, 1931, as Reported by Employers

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 7,696 firms who reported an upward movement in employment on May 1; the payrolls of these employers were increased by 22,970 persons to 925,605 on the date under review, when the index, reflecting the gain of 2.5 per cent, rose to 102.2, as compared with 99.7 on April 1, and with 111.4, 116.2, 106.8, 101.8, 95.4, 91.9, 92.9, 92.5, 84.3 and 85.1 on May 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The base used in calculating these index numbers is the average for the calendar year 1926. The employment afforded by the co-operating firms was at a lower level at the beginning of May than on the same date in 1930, 1929 or 1928 but was higher than on May 1 in preceding years of the record.

Construction, manufacturing, logging and transportation recorded the greatest improvement, while there were also gains in communications, trade and services. On the other hand, there was seasonal curtailment in coal mining, and railway transportation also afforded less employment.

Employment by Economic Areas

Heightened activity was reported in all provinces, but the largest increases were in Quebec.

Maritime Provinces.—Additions to staffs were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where 550 firms reported 70,612 employees, or 1,214 more than in their last return. This

gain was smaller than that noted on May 1 last year, when the index was some nine points higher. Manufacturing showed the greatest advances on the date under review; the increases took place mainly in pulp and paper and fish-preserving plants. Logging, quarrying and highway construction also recorded important gains, while transportation and railway construction were slacker.

Quebec.—Considerable improvement was indicated in Quebec, according to 1,799 employers with 272,017 workers, as against 261,618 in the preceding month. Large increases were reported in logging (as a result of river-driving), in transportation, construction and maintenance and manufacturing, while trade was slacker. Employment was in rather less volume than on the corresponding date of a year ago, although the advance then indicated was on a smaller scale.

Ontario.—The expansion in Ontario on May 1, 1931, was not so pronounced as that reported on the same date in 1930, when the index was higher. The working forces of the 3,450 co-operating firms aggregated 384,087 employees, compared with 378,569 on April 1. Construction and transportation registered the most marked increases, but the movement was also upward in manufacturing and trade.

Prairie Provinces.—Manufacturing, trade and construction showed heightened activity, the gain in the last-named being most marked. Statements were tabulated from 1,117 employers whose staffs rose from 117,956 persons

on April 1, to 120,771 on the date under review. This advance was smaller than that registered at the beginning of May, 1930, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

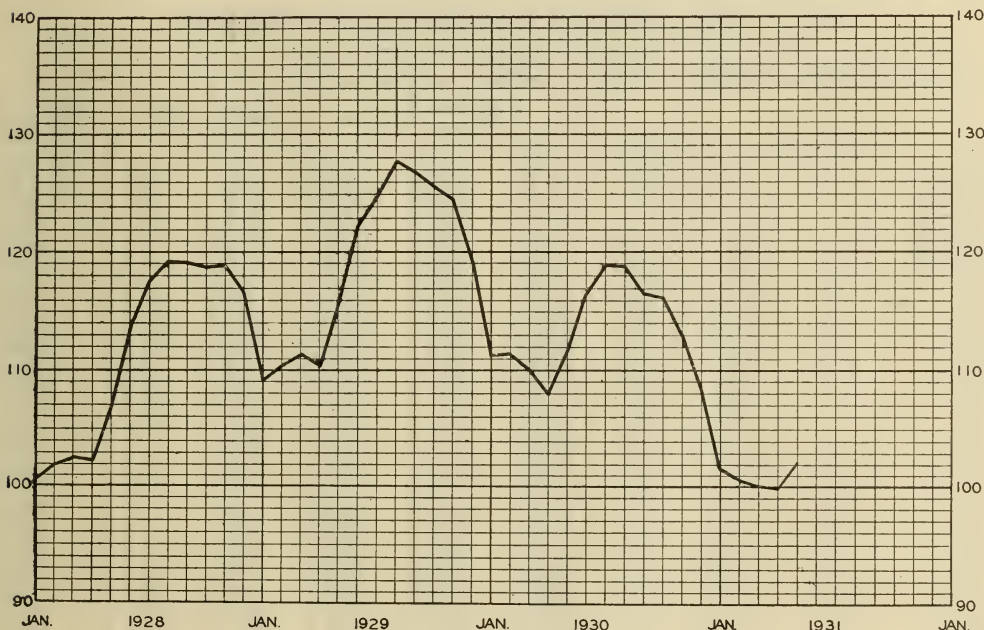
British Columbia.—The improvement in British Columbia was not quite so extensive as in the spring of last year, when the index was many points higher. An aggregate payroll of 78,118 workers was indicated by the 780 firms furnishing data, who had 75,094 in the preceding month. Manufacturing and con-

Montreal.—Transportation recorded the greatest advances in Montreal, but manufacturing also showed heightened activity, while construction and trade were slacker; 1,009 employers added 963 workers to their payrolls, bringing them to 144,275 at the beginning of May. Larger increases were indicated on the same date of last year, when the index stood at 110.8, as compared with 107.0 on May 1, 1931.

Quebec.—Statements were tabulated from 136 firms with 13,540 employees, as against

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



struction were decidedly busier, especially marked advances taking place in the latter; transportation and logging were also more active, while curtailment was shown in mining and trade.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver showed considerably increased activity, but there was a decline in Hamilton, and in Winnipeg the tendency was also slightly downward.

12,103 on April 1. Most of the improvement took place in construction, manufacturing and transportation. The gain involved approximately the same number of workers as that recorded on May 1, 1930, when the index was lower.

Toronto.—Manufacturing, trade and transportation reported important increases in personnel in Toronto, according to data furnished by 1,103 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 124,098 persons, as compared with 122,043 at the beginning of April. This expansion was rather more pronounced than that indicated on May 1 of last year, but the index then was

some six points higher than on the date under review.

Ottawa.—Manufacturing registered improvement in Ottawa, but construction was slacker; the general advance involved a much smaller number of persons than that noted at the beginning of May, 1930. Statistics were tabulated from 161 firms employing 14,440 persons, compared with 14,224 on April 1. The index was rather lower than in spring last year.

Hamilton.—A combined working force of 23,602 persons was reported by the 229 co-operating employers, who had 34,094 on April 1. Manufacturing was slacker, while construction and transportation showed greater activ-

ity. Employment was in smaller volume than in the same month of 1930, when curtailment was also indicated.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.—Moderate improvement was shown in the Border Cities, chiefly in automobile factories. Returns were tabulated from 136 firms with 13,088 workers, compared with 12,901 in the preceding month. Employment was not so brisk as at the beginning of May, 1930.

Winnipeg.—Retail trade was rather more active, but construction and manufacturing reported losses in Winnipeg. The 356 co-operating employers had 29,477 persons on their payrolls, compared with 29,518 on April 1.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
May 1, 1921.....	85.1	98.2	77.0	89.0	86.0	79.9
May 1, 1922.....	84.3	92.4	77.4	87.8	83.0	81.0
May 1, 1923.....	92.5	101.0	86.1	97.6	89.8	86.4
May 1, 1924.....	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
May 1, 1925.....	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
May 1, 1926.....	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
May 1, 1927.....	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1.....	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
April 1.....	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1.....	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1.....	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1.....	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1.....	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1.....	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1.....	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1.....	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1.....	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1.....	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
April 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
April 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1, 1931.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
Relative weight of employment by districts as at May 1, 1931.....	100.0	7.6	29.4	41.5	13.1	8.4

Employment was in less volume than on the same date last year, when gains had been indicated.

Vancouver.—Manufacturing and construction registered increases in Vancouver, according to 315 firms who employed an aggregate working force of 30,151 persons, compared with 29,380 on April 1. The index was lower than at the beginning of May of a year ago, although the additions to staffs then reported had been decidedly smaller.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

Employment in manufactures showed a gain at the beginning of May; 4,669 establishments reported 494,688 workers, compared with 488,894 in the preceding month. The largest advances were in lumber mills, where they were of a seasonal character, but noteworthy expansion also took place in the fish-packing, pulp and paper, building material, vegetable food, leather and mineral product groups. Rubber, textile and iron and steel factories, however, were slacker. Employment was in smaller volume than on May 1,

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1922.....	83.2		93.8				90.7	82.6
May 1, 1923.....	90.0		97.4	101.0	9.5		88.3	79.5
May 1, 1924.....	93.5		94.5	104.7	90.9		84.9	88.5
May 1, 1925.....	92.9	92.9	91.0	97.8	86.7		87.4	90.0
May 1, 1926.....	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
May 1, 1927.....	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
Jan. 1, 1928.....	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1.....	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1.....	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
April 1.....	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1.....	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1.....	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1.....	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1.....	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1.....	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1.....	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1.....	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1.....	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	103.1	100.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
April 1.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1.....	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1.....	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	103.3
April 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	66.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
April 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
Relative weight of employment by cities as at May 1, 1931.....	15.6	1.5	13.4	1.6	3.6	1.4	3.2	3.3

1930, when similar improvement had been noted.

Animal Products, Edible.—Continued and larger increases in employment were noted in fish-and meat-packing plants and in dairies; the improvement was rather more extensive than that reported on May 1, 1930, but the index then was some three points higher. Statements were tabulated from 215 firms in this group, employing 18,064 workers, or 1,406 more than at the beginning of April. The expansion took place chiefly in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, but the trend in the group as a whole was generally upward.

Leather and Products.—Employment in boot and shoe and other leather factories showed improvement, according to 236 manufacturers with 18,984 employees, as compared with 18,608 in the preceding month. The largest gains were in Quebec. The increase compares favourably with the reduction noted in May, 1930, when the index was lower.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal activity caused a pronounced advance in this group, the improvement being particularly noteworthy in sawmills. Data were received from 772 employers of 41,834 persons, as against 38,712 in the preceding month. There were in-

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100)

	All industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
May 1, 1921.....	85.1	86.8	90.1	90.9	88.6	86.6	56.9	82.1	93.5
May 1, 1922.....	84.3	85.5	66.8	94.4	86.3	91.1	62.0	79.9	89.4
May 1, 1923.....	92.5	97.9	86.2	101.1	85.7	93.9	62.3	81.1	91.0
May 1, 1924.....	92.9	94.9	98.1	108.1	93.0	97.8	68.2	90.3	91.2
May 1, 1925.....	91.9	93.7	85.6	98.6	94.0	92.6	77.1	91.8	94.2
May 1, 1926.....	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
May 1, 1927.....	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.8	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1.....	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
April 1.....	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1.....	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1.....	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1.....	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1.....	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1.....	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1.....	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1.....	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
April 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.5	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
April 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
April 1, 1927.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
Relative weight of em- ployment by industries as at May 1, 1931.....	100.0	53.4	1.7	5.1	2.9	12.1	12.9	2.4	9.5

creases in all but the Maritime Provinces, those in Ontario and Quebec being greatest. Rather larger additions to staffs had been

registered on May 1, 1930, when the index was much higher than at the beginning of May this year.

TABLE IV—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	May 1 1931	April 1 1931	May 1 1930	May 1 1929	May 1 1928	May 1 1927	May 1 1926
<i>Manufacturing</i>	53.4	100.7	99.7	112.4	119.8	109.0	103.9	98.8
Animal products—edible.....	2.0	103.3	95.4	106.7	110.0	108.2	102.2	97.6
Fur and products.....	.2	94.5	90.9	88.6	100.3	89.5	93.4	96.7
Leather and products.....	2.1	93.8	91.7	90.4	91.4	102.6	100.2	97.6
Lumber and products.....	4.5	79.2	73.6	97.6	107.9	98.2	98.2	94.2
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.3	63.6	54.8	87.7	100.8	89.7	94.0	90.2
Furniture.....	1.0	103.9	105.5	113.0	123.5	117.1	106.9	101.5
Other lumber products.....	1.2	108.4	105.3	115.0	117.8	111.1	105.1	101.8
Musical instruments.....	.1	47.2	46.1	63.0	97.8	87.8	96.1	95.3
Plant products—edible.....	3.1	101.8	98.6	102.9	101.6	94.9	94.4	91.4
Pulp and paper products.....	6.4	98.1	96.1	110.9	109.8	108.7	103.8	97.1
Pulp and paper.....	2.8	87.3	83.5	108.1	105.6	109.8	104.4	96.2
Paper products.....	.9	100.4	100.3	107.8	111.2	109.5	104.9	98.7
Printing and publishing.....	2.7	111.6	111.4	115.8	115.0	107.7	102.8	98.2
Rubber products.....	1.3	97.6	102.1	112.8	139.7	123.0	111.3	94.5
Textile products.....	9.0	102.4	104.0	104.9	110.3	107.0	105.9	100.3
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.2	102.1	103.0	100.4	108.7	110.3	109.1	100.3
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.8	108.1	108.6	108.2	115.6	104.2	102.0	100.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	103.8	106.8	109.1	108.4	104.1	102.3	99.7
Other textile products.....	1.0	90.8	92.6	101.9	111.0	109.7	114.3	102.9
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.6	117.3	115.6	120.9	124.0	121.6	105.5	105.1
Tobacco.....	.9	109.4	106.7	107.2	113.2			
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.7	128.5	128.7	142.3	141.6			
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	113.3	101.4	130.0	176.8	130.0	107.6	88.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	.9	121.0	119.8	121.9	118.9	113.0	104.4	101.4
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	108.3	96.9	123.1	125.1	108.7	99.1	100.1
Electric current.....	1.6	122.7	121.4	132.6	121.9	112.2	103.9	95.3
Electrical apparatus.....	1.6	137.8	136.3	159.5	136.0	112.5	105.0	93.6
Iron and steel products.....	13.9	98.9	100.3	118.8	137.6	114.6	106.7	102.9
Crude, rolled and forged products.	1.5	110.4	113.3	122.7	145.9	124.7	115.8	103.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)...	1.2	102.3	99.8	127.6	133.9	120.1	110.8	100.1
Agricultural implements.....	.4	42.3	56.4	81.8	126.2	100.4	110.7	99.8
Land vehicles.....	6.5	101.2	101.7	118.4	140.0	114.0	104.7	105.6
Automobiles and parts.....	1.7	110.7	105.9	153.2	215.2	154.7	118.8	113.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing...	.4	107.6	108.9	128.0	136.7	120.3	103.5	101.0
Heating appliances.....	.5	105.0	102.7	118.9	133.6	108.4	102.4	101.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)...	.9	128.9	138.3	169.0	174.6	140.2	105.5	100.9
Foundry and machine shops products.....	.6	98.7	99.1	118.4	138.9	111.5	108.5	99.6
Other iron and steel products.....	1.9	95.1	93.3	111.9	118.8	105.2	104.5	98.5
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2.0	119.8	119.7	126.8	134.3	119.1	112.1	97.9
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.3	123.6	120.9	146.7	133.7	113.9	101.7	102.3
Miscellaneous.....	.5	106.6	105.4	111.2	112.5	102.2	104.9	99.9
<i>Logging</i>	1.7	55.9	42.9	63.5	75.8	78.5	82.8	72.7
<i>Mining</i>	5.1	106.0	108.1	114.1	115.6	111.5	103.6	93.0
Coal.....	2.7	92.3	96.0	104.6	101.5	104.3	102.8	91.3
Metallic ores.....	1.7	137.9	138.8	149.3	132.2	123.9	107.5	94.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).	.7	105.0	102.0	127.2	142.1	120.4	101.2	95.2
<i>Communications</i>	2.9	104.0	103.3	117.3	117.3	105.0	103.5	99.5
Telegraphs.....	.5	101.5	100.3	111.4	118.6	106.0	105.5	96.3
Telephones.....	2.4	104.5	104.0	118.7	116.9	104.7	102.9	100.3
<i>Transportation</i>	12.1	96.6	94.3	104.3	108.1	100.7	100.8	94.9
Street railways and cartage.....	2.6	119.1	118.4	121.8	119.6	107.0	103.2	97.8
Steam railways.....	7.7	90.4	91.2	100.1	106.0	99.2	99.9	95.4
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.8	98.1	79.8	102.9	104.7	100.6	102.1	88.5
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i>	12.9	106.6	96.8	112.0	112.0	103.7	95.0	82.6
Building.....	4.5	106.7	94.1	127.6	114.3	102.6	102.9	90.6
Highway.....	4.9	135.4	123.9	101.2	77.9	83.8	68.5	60.8
Railway.....	3.5	82.0	76.3	101.5	123.2	109.7	99.7	85.9
<i>Services</i>	2.4	123.1	122.0	128.9	121.6	111.7	101.5	95.7
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.2	118.3	118.2	125.6	113.8	103.4	95.9	92.9
Professional.....	.2	124.6	125.2	126.3	126.3	120.1	103.3	101.2
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	1.0	129.6	127.4	135.2	133.5	121.1	108.9	98.0
<i>Trade</i>	9.5	123.3	123.1	125.6	124.0	111.7	104.4	96.3
Retail.....	6.9	130.3	129.9	129.9	128.8	114.4	106.3	96.6
Wholesale.....	2.6	107.7	108.0	116.0	113.7	106.2	101.2	96.2
<i>All Industries</i>	100.0	102.2	99.7	111.4	116.2	106.8	101.8	95.4

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

Musical Instruments.—Employment in musical instrument works showed practically no change, according to the 35 co-operating manufacturers, who had 1,368 workers. Employment was in less volume than in the corresponding period last year, when a decrease had been indicated.

Plant Products, Edible.—There was an important increase in activity in vegetable food factories, chiefly in those producing sugar and syrup and canned goods. This advance involved about the same number of persons as that noted on May 1, 1930, when the index number stood at 102.9, compared with 101.8 at the beginning of May this year. Statements were compiled from 391 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 28,788 persons, as compared with 27,932 on April 1. The gains took place in Quebec and Ontario.

Pulp and Paper Products.—There was considerable improvement in these industries, in which employment was in smaller volume than in the spring of 1930. Much of the increase on the date under review took place in pulp and paper mills, while printing and publishing plants also showed slight improvement. The working forces of the 551 co-operating establishments aggregated 59,174 employees, as against 57,895 in their last report. Heightened activity was shown in all except the Prairie Provinces.

Rubber Products.—Considerable losses were noted in rubber factories on May 1, 1931, as on the same date in 1930, when the index was many points higher. Returns were tabulated from 41 manufacturers employing 12,450 workers, or 560 less than at the commencement of April. Most of the decrease was in Quebec and Ontario.

Textile Products.—There was seasonal falling-off in employment in this group at the beginning of May, according to statistics from 741 manufacturers having 83,282 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 84,499 on April 1. Garment and personal furnishing factories released employees, and headwear and thread, yarn and cloth mills were also rather slacker. Quebec and Ontario reported the bulk of the loss. Greater declines had been noted on May 1 last year, when the index stood at 104.9, compared with 102.4 on the date under review.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Data were received from 147 plants in this group employing 14,923 persons, or 232 more than in the preceding month. This increase, which was of practically the same size as that recorded on May 1 last year, took place chiefly in tobacco manufacturing in Quebec. Employment was at a slightly lower level than on the same date in 1930.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Employment in chemicals and allied products showed a moderate increase in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. Information was compiled from 132 manufacturers, whose staffs included 8,806 workers, as against 8,601 in April. The index was almost the same as on May 1 a year ago, when the trend was also favourable.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Building material factories in all provinces indicated seasonal improvement; the general gain was rather less than at the beginning of May last year, when the index number was higher. The 161 co-operating firms reported 11,140 employees, as against 9,982 in the preceding month.

Electric Current.—Further additions to staffs were recorded on May 1 in electric current plants, in which activity was not so great as in the spring of 1930. Statements were received from 95 companies employing 14,958 workers, an increase of 164 over their April 1 forces.

Electrical Apparatus.—The trend of employment in this group was upward, 55 persons being added to the payrolls of the 73 reporting establishments, which had 15,281 employees. Small gains had also been registered on May 1, 1930, when the index number was much higher.

Iron and Steel Products.—The rolling mill, agricultural implement, railway car shop and structural iron and steel groups reported considerable decreases in activity, but there were gains in automobile, machinery, heating appliance and sheet metal factories. Returns were tabulated from 730 manufacturers with 128,277 operatives, as compared with 130,086 in the preceding month. Curtailment had also been indicated at the beginning of May of last year, but employment then was in greater volume. Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces reported the greatest losses on the date under review, but the tendency was generally downward.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Non-ferrous metal products showed no general change in employment, according to date from 124 firms with a working force of 18,495 persons. Decreases in staff were reported in this group in the same month in 1930, when the index number was higher.

Mineral Products.—Improvement was indicated in the mineral products division; the increases were not so pronounced as on May 1 a year ago, when the index number was considerably higher than on the date under review. Reports were received from 93 manufacturers, whose payrolls included 12,242 persons, as compared with 11,937 in the preceding month. The greatest advance was in Quebec.

Logging

Largely due to river-driving operations in Quebec, there was an increase in logging, according to 230 firms employing 15,187 men, or 3,586 more than in April. Curtailment was registered at the beginning of May, 1930, but the index then was higher.

Mining

Coal.—Employment in coal-mining showed a reduction, which was slightly larger than that noted in the same month last year. The index then was somewhat higher than on May 1, 1931. Data were received from 83 operators with 24,484 employees, as compared with 25,475 in the preceding month. The decreases took place mainly in the western coal fields.

Metallic Ores.—There was a small reduction in metallic ore mines, chiefly in the Prairie Provinces. An aggregate working force of 16,130 persons was employed by the 67 co-operating firms, who had 16,239 workers in their last report. Gains had been indicated at the beginning of May a year ago, when employment was more active.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—Employment in this group showed a moderate increase; 73 employers enlarged their payrolls by 213 workers to 6,876 at the beginning of May. Quarries and other divisions reported heightened activity. The greatest advances were in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. The index was lower than on May 1, 1930, when similar improvement was reported.

Communications

A slight increase was noted in telegraph and telephone operation, in which the level of employment was lower than on the corresponding date of last year. The co-operating branches and companies reported an aggregate working force of 26,899 persons, compared with 26,717 on April 1, 1931.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Moderate improvement was shown in local transportation at the beginning of May, when the 156 firms from whom information was received, reported 24,136 employees, or 131 more than in the preceding month. The index was slightly lower than on the same date in 1930. Ontario registered most of the advance.

Steam Railways.—Steam railway operation afforded less employment in the Maritime Provinces, while the other provinces showed only slight changes. Statements were received

from 105 employers in this division, whose payrolls decreased from 71,684 persons on April 1 to 71,063 at the beginning of May. Improvement had been noted on May 1, 1930, when the index was higher.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—A combined staff of 16,525 men, as compared with 13,477 in the preceding month, was reported by the 83 firms furnishing statistics in the water transportation group. This gain was larger than that noted on the same date last year, but the index then was slightly higher. Reductions in the Maritime Provinces were offset by increases in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Employment in building construction continued to expand largely, although it was in smaller volume than on May 1, 1930. The working forces of the 714 co-operating contractors aggregated 42,157 persons, as against 37,309 at the beginning of April. The tendency was favourable in all except the Maritime Provinces, but the greatest gains were in Quebec.

Highway.—Activity on roads and highways advanced very considerably, 3,908 men being added to the forces of the 294 employers making returns, who had 45,186 workers on May 1. All provinces registered noteworthy increases. The additions to staffs indicated on the same date last year were on a larger scale, but employment then was not so active as this year, when the continuation of unemployment relief work has resulted in a higher index than in any other year on record.

Railway.—Fifty companies and divisional superintendents in this group employed 32,271 workers, as against 30,015 in the last report. Ontario and the Western Provinces shared in the upward movement, while the trend was downward in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. Expansion involving a much larger number of men was noted at the beginning of May a year ago, when the index number stood considerably above its level at the time of writing.

Services

The service group, especially the laundry and dry cleaning division, reported heightened activity, according to statements from 279 establishments employing 22,425 persons, as against 22,028 in their last report. Employment was not quite so brisk as on May 1, in 1930, when greater gains had been indicated.

Trade

Continued additions to personnel were shown in trade, in which 826 establishments enlarged their forces by 328 employees to 87,578 on the date under review. The index was very slightly lower than at the beginning of May of a year ago, when greater improvement had been reported. The level of employment, however, was higher than in the spring of any earlier year of the record. The increase on the date under review took place in retail

trade; there were gains in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, but declines in Quebec and British Columbia.

The accompanying tables give index number of employment by economic areas, leading cities, and industries. The columns headed "relative weight," show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on May 1, 1931.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of April, 1931

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

Some lessening of the unemployment volume was apparent among local trade unions at the close of April, the 1,807 labour organizations which made returns, with a membership total of 206,563 persons, showing 14.9 per cent of idleness compared with 15.5 per cent in March. Activity, however, remained at a level below that of April a year ago, when the percentage of idle members stood at 9.0. During April the employment tendency in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia was upward from the preceding month, though the gains were very slight, while in Saskatchewan noteworthy improvement was indicated, principally in steam railway operation. On the other hand, Nova Scotia and Quebec unions reported contractions in activity of less than 1 per cent. All provinces shared to some extent in the adverse situation as compared with April, 1930, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan unions reporting moderate declines in employment, while in the remaining provinces the recessions were substantial.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment in the largest city in each province except Prince Edward Island. Halifax unions, with nearly 7 per cent improvement during April, showed the most appreciable employment expansion from March,

followed by a 5 per cent gain in Regina. Vancouver and Toronto unions also reported advances which, however, were small. On the other hand, Saint John, Montreal, Winnipeg and Edmonton unions registered employment losses, none of which were outstanding. Curtailment of activity from April last year was noted in all cities compared, Saint John and Vancouver unions showing a decided slump, while in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Regina the recessions were substantial, and in Halifax and Edmonton moderate declines occurred.

Appearing with this article is a chart which illustrates the unemployment trend by months from January, 1925, to date. As will be noted the curve during April proceeded in a downward course from the close of March, indicative of an increasing employment volume and paralleling the trend of April, 1930. However, the unemployment level as shown by the curve was considerably higher than in April last year.

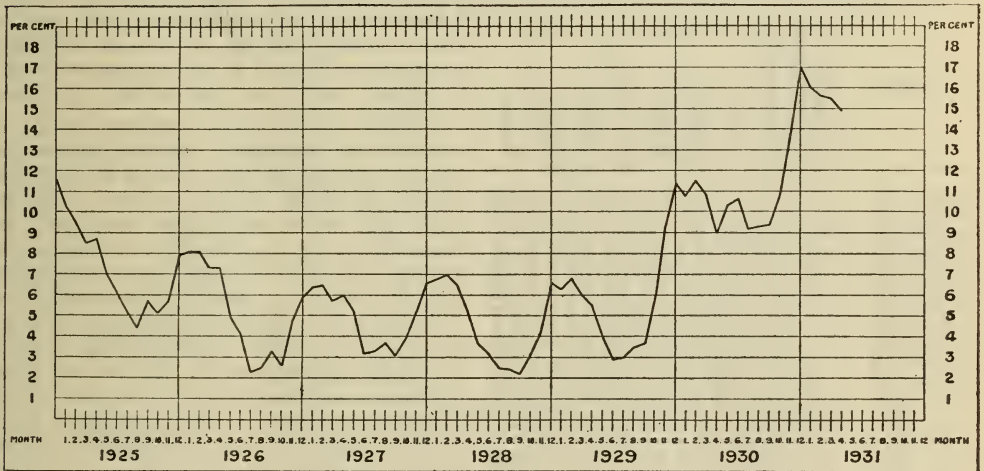
A slight increase from the previous month in the unemployment volume was recorded by unions in the manufacturing industries during April, the 593 unions making returns with 57,725 members showing 11.1 per cent of idleness, contrasted with 9.2 per cent in March. Inactivity for garment workers was a large factor in this unfavourable employment trend. In addition to the numbers actually unemployed, and due to the commencement of the slack period in the garment trades, the majority of the members were reported as working but part time only. Among iron and steel workers and bakers and confectioners also, activity was slightly curtailed. In the printing trades the same percentage of idleness was recorded as in March, and among wood and general labourers the situation remained practically stationary. Cigarmakers, textile, hat and cap, fur and glass workers and metal polishers all reported some employ-

ment expansion, which, however, did not involve a great number of workers. In comparison with the returns for April last year, when 6.6 per cent of idleness was registered in the manufacturing industries, garment, wood and glass workers reported a considerable increase in unemployment during the month reviewed, and substantial declines were recorded by pulp and paper makers, general labourers, and bakers and confectioners. Among iron and steel workers and printing tradesmen in addition, slight employment recessions were shown. Textile, fur, hat and cap workers, and cigarmakers, however, reported a higher level of activity than in April a year ago.

bia, on the contrary, largely improved conditions were indicated from April a year ago. Asbestos miners in Quebec reported the same unemployment volume during April as in March, the percentage in both months standing at 11.8, contrasted with a fully employed situation in April last year.

Further and more extensive improvement was shown by unions in the building trades during April, the 253 unions reporting with a membership total of 31,558 persons, indicating 40.5 per cent of idleness, contrasted with 45.7 per cent in March. The volume of employment available, however, was much lower than that of April a year ago, when 23.2 per cent of the members were reported

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The coal mining industry, as a whole, showed a small drop in employment from March, the Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia unions all contributing slightly to this decline. In addition to the unemployment recorded by coal miners, which in some cases was due to entire mine shutdowns, a large number of members were shown as working but a few days a week. Reports for April were received from 47 unions of these workers, with 18,067 members, 11.2 per cent of whom were idle, contrasted with 9.9 per cent in March. The situation in coal mining was also less favourable than in April, 1930, when 8.6 per cent of the members reported were without employment, the contractions being chiefly confined to the Province of Alberta, though in Nova Scotia also a fractional unemployment gain was noted. In British Colum-

idle. The most noteworthy employment advance was recorded by carpenters and joiners, and among painters, decorators and paper-hangers the situation improved substantially. Hod carriers and steam shovel and dredgers, whose returns included but a small proportion of the total membership reported in the building trades, indicated large percentage gains, and among granite and stone-cutters the percentage increase was noteworthy. Fractional improvement only was reported by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, electrical workers, and plumbers and steam-fitters. On the other hand, employment for tile layers, lathers and roofers showed a large falling off, and minor contractions occurred among bridge and structural iron workers. All trades participated substantially in the adverse situation shown as compared with April, 1930, the contractions reported by brick-

layers, masons and plasterers, and carpenters and joiners, who together formed nearly 66 per cent of the entire membership reported in the building trades, affecting the greatest number of tradesmen.

The employment tendency in the transportation industries was upward during April, though the change from the previous month was slight. This was manifest by the returns tabulated from 759 unions of transportation workers, covering 71,603 members, 6,992 of whom, or a percentage of 9.8 were idle on the last day of April, contrasted with 10.9 per cent of unemployment in March. Steam, and street and electric railway employees, and navigation workers all contributed to this slight improvement, while among teamsters

and chauffeurs, nominal reductions occurred. A moderate employment drop was shown by steam railway employees from April, 1930, when 6.8 per cent of idleness was registered in the transportation industries as a whole, and navigation workers were decidedly less active. Minor declines in activity were reported by teamsters and chauffeurs. The situation for street and electric railway employees remained much the same, with a slight trend toward greater employment.

Retail clerks reported 2.1 per cent of unemployment in April, contrasted with 1.8 per cent in March, and with a fully engaged situation in April, 1930. The percentage for the month reviewed was based on the returns received from 5 associations of these workers, embracing a membership of 775 persons.

Civic employees, with 67 unions covering 7,234 workers, indicated 7 or .1 per cent of their members idle on the last day of April, as compared with 1.5 per cent of inactivity in March, and .5 per cent in April last year.

Workers in the miscellaneous group of trades were afforded a greater volume of employment during April than in the previous month, as shown by the returns tabulated from 132 unions with 6,588 members. Of these 929, or 14.1 per cent, were unemployed on the last day of April, in contrast with 17.0 per cent in March. Noteworthy improvement in conditions was manifest by hotel and restaurant employees, and stationary engineers and firemen, theatre and stage employees, and barbers were somewhat busier. Unclassified workers, however, reported small declines in activity. Compared with the situation in April last year in the miscellaneous group of trades when 7.2 per cent of the members reported were idle, stationary engineers and firemen, hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees, barbers and unclassified workers all recorded employment losses during the month reviewed, the most extensive of which was reported by stationary engineers and firemen.

From fishermen 4 returns were received in April, comprising a membership of 1,382 persons, 33 of whom, or a percentage of 2.4 were unemployed on the last day of the month, as compared with percentages of 4.0 in March and 1.3 in April, 1930.

Unemployment among lumber workers and loggers was in slightly greater volume during April than in the preceding month, the 5 unions which made returns with a membership aggregate of 1,259 persons showing 37.3 per cent of inactivity, compared with 34.0 per cent in March. Large employment cur-

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

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	4.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.1	5.1	4.9
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.1	4.5
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
April, 1919.....	2.4	2.5	4.4	4.3	1.7	4.0	2.3	10.1	4.4
April, 1920.....	0.6	1.0	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.2	1.7	6.0	2.5
April, 1921.....	21.6	12.4	20.7	11.9	10.1	12.8	12.7	25.7	16.3
April, 1922.....	20.0	3.5	10.6	5.9	14.9	8.7	12.3	19.5	10.4
April, 1923.....	2.2	0.5	4.9	2.8	8.3	3.7	11.9	5.4	4.6
April, 1924.....	2.2	4.5	6.3	5.4	7.2	5.2	4.1	2.2	5.1
April, 1925.....	2.0	4.5	13.6	6.2	6.5	4.1	15.6	6.6	8.7
April, 1926.....	17.2	1.8	11.0	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.9	7.3
April, 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
April, 1928.....	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.1	5.2	4.2	6.8	3.3	5.2
Jan., 1929.....	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Feb., 1929.....	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.8
Mar., 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
April, 1929.....	6.0	1.3	9.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.0
May, 1929.....	3.9	5.6	8.8	2.6	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.3	4.4
June, 1929.....	3.3	1.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	1.8	4.3	2.6	2.9
July, 1929.....	2.0	8.4	8.8	2.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0
Aug., 1929.....	2.2	8.4	4.6	2.5	2.5	1.8	5.7	3.9	3.5
Sept., 1929.....	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.1	4.7	2.5	6.1	4.5	3.7
Oct., 1929.....	2.3	2.3	7.8	4.4	9.3	4.0	7.2	6.9	6.0
Nov., 1929.....	5.1	3.0	13.6	6.3	10.5	8.8	10.8	9.8	9.3
Dec., 1929.....	5.2	2.4	14.5	9.7	12.8	13.0	13.9	11.5	11.4
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar., 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June, 1930.....	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.9	14.3	8.4	10.6
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.8	9.2
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Nov., 1930.....	4.4	5.1	19.2	13.9	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Dec., 1930.....	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.8	16.8	17.0
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9

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

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Wires, textiles and textile products	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufactures	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations		
1919	0	0	2.2	3.3	2.2	7.8	8	6	1.1	1.3	2.0	0	9.5	4.3	4.9	7.9	0	12.1	0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	0	2.8	2.8	0	6.2	4.4	0	2.8		
1920	0	0	1.2	2.2	5.1	9	0	1.2	2	2	1	4	3.3	3.0	2	1.9	0	1.4	5.9	1.9	2.7	2.4	4.8	0	1.9	1.9	0	2.6	4.4	0	1.9		
1921	36	46	21	4	21	7	4.9	4.7	13	38	2	3.8	60	27	32	9	16	16	6	9	4	10	4	5.6	0	3.8	3.8	0	2.6	2.3	0	3.8	
1922	8	8	7	23	6	10	3	3	0	3	0	18	2	3	0	8	7	16	9	6	5	7	4	5.6	0	3.8	3.8	0	2.6	2.3	0	3.8	
1923	20	2	6	3	7	4	2	4	2	6	7	0	16	6	8	6	0	16	6	6	19	4	7	0	0	1.9	1.9	0	2.6	10	0	1.9	
1924	0	1	3	4	5	2	8	0	4	2	4	6	1	1	9	5	0	0	4	3	3	3	2	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3	
1925	1	6	3	4	5	2	8	0	4	2	4	6	1	1	9	5	0	0	4	3	3	3	2	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3	
1926	1	6	3	4	5	2	8	0	4	2	4	6	1	1	9	5	0	0	4	3	3	3	2	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3	
1927	1	6	3	4	5	2	8	0	4	2	4	6	1	1	9	5	0	0	4	3	3	3	2	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3	
1928	1	6	3	4	5	2	8	0	4	2	4	6	1	1	9	5	0	0	4	3	3	3	2	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3	
1929	1	6	3	4	5	2	8	0	4	2	4	6	1	1	9	5	0	0	4	3	3	3	2	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3	
1930	1	6	3	4	5	2	8	0	4	2	4	6	1	1	9	5	0	0	4	3	3	3	2	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3	
1931	1	6	3	4	5	2	8	0	4	2	4	6	1	1	9	5	0	0	4	3	3	3	2	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3	
January	6	4	0	3	1	10	6	4	5	12	1	4	4	7	8	2	4	6	4	3	3	3	2	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3	
February	0	5	5	5	6	5	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3
March	1	2	2	8	7	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3	
April	2	6	18	3	8	4	7	0	3	3	1	9	4	5	1	8	0	16	7	11	3	2	3	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3	
May	3	7	0	5	8	4	8	3	3	2	4	6	1	1	9	5	0	0	4	3	3	3	2	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3	
June	2	6	0	4	6	3	2	4	1	8	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3
July	1	3	1	1	3	2	4	1	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3
August	1	6	9	3	3	9	4	2	2	6	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3
September	1	2	4	7	7	3	5	2	0	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3
October	2	9	1	2	6	7	8	7	5	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3
November	19	7	6	3	9	12	8	1	5	2	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3
December	24	6	2	3	13	6	5	0	1	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3
January	18	4	12	6	8	11	6	8	10	6	5	0	1	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3
February	2	8	10	5	8	0	4	8	10	8	3	2	0	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3
March	1	8	10	5	8	0	4	8	10	8	3	2	0	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3
April	1	3	11	9	11	8	7	7	1	7	1	4	4	7	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3
May	1	3	12	9	12	3	0	4	8	9	3	1	8	4	11	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3
June	0	2	2	8	7	3	3	7	5	2	6	4	1	19	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3
July	1	2	18	6	8	0	6	7	5	1	6	7	1	18	3	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3
August	1	2	18	6	8	0	6	7	5	1	6	7	1	18	3	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3
September	2	3	8	6	3	8	7	3	8	3	11	9	6	8	10	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3
October	2	3	8	6	3	8	7	3	8	3	11	9	6	8	10	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3
November	13	6	20	2	14	7	0	11	2	19	7	2	21	1	19	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3
December	11	5	31	2	7	6	4	14	5	28	4	3	31	1	39	6	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3
January	11	0	39	6	8	3	12	0	13	1	13	2	40	6	33	8	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3
February	19	2	32	4	9	2	10	7	18	7	18	7	18	7	18	7	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3
March	4	0	34	12	4	9	2	10	7	18	7	18	7	18	7	18	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3
April	2	4	37	3	13	0	11	1	1	1	10	3	17	9	6	8	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	1.4	4.6	0	2.3

tailment was noted from April a year ago when 11.9 per cent of the members reported were out of work.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1930 inclusive,

and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for April of each year from 1919 to 1928 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1929, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

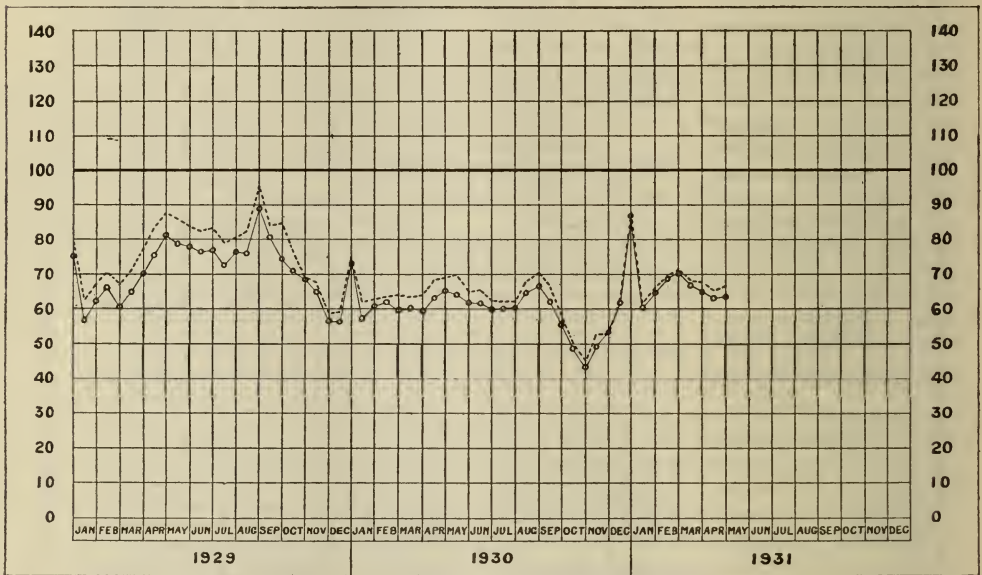
(3) Employment Office Reports for April, 1931

The volume of business transacted by Offices of the Employment Service of Canada during April, 1931, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed a decrease of nearly ten per cent when compared with that of the preceding month, while a gain of over thirty-two per cent was recorded over April last year. The decline from March was wholly attributable to fewer placements in construc-

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1929, to date, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each one hundred applications for employment registered at the Offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curves of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications

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

Applications ——— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o



tion and maintenance, as relief work sponsored by the Government during the winter was gradually being completed. This decrease was partly offset by gains in farming and services, the changes in other groups being small. Construction and maintenance was also responsible for the gain shown over the corresponding month a year ago when no relief program was under way. All remaining divisions showed declines under the yearly comparison, the largest being in manufacturing, farming and services.

declined slightly during the first half of the month, but showed a slight upward tendency during the latter half of the period under review, though the levels then attained were about two points lower than those indicated at the close of April last year. The ratio of vacancies to each one hundred applications was 65.5 and 66.8 during the first and the second half of April respectively, in contrast with ratios of 68.3 and 69.3 during the corresponding periods of 1930. The ratios of placements to each one hundred applications dur-

ing the periods under review were 63.1 and 63.5 as compared with 63.2 and 65.3 during April, 1930.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the Offices of the Service throughout Canada was 1,634, as compared with 1,781 in the previous month and with 1,265 in April, 1930.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the Offices during the month under review was 2,467, as compared with 2,617 in March and with 1,840 in April last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the Offices of the Service during April, 1931, was 1,562, of which 547 were in regular employment and 1,015 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,727 during the preceding month. Placements in April last year averaged 1,180 daily, consisting of 648 placements in regular and 532 in casual employment.

During the month of April, 1931, the offices of the Service referred 39,310 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 37,474 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 13,123 of which 9,459 were of men and 3,664 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 24,351. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 29,625 for men and 9,569 for women, a total of 39,194, while applications for work numbered 59,202 of which 46,856 were from men and 12,346 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1921, to date.

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931 (4 months).....	49,186	138,018	187,204

NOVA SCOTIA

Orders listed at Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during April showed an increase of nearly 19 per cent in comparison with the preceding month and of over 11 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of nearly 18 per cent in placements over March, and of

over 14 per cent in comparison with April, 1930. The gain in placements for the province, as a whole, over April of last year was all in the services' division, as, although there was also an increase under construction and maintenance, it was offset by declines in trade and transportation. The changes in other groups were nominal. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 27; trade, 50; construction and maintenance, 123; and services, 604, of which 426 were of household workers. During the month 41 men and 74 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during April, were nearly 12 per cent better than in the preceding month, but over 2 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of over 9 per cent in placements when compared with March, but a decline of 3 per cent in comparison with April, 1930. Services was the only group to show any gain of importance in placements over April last year, and this increase was more than offset by declines in construction and maintenance, logging and trade. Small changes only were recorded in other industrial divisions. The only industrial groups in which a substantial number of placements were made were: construction and maintenance, with 68; and services with 681 placements. Of the latter 456 were of household workers. There were 114 men and 72 women placed in regular employment during the month.

QUEBEC

There was an increase of over 22 per cent in the number of orders received by Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of nearly 5 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 26 per cent higher than in March and 10 per cent above April, 1930. Increased placements of female workers in the household section of the services' division were responsible for the gain over April last year, although increases were also reported under construction and maintenance and farming. Of the declines in all other groups those in logging and manufacturing were the largest. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 94; logging, 76; farming, 51; construction and maintenance, 445;

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1931

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1930
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	907	76	974	916	115	738	956	165
Halifax.....	554	50	597	518	41	477	549	71
New Glasgow.....	123	24	132	169	53	57	142	56
Sydney.....	230	2	245	229	21	204	265	38
New Brunswick	817	33	802	787	186	601	716	205
Chatham.....	123	14	88	109	78	31	213	37
Moncton.....	275	7	273	271	65	206	93	102
St. John.....	419	12	441	407	43	364	410	66
Quebec	2,048	327	4,312	2,493	1,408	270	1,618	1,265
Amos.....	2	0	22	2	2	0	31	18
Hull.....	210	0	375	210	0	0	78	141
Montreal.....	900	191	2,464	836	600	105	1,091	697
Quebec.....	591	85	872	972	324	143	249	179
Rouyn.....	6	4	23	2	2	0	25	32
Sherbrooke.....	151	13	310	158	137	6	79	105
Three Rivers.....	188	34	246	313	133	16	65	93
Ontario	21,674	892	29,845	21,265	5,584	14,954	25,763	5,775
Belleville.....	127	0	125	125	26	99	115	109
Brantford.....	898	7	1,211	898	113	784	1,746	157
Chatham.....	156	11	225	157	52	105	540	144
Cobalt.....	127	0	156	125	123	2	82	68
Fort William.....	112	0	158	112	75	37	223	132
Guelph.....	128	34	294	130	69	30	442	70
Hamilton.....	997	30	1,493	993	286	650	4,315	328
Kingston.....	2,098	48	2,117	2,074	138	1,936	200	109
Kitchener.....	927	5	1,095	934	86	837	550	196
London.....	2,128	13	2,282	2,132	119	2,000	1,565	217
Niagara Falls.....	119	10	207	106	51	51	409	113
North Bay.....	81	2	134	84	62	22	127	160
Oshawa.....	742	2	761	725	54	671	179	92
Ottawa.....	1,505	174	1,830	1,463	397	912	3,681	333
Pembroke.....	278	2	381	293	162	131	36	148
Peterborough.....	307	9	311	315	84	221	297	112
Port Arthur.....	1,362	0	1,364	1,356	1,265	91	95	345
St. Catharines.....	428	6	642	417	29	388	1,536	133
St. Thomas.....	238	13	356	229	56	173	417	158
Sarnia.....	223	2	228	220	68	152	274	96
Sault Ste. Marie.....	120	5	493	122	41	69	238	155
Stratford.....	150	0	148	153	81	70	337	.....
Sudbury.....	141	10	312	111	77	34	101	457
Timmins.....	94	0	207	94	67	27	194	135
Toronto.....	7,574	485	12,471	7,332	1,829	5,071	6,215	1,530
Windsor.....	614	24	784	565	174	391	1,849	277
Manitoba	2,599	34	4,310	2,695	1,240	1,366	3,550	2,020
Brandon.....	342	9	432	323	204	119	91	247
Dauphin.....	38	0	255	34	20	14	181	34
Winnipeg.....	2,219	25	3,623	2,338	1,016	1,233	3,278	1,739
Saskatchewan	3,248	51	4,052	3,178	1,544	1,618	4,808	2,022
Estevan.....	239	3	279	219	29	190	207	68
Melfort.....	57	0	57	57	57	0	0	36
Moose Jaw.....	1,061	9	1,199	1,075	332	727	1,133	709
N. Battleford.....	118	5	73	84	77	7	19	60
Prince Albert.....	164	18	385	138	79	59	300	94
Regina.....	666	0	1,003	662	456	206	1,680	519
Saskatoon.....	555	12	516	550	271	279	1,146	289
Swift Current.....	165	2	190	161	118	43	135	70
Weyburn.....	59	2	55	52	45	7	95	87
Yorkton.....	164	0	295	180	80	100	93	90
Alberta	4,490	24	6,602	4,447	2,370	2,064	6,575	2,343
Calgary.....	1,462	2	2,745	1,440	1,359	81	2,840	613
Drumheller.....	250	0	363	241	101	140	152	105
Edmonton.....	1,472	19	1,933	1,468	708	750	2,957	1,148
Lethbridge.....	970	3	1,212	957	101	856	415	222
Medicine Hat.....	336	0	349	341	101	237	211	255
British Columbia	3,411	18	8,305	3,529	676	2,740	6,762	1,682
Cranbrook.....	45	1	168	45	39	6	157	85
Kamloops.....	48	0	265	52	30	17	53	133
Nanaimo.....	940	0	1,008	938	6	932	580	19
Nelson.....	95	0	133	95	79	16	18	174
New Westminster.....	59	0	118	58	25	33	159	52
Penticton.....	92	5	108	88	38	48	79	44
Prince George.....	16	0	56	14	13	1	24	21
Prince Rupert.....	121	0	154	123	4	119	193	109
Revelstoke.....	166	0	248	166	1	165	73	81
Vancouver.....	723	12	4,714	846	327	413	4,619	800
Victoria.....	1,106	0	1,333	1,104	114	900	807	164
All Offices	39,194	1,455	59,202	39,310	13,123	24,551	50,748	15,547*
Men.....	29,625	272	46,856	29,631	9,459	19,685	44,538	11,580
Women.....	9,569	1,183	12,346	9,679	3,664	4,366	6,210	3,967

* 70 Placements effected by offices since closed.

and services 983, of which 755 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 777 of men and 631 of women.

ONTARIO

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders listed at Ontario offices during April were nearly 27 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, but nearly 70 per cent better than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of over 28 per cent in placements when compared with March, but a gain of nearly 76 per cent in comparison with April, 1930. The net gain in placements for all industrial divisions over April of last year was slightly less than that in construction and maintenance alone, as, although there were no additional large gains under services and farming these were more than offset by declines in all other groups. The exceptional gain under construction and maintenance was due to work undertaken in relief of unemployment. Manufacturing showed the largest decrease, followed by transportation, logging and trade, in the order named. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 789; logging, 401; farming, 1,197; transportation, 152; construction and maintenance, 12,564; trade, 434, and services, 4,944, of which 2,507 were of household workers. During the month 4,261 men and 1,323 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

During the month of April, positions offered through Employment Offices in Manitoba were nearly 4 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 23 per cent below the corresponding month last year. There was a decline also in placements of over 2 per cent when compared with March and of nearly 29 per cent in comparison with April, 1930. All industrial divisions, except construction and maintenance, in which gains were small, participated in the declines in placements from April of last year, those in services and farming being mainly responsible for the reduction under this comparison. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 41; farming, 605; construction and maintenance, 493; trade, 81; and services, 1,369, of which 1,154 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 787 men and 453 women.

SASKATCHEWAN

Employment Offices in Saskatchewan were notified of over 25 per cent more vacancies during April than in the preceding month, but nearly 14 per cent less than during the

corresponding month last year. There was a gain also of over 26 per cent in placements when compared with March, but a decline of over 6 per cent in comparison with April, 1930. As in Manitoba, reduced placements in farming and services were mainly responsible for the decline from April of last year, although trade also contributed to the reductions. The only gains of importance were in construction and maintenance and logging. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 67; logging, 40; farming, 936; construction and maintenance, 1,052; and services, 977, of which 639 were of household workers. There were 1,061 men and 483 women placed in regular employment during the month.

ALBERTA

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during April, was nearly 15 per cent less than in the preceding month, but over 31 per cent greater than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of nearly 16 per cent in placements when compared with March, but a gain of over 31 per cent in comparison with April, 1930. Relief work accounted for the gain in placements over April of last year, as the only groups to show improvement were construction and maintenance and logging, under both of which work of this kind was provided. Of the declines, those in farming, services, and manufacturing were the most noteworthy. The majority of placements made during the month were in the following groups: logging, 129; farming, 887; construction and maintenance, 2,587; and services 747, of which 528 were of household workers. During the month 1,981 men and 389 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

During April, orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia called for over 11 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 6 per cent in excess of the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of 12 per cent in placements when compared with March and of over 8 per cent in comparison with April, 1930: As in Alberta, increased placements under construction and maintenance and logging, due to work provided in relief of unemployment, were responsible for the gain over April last year, as the only other group to show any improvement was trade, and in this the increase was small. Of the declines, those in manufacturing, services and farming were the most noteworthy. Industrial groups

in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 73; logging, 325; farming, 150; transportation, 137; construction and maintenance, 1,789; trade, 61; and services 874, of which 504 were of household workers. There were 437 men and 239 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Movement of Labour

During the month of April, 1931, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 13,123 placements in regular employment, 5,821 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 606 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 546 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 60 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The two certificates granted in the province of Quebec during April were issued at the Quebec city office to logging camp cooks travelling to employment within territory covered by that office.

Transfers at the reduced rate from Ontario centres during April were 108 in number, 106 of which were to provincial points. Of these 46 were issued at Port Arthur, to 43 bushmen, one hotel worker, one painter and one shoe maker going to situations within the same zone. Included in the transfers from Sudbury were one farm hand travelling to Toronto and 23 bush workers, 4 lumber mill workers, 2 gas engineers, one cook and one cookee to centres within the Sudbury zone. In addition, the Sudbury zone received 15 river drivers from Pembroke and 6 river drivers, one hotel potter and one cook from North Bay. The North Bay office also shipped one farm hand to Cobalt. From Hamilton one drag line operator was sent to Windsor and from Toronto 2 tile setters to Port Arthur, while to a point within its own zone Fort William transferred one cook. The 2 workers going outside the province were destined to the Winnipeg zone, one a mill-wright conveyed from Port Arthur and one a smelter worker journeying from Sudbury.

In Manitoba 278 persons secured certificates for reduced transportation during April, 234 of whom were travelling to provincial situations and 44 to points outside the province. Provincially the Winnipeg office was instru-

mental in the transfer of one farm hand, 10 farm household workers, one hotel waitress and 2 domestics to Brandon; one farm hand and one hotel worker to Dauphin; and of 109 farm hands, 2 farm domestics, 29 railway construction workers, 11 highway construction workers, 46 general labourer, 4 carpenters, 5 bricklayers, 2 town domestics, one butcher, one steel worker, 4 cookees, one blacksmith, one blacksmith's helper and one engineer to centres within the Winnipeg zone. In addition, Dauphin despatched one labourer to a point within its own zone. The Winnipeg office was responsible for the entire movement outside the province, which included transfers of 3 farm hands and 3 sawmill workers to Port Arthur, 3 hotel cooks to Regina and 35 farm hands to various agricultural districts throughout Saskatchewan.

Reduced rate certificates to the number of 83 were issued in Saskatchewan during April, 79 of which were provincial and 4 inter-provincial. The latter were granted at Saskatoon to one driller's helper and 2 farm hands travelling to Dauphin, and to one hotel worker going to Edmonton. To rural localities within the province Saskatoon despatched 27 farm hands and one farm household worker; Moose Jaw 8 farm hands; and Regina 10 farm hands. From Moose Jaw also one town domestic went to Regina and one blacksmith to Swift Current, while from Regina 3 railway construction labourers were conveyed to North Battleford; one mechanic and one hotel housekeeper to Swift Current; one labourer to Saskatoon; one town domestic to Moose Jaw; and one teacher and one telephone line man within the Regina zone. The Saskatoon office was, in addition, responsible for the transfer of one logger and one town housekeeper to the Prince Albert zone, which zone was also the destination of 17 sawmill labourers and 3 river drivers who secured their certificates for transportation at the Prince Albert office.

Taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate 83 persons secured certificates at Alberta offices during April, 73 of whom travelled to employment at provincial points and 10 to centres in other provinces. The labour movement within the province comprised the transfer from Edmonton of 2 farm hands, one teamster and one store clerk to Calgary, 1 farm hand to Drumheller, and of 14 farm hands, 12 miners, 7 highway construction teamsters, 3 labourers, 3 gardeners, 3 carpenters, 2 farm domestics, one waitress, one cook, one blacksmith and one axe man to points within the Edmonton zone. In addition, Calgary despatched 5 farm hands and one farm housekeeper to Drum-

heller; one farm hand to Edmonton; and 12 farm hands and one farm housekeeper within the Calgary zone. The Edmonton office effected all transfers outside the province, which were of farm help, the Swift Current and North Battleford zones each receiving 1 farm hand, and the Saskatoon zone 7 farm hands and one farm housekeeper.

British Columbia offices despatched 52 workers at the special rate during April, all to provincial situations. Of these, 49 travelled on certificates issued at Vancouver and included 2 flunkeys and one cook going to Kamloops; one electrician to Kelowna; one farm hand each to the Pentiction and Prince George zones; and 35 loggers, 2 farm hands, 3

cooks, one waitress, one flunkey and one town housekeeper within the Vancouver zone. The balance of this provincial movement was from Prince Rupert, which office transferred one farm hand and one bookkeeper to Prince George and one steel worker within its own zone.

Of the 606 workers who received special rates transportation vouchers 369 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 224 by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 7 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, 5 by the Northern Alberta Railway and one by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

(4) Building Permits issued in Canada during April

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 61 cities which granted building permits valued at \$13,786,466 during April, as compared with \$9,906,567 in the preceding month and \$16,978,076 in the same month last year. There was, therefore, an increase of \$3,879,899 or 39.2 per cent in the first comparison, but a decrease of \$3,191,610, or 18.8 per cent, as compared with April, 1930. In considering these figures, it should be noted that the wholesale costs of building materials have this year averaged much lower than in any of the past eleven years.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued nearly 1,000 permits for dwellings valued at nearly \$5,000,000 and for some 2,700 other buildings estimated to cost more than \$7,000,000. In March, authority was given for the erection of over 800 dwellings and 1,000 other buildings, valued at approximately \$3,600,000 and \$5,600,000 respectively.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia recorded increases in the value of building permits issued during April as compared with March, 1931, the greatest gain of \$1,335,605 taking place in Nova Scotia.

As compared with April, 1930, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the building authorized; Quebec indicated the most pronounced gain of \$1,460,784; or 59 per cent. Among the remaining provinces, the greatest decline, of \$3,254,115 or 45.5 per cent, was in Ontario.

Of the larger cities, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver registered increases in the building authorized during April as compared with the preceding month, and also as compared with April, 1930, while in Toronto there was an

increase in the former, but a decline in the latter comparison. Of the smaller centres, Halifax, New Glasgow, Moncton, Sherbrooke, Westmount, Belleville, Fort William, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Welland, Woodstock, Brandon and Prince Rupert reported increases in the value of the building represented by the permits issued, as compared with March, 1931, and April, 1930.

Cumulative Record for First Four Months, 1920-1931.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during April and in the first four months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first four months of the same years are also given (1926-100).

Year	Value of permits issued in April	Value of permits issued in first four months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first four months (1920=100)	Average Indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first four months (1926 average=100)
	\$	\$		
1931.....	13,786,466	37,133,365	107.4	83.8
1930.....	16,978,076	46,471,338	134.5	98.2
1929.....	29,657,709	72,606,937	210.1	99.2
1928.....	18,606,167	51,769,505	149.8	96.8
1927.....	17,312,470	42,340,823	122.5	96.8
1926.....	19,044,499	41,538,073	120.2	101.7
1925.....	15,482,383	35,463,398	102.6	103.1
1924.....	13,689,101	31,737,100	91.8	111.6
1923.....	19,530,851	39,008,970	112.9	110.8
1922.....	15,833,688	34,513,861	99.9	107.7
1921.....	13,500,360	27,069,872	78.3	136.9
1920.....	15,648,915	34,558,901	100.0	143.1

The aggregate for the first four months of this year was smaller than the average for the months, January-April, in the years since

1920, although it was higher than the total recorded in 1925, 1924, 1922, 1921 or 1920. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, however, was decidedly lower than in any other year of the record.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during April and March, 1931, and April, 1930. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES.

Cities	April, 1931	March, 1931	April, 1930	Cities	April, 1931	March, 1931	April, 1930
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Prince Ed. Island--							
Charlottetown			47,500	Sarnia.....	10,922	16,150	60,861
Nova Scotia	1,558,340	222,735	654,340	Sault Ste. Marie....	29,245	56,631	56,812
*Halifax.....	1,496,420	220,485	616,420	*Toronto.....	1,668,090	869,425	3,421,083
New Glasgow.....	57,450	1,700	39,700	York and East			
*Sydney.....	4,470	550	7,220	York Townships....	471,855	460,580	871,048
New Brunswick	121,460	29,730	1,314,629	Welland.....	19,620	14,195	16,135
Fredericton.....		8,600	4,000	*Windsor.....	44,190	29,455	174,975
*Moncton.....	78,015	2,800	27,540	East Windsor.....		990	2,550
*Saint John.....	43,445	18,330	1,283,089	Riverside.....		2,950	3,150
Quebec	3,937,562	3,372,922	2,476,778	Sandwich.....		1,600	450
*Montreal—Maison-				Walkerville.....		18,000	8,000
neuve.....	3,226,562	2,973,948	1,403,765	Woodstock.....		23,222	4,017
*Quebec.....	222,966	241,924	529,385	Manitoba	1,084,899	311,275	862,325
Shawinigan Falls....	5,410		21,200	*Brandon.....		21,104	75
*Sherbrooke.....	300,700	24,000	63,400	St. Boniface.....		14,445	4,550
*Three Rivers.....	36,295	15,800	438,695	*Winnipeg.....	1,049,350	306,650	836,150
*Westmount.....	145,630	117,250	20,333	Saskatchewan	785,070	364,475	1,232,572
Ontario	3,894,267	3,113,805	7,148,382	*Moose Jaw.....		33,455	5,575
Belleville.....	21,700		15,340	*Regina.....	110,995	244,450	445,257
*Brantford.....	41,478	62,043	32,887	*Saskatoon.....	640,620	114,450	739,705
Chatham.....	4,440	15,000	26,537	Alberta	470,613	1,281,023	1,865,175
*Port William.....	53,400	10,900	49,200	*Calgary.....	276,333	208,090	847,888
Galt.....	22,397	16,525	34,785	*Edmonton.....	173,085	55,125	92,312
*Guelph.....	33,243	20,605	54,778	Lethbridge.....	19,220	1,009,600	92,312
*Hamilton.....	389,300	783,950	675,900	Medicine Hat.....		1,975	2,495
*Kingston.....	54,485	39,122	78,713	British Columbia	1,934,255	1,210,602	1,376,373
*Kitchener.....	58,970	150,835	251,566	Kamloops.....	14,255	39,800	30,835
*London.....	214,220	6,380	436,320	Nanaimo.....		1,945	11,224
Niagara Falls.....	34,260	20,500	65,320	*New Westminster....	52,910	45,975	99,440
Oshawa.....	6,475	325,240	17,835	Prince Rupert.....	24,755	9,518	3,250
*Ottawa.....	466,645	7,500	279,095	*Vancouver.....	1,730,635	1,001,135	1,114,450
Owen Sound.....	15,000	145	12,700	North Vancouver....		9,935	19,315
*Peterborough.....	37,872	6,268	36,945	*Victoria.....	97,635	104,069	97,830
*Port Arthur.....	41,180	7,803	68,891	Total—61 Cities	13,786,466	9,906,567	16,978,076
*Stratford.....	17,798	158,085	76,665	*Total—35 Cities	12,952,255	8,182,854	15,250,835
*St. Catharines.....	77,100	6,140	24,960				
*St. Thomas.....	13,620						

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary, showing the employment situation during April, 1931, is reproduced below. The following report on unemployment conditions in the United States is based on the statistics published by the United States Department of Labour, showing the recent trend of employment throughout the country. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labor, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 24 representative

cities. Summary figures for May, 1931, and previous months are reproduced below.

Great Britain

Employment during April showed, on the whole, some further improvement. There was a further seasonal improvement in the building trade, public works contracting, brick and tile manufacture, and the clothing industries. The numbers unemployed showed a further decrease in a number of the textile industries (the principal exceptions being the cotton and lace industries), and employment also improved in coal-mining, slate quarrying, steel and tinsplate manufacture, constructional engineering, and the motor vehicle industry. There were increases, however, in the numbers unemployed in pottery manufacture, general and marine engineering, and the cotton and lace industries.

There was some improvement in employment in each of the administrative divisions, except the Northwestern, but in the north of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland employment was still very bad. In the Midlands Division it remained bad. In London and the Southern area employment was moderate and much better than in other parts of the country.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,400,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at April 27, 1931 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 20.9, as compared with 21.5 at March 23, 1931, and with 14.2 at April 28, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed at April 27, 1931, was 16.3, as compared with 16.5 at March 23, 1931; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4.6, as compared with 5.0. For males alone the percentage at April 27, 1931, was 22.0, and for females, 18.0; at March 23, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 22.7 and 18.4.

At April 27, 1931, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,848,170 wholly unemployed, 556,978 temporarily stopped, and 114,965 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,520,113. This was 60,005 less than a month before, but 821,727 more than a year before. The total included 1,844,129 men, 70,888 boys, 547,549 women and 57,547 girls.

The 1,848,170 wholly unemployed included approximately 1,276,110 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 468,800 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 103,260 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,671,290, included 220,367 men, 5,374 boys, 46,101 women and 3,052 girls, who had been on the Register for less than one month.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at April 27, 1931, was 2,593,845.

United States

Employment in the United States increased 0.2 per cent in April 1931, as compared with March, 1931, and pay-roll totals decreased 1.5 per cent according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries

included in the above statement are manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, quarrying and non-metallic mining, crude petroleum production, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail), hotels, canning and preserving, and laundries, dyeing and cleaning.

Increased employment in April was shown in 10 of the 15 industrial groups: Anthracite mining, 3.9 per cent; metalliferous mining, 0.7 per cent; quarrying and non-metallic mining, 8.7 per cent; power, light, and water, 0.4 per cent; electric railroads, 0.5 per cent; wholesale trade, less than one-tenth of 1 per cent; retail trade, 2.6 per cent; canning and preserving, 12.5 per cent; laundries, 1.1 per cent; and dyeing and cleaning, 8.8 per cent.

Decreased employment was shown in April in the remaining 5 groups: Manufacturing, 0.4 per cent; bituminous coal mining, 3.3 per cent; crude petroleum producing, 3.3 per cent; telephone and telegraph, 0.6 per cent; and hotels, 1.5 per cent.

Pay-roll totals were greater in April than in March in 6 of the 15 industrial groups, namely, anthracite mining, quarrying, and non-metallic mining, retail trade, canning and preserving, laundries, and dyeing and cleaning. The remaining nine groups showed decreased earnings over the month interval.

The Pacific geographic division showed an increase in employment of 2.6 per cent, the New England and East North Central divisions reported increases of 0.4 per cent each, and the West North Central division increased 0.1 per cent. The remaining 5 divisions reported decreased employment, the East South Central showing the greatest loss in employment, 0.8 per cent. Decreased pay-roll totals were shown in each geographic division, with the exception of the Mountain division which reported a slight increase over the month interval.

A separate summary is made of the latest data available relating to all employees, exclusive of executives and officials on Class I railroads. This tabulation is made from Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the months of January and February, 1931, and therefore cannot be included in the general statement for the month of April. The number of employees of Class I railroads as at February 15, totalled 1,300,580 representing a decrease of 1.3 per cent since January 15, 1930. The amount of pay-roll in the entire month of February was \$168,126,650, representing a decrease over the previous month of 8.1 per cent.

Unemployment Percentage.—Since the fall of 1927, the American Federation of Labour has compiled statistics each month which indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in 24 representative cities of the United States. These figures are included in the monthly review of industrial and economic conditions which is given in the *Monthly Survey of Business*, published by the Federation. In May, 1928, the proportion of unem-

ployed union members was 13 per cent; in May, 1929, 11 per cent; in May, 1930, 20 per cent; in May, 1931, 17.1 per cent. The percentages since the beginning of 1931 are as follows: January, 19.8; February, 19; March, 18.1; April, 17.7; May, 17.1.

According to an estimate by the American Federation of Labor, approximately 5,000,000 wage earners were unemployed in the United States during May.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30, 1930. The text of this measure appeared in the April, 1930, issue page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

Section 5 of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act authorized the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, to make necessary regulations under the Statute. Those regulations have not yet been made. The Act, however, was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions as to current and fair and reasonable rates of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, which has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924, requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the

character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working

hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from the to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of

default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the General Fair Wages Clause above-mentioned:—

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Ploughing, harrowing and seeding the landing field at R.C.A.F. Training Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of Contractor, Mr. J. F. Rose, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, May 5, 1931. Amount of contract, \$4,300. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
Driver, team and wagon.....	per day \$6 50	per day 8
Ordinary labourers.....	per hour 0 40	8
Tractor operators.....	0 45	8

Erection of hollow tile walls at Hangar A-3, R.C.A.F. Training Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractor, Quinte Construction Ltd., Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, May 13, 1931. Amount of contract, \$4,650. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
Bricklayers and masons.....	per hour \$1 00	per day 8
Bricklayers' labourers.....	0 45	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters.....	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 70	8
Ordinary labourers.....	0 40	8
Roofers (sheet metal).....	0 70	8
Driver, team, horse-wagon.....	per day 6 50	8
Structural ironworkers.....	per hour 1 00	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 70	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Concrete workers.....	0 40	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Roofers (felt and gravel).....	0 70	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 45	8

Construction of a concrete apron at Hangar A-2, R.C.A.F. Training Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Rayner Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, May 19, 1931. Amount of contract, \$4,900. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Laying and jointing 20-inch water main from Water Tower to Hangar A-2 at R.C.A.F. Training Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Quinte Construction Ltd., Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, May 20, 1931. Amount of contract, \$4,925. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Laying and jointing suction pipe from Bay of Quinte to Water Tower, R.C.A.F. Training Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Quinte Construction Ltd., Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, May 29, 1931. Amount of contract, \$3,950. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a public building at Shubenacadie, N.S. Name of contractor, Wm. R. McDonald, Liverpool, N.S. Date of contract, May 15, 1931. Amount of contract, \$15,124.90 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than		Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per day	per week
Concrete workers.....	\$0 35	8	8	48
Concrete mixers.....	0 50	8	8	48
Concrete finishers—				
Floor.....	0 60	8	8	48
Wall.....	1 00	8	8	48
Stonemasons.....	0 90	8	8	48
Stonecutters.....	0 90	8	8	48
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 90	8	8	48
Structural steel workers.....	0 75	8	8	48
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8	8	48
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8	8	48
Helpers' sheet metal workers.....	0 40	8	8	48
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 60	8	8	48
Terrazzo layers.....	0 90	8	8	48
Terrazzo layers' helpers.....	0 40	8	8	48
Marble setters.....	0 90	8	8	48
Tile setters.....	0 90	8	8	48
Metal lathers.....	0 60	8	8	48
Plasterers.....	1 00	8	8	48
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8	8	48
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8	8	48
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 90	8	8	48
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 40	8	8	48
Electricians.....	0 75	8	8	48
Electricians' helpers.....	0 40	8	8	48
Labourers.....	0 35	8	8	48
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8	8	48
	per day			
Horse, cart and driver.....	4 80	8	8	48
Team, wagon and driver.....	6 50	8	8	48

Installation of electric wiring and fittings in the Dynamometer Room, National Research Council, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Fred. A. Wilson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, April 28, 1931. Amount of contract, \$700. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than		Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per day	per week
Electricians.....	\$0 80	8	8	48
Labourers.....	0 45	8	8	48
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 70	8	8	48
Driver, team and wagon.....	1 00	8	8	48
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8	8	48

Installation of electric wiring and fittings in the Drill Hall, Craig street, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Fred A. Wilson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, May 22, 1931. Amount of contract, \$3,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than		Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per day	per week
Electricians.....	\$0 90	8	8	48
Skilled labourers.....	0 45	8	8	48
Labourers.....	0 40	8	8	48

Installation of electric fixtures in the addition to the public building at Edmonton, Alta. Name of contractors, Hillas Electric Co., Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, March, 31, 1931. Amount of contract, \$1,124.70. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Installation of interior fittings in the public building, Keewatin, Ont. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, May 1, 1931. Amount of contract, \$1,235. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Installation of interior fittings in the public building at Victoriaville, P.Q. Name of contractor, Gustave Mercure, Drummondville, P.Q. Date of contract, April 27, 1931. Amount of contract, \$1,716.25. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in May, 1931, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

<i>Making Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Brass Crown Seals, Cancellers, etc.</i>		
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....		\$ 416 70
<i>Making and Repairing Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.</i>		
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....		178 52
<i>Making up and Supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms.</i>		
Paton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.....		7,978 01
Grant-Holden-Graham Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....		328 37
Rosamond Woollen Co., Almonte, Ont.....		1,738 82
Workmen Uniform Co., Montreal, P.Q.....		124 23
Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont.....		825 00
Miner Rubber Co., Granby, P.Q.....		2,876 30
Richelieu Mfg. Co., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.....		504 20
<i>Mail Bag Fittings</i>		
Ketchum Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ont.....		85 26
<i>Scales</i>		
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....		269 50
<i>Stamping Ink and Pads</i>		
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....		40 85

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

HALIFAX, N.S.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 130.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932.

Only union members to be employed and the employers agree to respect and observe the constitution and by-laws of the union. Foremen must be union members.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week for both day and night work. If necessary to work split shift running from day into night hours or vice versa, the shift will consist of seven hours and be paid at night rates.

Wages for hand compositors, make-ups, machine operators and journeymen not otherwise specified not less than \$35 per week for day work and \$38 for night work. This is an increase of \$5 per week for day work and \$3 per week for night work over the rates formerly in effect. Machinists and machinist operators to be paid \$2 per week above the scale. Foremen to receive at least \$3 per week above the scale.

Overtime: time and one-half; Sundays and holidays double time.

One apprentice allowed for every three journeymen employed, and no office will have more than four apprentices. The foreman of the office and the local apprentice committee will examine applicants for apprenticeship as to their fitness, and all applicants must have a common school education. Apprentices must be at least 16 years of age and they will serve five years. They must complete the course in Printing of the International Union. They will try yearly examinations before the local committee on apprentices.

Wages for apprentices: two-fifths of journeyman's wages for third year, one-half for fourth year and two-thirds for fifth year.

A standing committee of two representatives of each party will be appointed, and all disputes will be referred to it. If this committee is unable to agree, the matter will be referred to a board of arbitration each party selecting two representatives and these four to agree on

a fifth, the decision of this board to be final and binding. It is provided however that local union laws not affecting wages, hours or working conditions or the laws of the International Union will not be subject to arbitration. Any member who is discharged may appeal to the union and later if necessary to the local standing committee whose decision will be final and binding.

The union reserves the right to refuse to execute struck work.

In consideration of the observance of the agreement, the union agrees to allow the use of the union label.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

QUEBEC, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC BUILDING TRADES UNIONS.

Agreements to be in effect from May 1931, to May 1932 (the wage scale being the same as that in effect for the year 1930 to 1931.)

Only members of the National Catholic unions to be employed by the general contractors, and sub-contractors must also observe the conditions and wage scale of the agreements. The business agent may visit the jobs.

The hours of work for each union are determined.

Overtime: time and one-half to midnight; from midnight to 7 a.m. double time. No work on Sundays, Church holy days of obligation, St. Jean Baptiste Day or Labour Day.

Disputes will be settled by conciliation and arbitration.

There is a provision that in case of infraction of the agreement, a fine may be imposed.

Minimum wages per hour: bricklayers \$1, bricklayers' apprentices 40 cents, plasterers \$1, plasterers' apprentices to be agreed upon with the contractor, masons \$1, masons' apprentices 40 cents, carpenters and joiners 55 and 60 cents, foreman carpenter (ordinary) 70 cents, foreman carpenter (general) \$1, painters 50 cents, tinsmiths and roofers 50 cents, plumbers and electricians 50 cents, labourers 40 cents, mortar and celanite mixers, plaster mixers and hod carriers 50 cents, cement finishers and polishers 70 cents, terrazzo experts, tile and marble setters \$1, wood lathers 55 cents (or \$3 per thousand) metal lathers 55 cents, stationary engineers on portable machines 65 cents, driver with one horse and cart 55 cents, driver with two horses and cart 80 cents.

QUEBEC, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN PAINTING CONTRACTORS AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNION OF PAINTERS.

Agreement to be in effect from May, 1931, to May 1, 1932.

This agreement is similar to the agreements with general contractors noted above with a wage rate of 50 cents per hour for painters but with the addition of the following clauses:

Union members are to work for the contractors parties to the agreement in preference to other employers, as long as work is available.

Union members will not take evening work which would injure contractors.

A joint committee consisting of three employers and three workers will be formed to study the problems of the trade.

One apprentice allowed for every ten journeymen.

If either party wishes a change in wages they must notify the other party on January 15.

QUEBEC, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN PLUMBING CONTRACTORS AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNION OF PLUMBERS AND ELECTRICIANS.

Agreement to be in effect from May, 1931, to May, 1932, one month's notice of renewal, change or cancellation to be given.

This agreement is similar to the agreements with general contractors noted above with a wage rate of 50 cents per hour for plumbers and electricians but with the addition of the following clauses:—

The right of the employer is recognized to discharge a workman who is incompetent or who does not observe shop rules.

Hours: 9 per day, a 54-hour week; during June, July and August 10 hours per day with no work on Saturday afternoon, a 55-hour week.

If in case of necessity work is done on Sunday or a holy day, double time will be paid.

Union members will not be allowed to work outside of regular working hours when they are employed by a contractor signing this agreement.

Apprentices are to be 16 years old and the number is limited to one to every journeyman. They must take the course at the technical school.

Wages for apprentices: first year \$6 per week, second year \$8, third year \$10, fourth year \$12.

A joint committee will be formed consisting of two employers and two union members to settle disputes and to study questions relating to the improvement of the trade.

QUEBEC, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN ROOFING CONTRACTORS AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNION OF TINSMITHS AND ROOFERS.

Agreement to be in effect from May, 1931, to May, 1932.

Only union members to be employed and the union agrees to furnish competent men.

Hours: 48 per week in the winter and 55 per week in the summer.

Overtime: time and one half to 11 p.m., and double time thereafter.

One apprentice allowed for every five journeymen.

Union members must not work at the shops of other employers after regular working hours.

Disputes will be referred to conciliation and arbitration and no strike or lockout to occur until all means of conciliation have been tried.

The wage rate for tinsmiths and roofers noted above in the agreement with general contractors is 50 cents per hour.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS, PAPERHANGERS, GLAZIERS AND GLASS WORKERS OF AMERICA, DISTRICT COUNCIL No. 5.

The agreement which is in effect from April 1, 1929, to April 1, 1932, and which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1929, has been amended.

The increase in wages which was to have been made on April 1, 1931, from 85 to 90 cents per hour has been deferred for one year, the rate

remaining at 85 cents per hour until April 1, 1932.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—MASTER PLASTERERS' SECTION OF THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE INCORPORATED OF MONTREAL AND THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' AND CEMENT FINISHERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 33.

The agreement which is in effect from September 15, 1930, to April 30, 1932, which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1930, has been amended.

The increase in wages which was to have been made on May 1, 1931, from \$1.05 to \$1.15 per hour has been deferred for one year, the rate remaining at \$1.05 until April 30, 1932.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS, LOCAL No. 23.

Agreement to be in effect from May 11, 1931, to April 30, 1932. Either party wishing to renew it in its present form or with change will give notice 90 days prior to expiration.

Only union members to be employed. When an emergency exists for which the local union cannot supply mechanics or improvers other men may be employed and will work under permit until replaced by union members. The union agrees that it will work under this form of signed trade agreement with any master insulator to whom it furnishes labour and also that master insulators shall have preference in labour supply.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: Overtime on regular working days and work on Saturday afternoons, time and one-half; double time for work on Sundays and holidays. No work on Labour Day, except in case of emergency when double time will be paid.

Wages for mechanics: 80 cents per hour.

Not more than three improvers to every two mechanics to be employed. Improvers will not be eligible for mechanics' examination until they have spent four years at the trade.

Wages for improvers, 40 cents, 50 cents and 70 cents per hour.

Employers parties to the agreement will not sub-let any of their work nor will any member of a firm or officer of a corporation or their agents execute any of the work of application of materials. Union members agree not to contract, sub-contract or estimate on work or act in any trade capacity other than that of workman.

On work out of the city, fare and board to be paid and travelling time at straight time except where berth is provided.

No limitations or restrictions will be placed on the individual working effort of union members.

No lockouts except when of a general nature and ordered by the Building Trades Employers' Association and no strikes except when of a general nature and ordered by the Building Trades Council. Trade disputes will be settled without cessation of work and in cases where the parties fail to agree will be referred to a disinterested umpire whose findings will be final and binding.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—THE CARPENTER AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION AND THE GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF THE TORONTO BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE TORONTO DISTRICT MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS OF CANADA.

This agreement which is in effect from January 1, 1930, to December 31, 1931, was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1929, page 1414. Under its provision wages were to be increased on January 1, 1931, from \$1.10 to \$1.15 per hour, but at the beginning of the year, it was agreed to forego this increase and the wage rate remains at \$1.10 per hour for the year 1931.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS, LOCAL No. 20.

Agreement to be in effect from May 25, 1931, to April 30, 1932.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect, which was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, February, 1929, and July, 1928, with the following exceptions:—

Wages for journeymen have been reduced from \$1 to 92½ cents per hour.

A third year improver may execute work on hot water heated jobs.

On work outside the territory of the local union the union will not prevent union members (in excess of one mechanic and one improver) from paying their own board and transportation.

For work on Labour Day which will only be done in case of emergency, triple time will be paid.

The regular hours of work are unchanged at 44 per week.

HAMILTON ONTARIO.—HAMILTON MASTER PLUMBERS AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, LOCAL No. 67.

The agreement which came into effect September 3, 1929, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1929, continues to be in effect to April 30, 1932, and from year to year until either party gives notice of change two months before April 30, of any year.

The regular hours and wage rate remain the same at \$1.10 per hour for a 40-hour week.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.—THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE, MASTER CARPENTERS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 713.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1929, and August, 1927, with the following exception:

The clause providing that men regularly employed in contractors' shops be allowed to work one hour per day overtime on machines at straight time rates has been omitted.

Wages and hours are unchanged at \$1 per hour and a 44-hour week.

WINDSOR AND VICINITY, ONTARIO.—ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 773.

This agreement which was signed for the period May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931, is still in effect.

All journeymen and apprentices required shall be employed through the union and the contractors parties to the agreement will be given preference by the union when men are required. The union to have access at all times to all time-books and pay rolls of the contractors.

Hours: 8 per day for 5 days, a 40-hour week.

Overtime: All overtime and work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, double time, except in case of emergency work when work on Saturday between 8 a.m. and 12 noon will be paid at straight time.

Wages for journeymen electrical workers: \$1.37½ per hour. Any job employing four or more journeymen must have a journeyman as supervisor or lay-out man who shall receive 10 per cent above journeyman's wages.

Apprentices shall be indentured under the Ontario Government Apprentices Act. First and second year apprentices to receive eight weeks' schooling each year with wages. Not more than one apprentice or helper to each three journeymen in any shop or job.

Wages for apprentices: first year 30 cents per hour, second year 40 cents, third year 65 cents, fourth year 90 cents.

Transportation, travelling time and all expenses to be paid by contractor to men working out of town.

No union member can make contracts for repairing or installing electrical work while in the employ of contractors, parties to the agreement.

Only one member of a firm is allowed to handle tools and no contractor or member of the firm can work with the tools unless a journeyman member of the union works with him. No union member shall be allowed to transport tools or material in his own car during working hours.

When men report to work at starting time they shall receive at least 4 hours pay.

All disputes will be referred to a joint Conference Committee consisting of three members of each party (this committee is to be selected annually). If they are unable to agree the matter will be referred to the Council of Industrial Relations for the Electrical Industry*, whose decision will be final and binding.

REGINA, SASK.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION OF REGINA BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 1.

Agreement to be in effect from May 14, 1931 to May 1, 1932, and from year to year until either party gives notice of change 90 days before May 1, of any year.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September 1930, page 1090 with the following exception:

*This is a joint council of the contractors' organization and the union.

Wages for journeymen bricklayers and stonemasons: \$1.35 per hour (a reduction in wages of 10 cents per hour from the previous agreement).

REGINA, SASK.—REGINA BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 1867.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to January 31, 1932, and from year to year unless notice of change is given by either party before December 31, of any year.

Union members to be given preference in employment if they are available.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. In case of night shifts 7½ hours will be worked with 8 hours pay.

Overtime: time and one-half, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen carpenters: 90 cents per hour (a reduction of 10 cents per hour from the previous rate).

One hour's notice of dismissal or leaving work to be given.

SASKATOON, SASK.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION OF SASKATOON BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE BRICKLAYERS MASONS AND PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL UNION LOCAL No. 3, SASKATCHEWAN.

Agreement to be in effect from May 14, 1931, to May 1, 1932, and from year to year until either party gives notice of change 90 days before May 1, of any year.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1929, page 926, and which was renewed to April 30, 1931, as noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* August, 1930, page 969, with the following exceptions:

Wages: \$1.35 per hour (a reduction of 10 cents per hour from the previous agreement).

It is also provided that on all steel and concrete buildings, scaffolding shall be on the outside with handrail, which will be inspected by the shop steward and foreman before any members are allowed to work on it.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CALGARY CONTRACTORS AND THE AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS OF CANADA—CALGARY BRANCH.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932, both parties agree to meet during January, 1932, to draw up a new agreement.

The terms of this agreement are the same as of the agreement between the Contractors and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 1779, which was mentioned in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1931, page 599, the terms being the same as in the previous agreement which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1928, page 788.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 583.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1930, page 1092, with the following exceptions.

The hours remain at 44 per week with the regular wage rate of 90 cents per hour, but the following clause is added:

"During the present business depression, union men to be allowed to work for a reduced scale, the minimum to be not less than 75 cents per hour in order to allow fair employers to compete with non-union shops, the merits of this clause to be subject to open discussion at any time, between a committee composed of three fair employers and three members of local union No. 583."

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—PLASTERING CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION OF CALGARY AND THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 324.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932. Any change in the agreement will be negotiated between the parties 90 days before the expiration of this one.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1929, page 536, with the following exceptions:

Hours: the hours have been reduced from 44 to 40 per week with a 5 day week.

It is provided that putty finishing on all business blocks, apartments and stores is to be mixed on the boards by the plasterers while that for all house work will be mixed by the labourer.

Wages: the wage rate remains at \$1.40 per hour.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—THE NATIONAL LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY AND THE SASKATCHEWAN BROTHERHOOD OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL No. 2.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1931, to December 31, 1931, and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice by either party.

Hours: in spite of the necessity of continuous operation, as far as conditions reasonably permit, employees will not work more than eight hours per day and each employee to have one day off in seven. Ashman and coal conveyor shall work if necessary seven days per week, but their work will be arranged to reduce as far as possible the work on Sundays or holidays.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours in any one day and double time thereafter. If on account of changing shifts, a second shift of eight hours is worked in one day by operating engineers, stoker operators or oilers, overtime rates will not apply. Double time for work on seventh day after employee has worked six consecutive days. If employees other than operating engineers, stoker operators, oilers, coal and ash handlers or assistants to any of these are required to work on statutory holidays they will be paid double time. Overtime rates will not apply to extra time worked by any employee on account of another employee being absent on annual holiday.

Wages per hour: operating engineers 95 cents, firemen 74 cents, oilers with second-class certificates 65 cents, oilers with third-class certificates 50 cents, repairmen 75 to 80 cents per hour, boiler cleaner 62½ cents, ashman 55 cents; coal conveyor operator \$136.50 per month.

The company agrees to continue to carry on the life insurance policies pertaining to employees at its own expense and to turn them over to employees leaving the company's service if they so request, the face value of the insurance policies to increase at the rate of \$100 per year up to a maximum of \$1,500.

All employees who are householders will receive electrical service for their households at half the regular rates.

All employees after one year's service to be paid one-half regular pay for a period not exceeding three weeks a year in case of personal illness.

All employees after each year's service will be entitled to 14 days' leave with full pay.

In filling vacancies, seniority of service to be given preference, other qualifications being equal.

One month's notice of leaving or of discharge to be given by or to operating engineers and stoker operators.

Transportation and Public Utilities; Water Transportation

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—THE HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL AND THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF HARBOUR EMPLOYEES OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1927, page 1004, as amended and noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1929, page 807, and further amended and noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1930, page 1093, with the following exceptions:—

The wages of labourers (not classified) have been reduced from 42 to 40 cents per hour.

The clause providing that at the close of navigation the Superintendent is to tell the men laid off at what time their services will be required has been omitted.

The diver and assistant diver will be paid the scheduled rates for the working day when diving.

The hours of work are no longer specified for the following employees, but the same provision is made for the payment of overtime to them as in the previous agreement, that is: after 9 hours and after noon on Saturdays for harbour, yard, shop, locomotive shop, and guard pier employees; after 10 hours in summer and after 9 hours in winter for construction and maintenance forces and for journeymen electricians and linemen; after ten hours for cold storage warehouse employees; after ten hours and for work on Sundays on derricks and dredges.

Exemptions under Saskatchewan One Day Rest in Seven Act

Employees in drug stores serving a term of apprenticeship were declared by an order in Council of Saskatchewan, dated May 21, 1931, to be exempt from the provisions of the One Day's Rest In Seven Act (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1930, Chapter 81). The provisions of this act were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1930, page 656. It provides that, with certain specified exceptions (to which additions may be made by Order in Council) a rest period of at least 24 consecutive hours in each week, if possible on Sunday, shall be allowed to industrial workers, including employees of municipal corporations. The

following classes of workers are excepted: (a) watchmen, janitors or stationary boiler engineers; (b) employees who are not usually employed for more than five hours in any one day; (c) employees occupying supervisory, managerial or confidential positions; (d) employees engaged in repairing or replacing equipment or machinery by reason of breakage or work of a similar emergency nature; (e) employees employed during their period of rest for the sole purpose of maintaining fires, setting sponges in bakeries or feeding and attending animals when such work is part of their usual duties.

The Mining Laws of Canada

The Mines Branch of the Department of Mines has published a revised edition of the bulletin entitled the "Mining Laws of Canada: a Digest of Dominion and Provincial Laws Affecting Mining." This volume, which was first issued in 1924, is in six sections, as follows: (1) Synopsis of the mining laws at present in force; (2) Summary of special Acts relating to mining, mine taxation, etc.; (3) Lists of Acts, amendments, and regulations at present in force; (4) Royalties; (5) Bounties; (6) Schedules of fees. The material for the synopses of mining laws and regulations has been furnished for this publication by the officers of the several governments who are directly in charge of their administration.

These synopses are intended as a general guide to the principles underlying the administration of the laws governing the mining industry in different parts of Canada.

The Imperial Mining Resources Bureau, London, England, has published a series of volumes dealing with the Mining Laws of the different parts of the Empire, and volumes dealing with the Mining Laws of Ontario, British Columbia, and of the Dominion of Canada have already been issued by this Bureau. Somewhat similar volumes are also being issued by the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MAY, 1931

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices in May was toward lower levels, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being lower than in April.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in sixty-nine cities was again lower at \$8.54 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$8.86 for April; \$11.17 for May, 1930; \$10.94 for May, 1929; \$10.80 for May, 1928; \$10.76 for May, 1927; \$11.29 for May, 1926; \$10.48 for May, 1925; \$9.89 for May, 1924; \$10.36 for May, 1923; \$10.22 for May, 1922; \$12.25 for May, 1921; \$16.65 for May, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.66 for May, 1918; and \$7.43 for May, 1914. The most important declines occurred in the prices of butter, eggs, milk, cheese, beef, salt pork, bacon, flour, rice, prunes and beans. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of food the total budget averaged \$18.81 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$19.18 for April; \$21.49 for May, 1930; \$21.21 for May, 1929; \$21.04 for May, 1928; \$20.95 for May, 1927; \$21.54 for May, 1926; \$20.72 for May, 1925; \$20.24 for May, 1924; \$20.90 for May, 1923; \$20.57 for May, 1922; \$22.84 for May, 1921; \$26.44 for May, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.09 for May, 1918; and \$14.21 for May, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower due to seasonal decreases in the price of anthracite coal and of wood. Lower quotations for rent were reported from Thetford Mines, Kitchener and Moose Jaw.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 73.0 for May, as compared with 74.5 for April; 89.7 for May, 1930; 93.4 for May, 1929; 97.9 for May, 1928; 98.3 for May, 1927; 100.3 for May, 1926. One hundred and twenty-one prices quotations declined, fifty-six advanced and three hundred and twenty-five were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials seven of the eight main groups were lower while one was slightly higher. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due to lower prices for corn, flour, bread, bran, shorts and potatoes, which more than offset higher prices for barley, oats, flax, rye and

wheat; the Animals and their Products group, due to reduced quotations for hides, live stock, milk, butter and eggs; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of lower prices for newsprint and certain lines of lumber; the Iron and its Products group, because of declines in the prices of steel tank plates, automobile body plates and black steel sheets; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of reduced quotations for antimony, copper, silver and tin; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, mainly because of lower prices for asbestos; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, because of declines in the prices of copper sulphate and red lead. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile products group was slightly higher, because of higher quotations for worsted cloth yarns and certain silk fabrics, which more than offset lower prices for raw cotton, hemp and raw silk.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were lower, the former mainly due to lower prices for bread, coffee, tea, flour, bran, shorts, milk, butter and eggs, which more than offset advances in worsted cloth yarns, certain silk fabrics and anthracite coal, and the latter due to lower prices for lumber, raw cotton, raw silk, copper, steers and hogs, which more than offset higher prices for lambs, barley, oats, rye and wheat.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods were lower, because of declines in the prices of corn, tea, potatoes, raw cotton, hogs, steers and eggs. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods were also lower, mainly due to reduced prices for flour, cured meats, lard, butter, cheese, canned salmon, copper wire bars and copper sheets. Domestic farm products, articles of marine origin, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin declined.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of May, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city ex-

cept milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the **LABOUR GAZETTE**.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the **LABOUR GAZETTE** resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the **LABOUR GAZETTE** was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the **LABOUR GAZETTE** since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the

expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the **LABOUR GAZETTE** a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the **LABOUR GAZETTE**, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1918, quarterly from 1919 to 1929 and monthly since January, 1930. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3;

(Continued on page 722)

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess short out, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	29.3	24.4	22.6	16.4	13.2	15.2	26.9	22.5	23.2	30.9	35.4	50.1
Nova Scotia (average)	31.9	26.8	24.5	19.5	14.9	16.4	25.3	26.3	23.5	30.8	35.8	50.3
1—Sydney.....	29	23.7	23.6	19.5	15.6	15.6	25.2	25.2	24.2	30.4	32.2	46.3
2—New Glasgow.....	32.5	28	24	17.9	12.5	13.7	23.3	25.5	23.7	30	33.5	48
3—Amherst.....	31.9	26.2	22.7	19.2	14.9	19	27	23.3	23.3	33.3	38.7	52.5
4—Halifax.....	36.1	28	28.4	21.6	16.3	16.7	26.2	27.2	21.7	30.5	34.7	53.4
5—Windsor.....	31.7	25	23	21	15	18.7	26.7	25	25	32	41.2	53
6—Truro.....	30	30	25	18	15	15	25	28	22.8	28.7	34.6	48.8
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.	32.5	29	32.5	22	17.5	15	25	24.5	20	29	30.4	42.3
New Brunswick (average)	33.1	26.6	24.9	18.3	15.8	17.6	25.8	24.3	30.9	36.1	51.0	51.0
8—Moncton.....	30	26.2	19	15	14.2	20	26.5	23	31	34.2	49.2	49.2
9—St. John.....	36.5	27.5	27	21	17.5	20	27.5	25.5	31.2	36.2	53	53
10—Fredericton.....	35.7	25	30	19.3	16.8	15.3	22.5	25	23.7	31.2	35.6	53.6
11—Bathurst.....	30	25	23.5	18	14.5	15	24	25	30	38.3	48.3	48.3
Quebec (average)	25.9	23.0	22.2	11.9	10.6	11.7	24.0	20.0	20.9	29.0	32.9	50.2
12—Quebec.....	27.6	24.9	23.2	15.9	10.8	9.3	23.7	20.7	21.9	30.8	34.5	48.5
13—Three Rivers.....	24.5	22	20.8	13.6	10	14.5	23.3	19.2	22.6	30	34.3	49.2
14—Sherbrooke.....	29.3	24.3	27.7	19.7	13.5	16.2	23	23.3	23.4	31.7	35.2	50.8
15—Sorel.....	26.5	21.7	23.3	13.3	10	10	25	18	20.7	25	35	52.5
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	21	20	18.6	12.8	9	10	20	16.6	16.7	31.3	35	48.6
17—St. John's.....	28.3	26	19.7	14.3	10.2	11.8	24.5	22.7	19	27.5	28.5	51.2
18—Theftford Mines.....	20.5	20.3	18.3	15.7	10.7	16.3	24	15.8	21.3	30	35	50
19—Montreal.....	30.3	26	27.1	14.2	11.3	6.6	27.8	22.9	21.7	29.1	31.3	52.9
20—Hull.....	24.7	21.5	20.8	14.2	10	10.2	24.6	21.2	20.7	25.5	27.5	48.2
Ontario (average)	29.5	24.2	22.4	16.2	13.1	19.6	27.1	22.3	23.3	28.6	32.7	48.7
21—Ottawa.....	28.7	23.9	22.9	15.8	11.5	15.5	26.8	20.2	21.3	27	30.3	47
22—Brockville.....	32.7	26.7	25	17	10.8	15.7	30	21.7	22.5	31.8	36.9	46.9
23—Kingston.....	29	23.7	28.8	16.6	11.2	12.6	24.1	20.8	22	26.1	31.8	46.9
24—Belleville.....	25.5	20.5	23.2	15	10.9	17.1	25.7	21.5	20	33.9	37.3	46.1
25—Peterborough.....	30.1	24.2	23.2	15.2	12.4	20.8	25	23	24	28	31.8	48.8
26—Oshawa.....	27.8	24.2	20.2	14.5	13.2	20.6	24.5	21.7	23	30.7	34.4	48.7
27—Orillia.....	26.6	21.6	21.6	15.4	13.4	20.4	26	23.7	23.8	27.2	31.9	47
28—Toronto.....	32.2	25.2	24.7	17.3	15.8	19.2	30.3	22.1	22.7	33.1	38.2	52.3
29—Niagara Falls.....	30	25	26.5	20.2	15	23	30	23.5	26	29.7	32.8	48.9
30—St. Catharines.....	26.8	23.2	21.5	13.7	10.8	18	30.5	21	18.3	24.4	28.4	45.6
31—Hamilton.....	31.5	26.3	23.9	18.7	16.1	21.6	22.5	21.1	29	28.1	36.7	49.4
32—Brantford.....	28.9	23.9	22.3	15.9	12.7	20.2	30.7	25.6	25	25.3	28.6	48.6
33—Galt.....	31	25.5	21.4	16.2	14.1	20.5	25.5	25.5	28.5	31.9	35.0	50
34—Guelph.....	28.6	23.1	21.4	15.2	13.5	21	26.7	-0.5	25	25.3	28.4	45.5
35—Kitchener.....	27.2	23.3	19	15.3	13.3	20	28	21.2	20	26	30.6	46.6
36—Woodstock.....	28.2	24	20	16	13.3	19.8	26	20.4	22	24.9	28.7	53
37—Stratford.....	28.7	24.1	21.3	16	13.6	20.6	25	21.6	17	26.5	31	45.3
38—London.....	28.3	24.3	21.9	15.3	11.5	18.5	24	22.7	19.3	27.7	30.8	48.6
39—St. Thomas.....	28.7	24	20.6	15.7	12.8	19	25	21.1	23.2	27.8	31.7	48.6
40—Chatham.....	27.4	22.6	20.1	14.7	10.7	10.8	26.7	21.8	23.7	26.9	30.8	45.4
41—Windsor.....	28.4	22.8	21	16.2	14	20.3	32.3	21.6	23.3	29.3	32.2	48.8
42—Sarnia.....	30	25	25	17	15	22	25	18	22	25	32.5	50
43—Owen Sound.....	28.3	21.7	21.4	14.7	12.8	20.5	25	21.7	21.5	27.3	30.8	48.6
44—North Bay.....	35	27.5	22.5	15	10	16.5	28	20	24.2	30.2	34	50
45—Sudbury.....	33.8	27.6	27.4	19	15.1	24.7	32	25.2	25.6	29.6	35.2	49.3
46—Cobalt.....	29	25	19	19	17	17.5	27	24.7	26.5	31.8	34.7	48.3
47—Timmins.....	30	25	21.7	15.7	12	23.3	25	24.3	25.5	30.8	33.6	49
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	32	26.4	21.6	16.4	12.1	19.1	26.7	24.7	25	32.5	36.3	49.5
49—Fort Arthur.....	30	23.8	20.7	16.8	13.9	21.5	30	23.7	28.9	32.4	36.2	54.1
50—Fort William.....	29.2	23.3	22.5	15.9	14.1	19.7	27.5	24.8	25.5	32.2	36.7	53
Manitoba (average)	26.1	20.4	19.9	14.6	11.7	16.9	26.1	20.2	19.8	27.9	32.0	48.6
51—Winnipeg.....	28.5	21	21.2	14.6	12.9	17.8	24.8	28.2	20.4	21.6	26.8	47.1
52—Brandon.....	23.7	19.7	18.6	14.5	10.5	17.3	24.8	20.4	18.8	29	33.7	50
Saskatchewan (average)	26.7	21.5	18.9	14.0	11.4	17.3	25.9	19.3	18.8	32.4	37.2	52.3
53—Regina.....	26.7	21.2	18.7	13.3	11.4	15.8	28.7	18.4	15	30.8	35.5	53.3
54—Prince Albert.....	25.2	20	16.5	12.7	10.7	18.2	25	19	16.7	30.8	35	50.3
55—Saskatoon.....	25	20.6	19.2	14.8	11	16.6	25	18	16.7	30.8	35	50.3
56—Moose Jaw.....	30	24.2	21	15	12.5	20.4	24.8	20.9	23.5	33	38.1	53.4
Alberta (average)	27.3	22.3	20.2	14.4	11.6	17.7	26.1	20.7	23.8	34.7	39.5	50.1
57—Medicine Hat.....	30	25	22.5	15	11	16.5	25	20	21.7	35.9	41.2	53.8
58—Drumheller.....	25	20	18.5	12.5	10.5	15.5	25	25	20	40	42.5	50
59—Edmonton.....	27.7	22.3	22.6	14.7	11.3	17.7	28.6	20.1	24.7	31.5	35.9	45.9
60—Calgary.....	28.3	23.5	18.7	14.3	13	15.5	24.2	21.4	22.5	35.3	41.7	50.2
61—Lethbridge.....	25.6	20.8	17.3	13	10	17.7	27.6	17.2	25	30.9	36	50.6
British Columbia (average)	31.6	26.7	23.8	17.5	15.5	23.6	32.1	25.2	27.5	39.8	45.2	55.0
62—Fernie.....	28.2	24.5	19.3	15.5	12.1	21	25	24	24.5	41	46	52
63—Nelson.....	35	30	22.5	17.5	15.5	25	35	25	26.7	34.3	41	55
64—Trail.....	30.8	25.6	24.5	18.8	18.6	23.2	32.7	27.4	27.5	42.5	48.7	55
65—New Westminster.....	30.7	25.5	22.7	16.6	14.7	20.2	29.2	24.2	20.6	38.9	43.9	54.5
66—Vancouver.....	31	25.5	22.6	16.3	16	23.7	35	22.6	26.4	27.9	44.8	50.4
67—Victoria.....	32.5	26.1	23.5	16.6	15.5	24.5	33.3	24.6	23.7	40.9	45.1	55
68—Nanaimo.....	31.2	28	24.2	18.5	18.7	28.3	36.2	25.5	30	41.3	44.6	58.1
69—Prince Rupert.....	33.3	28.3	23.3	15	10.7	22.5	30.7	28.3	31.4	41.9	47.4	54.2

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1931

Fish									Eggs				Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
15-2	29-2	20-1	13-1	57-8	20-9	19-3	29-1	16-1	25-4	20-9	11-3	28-9	32-8	
12-9	30-7			53-3	17-7	16-5	23-1	17-6	31-0	25-5	11-4	33-0	36-1	
10	25				50	17-3	15-7	16-6	37-3	28-8	13-15		34-8	
12-15	23-30			60	17-7	15	24-7	16	27-8	23-7	a12	30-7	34-4	
16	35			50	18-2	16	26-6	20	32	26-9	10	34	37-2	
12-5	30			50	18	17-7	22-8	19-5	32-1	29-3	a12-5	35	25-1	
12	40		15	60	18	15	23-3	16-8	26	18	10	32-5	37-7	
12-15	25-30			50	17-2	19-3	20	16-5	30-5	26-4	10	32-8	37-2	
10	35			60	19-3	17	26-6	17-2	25-4	21	10	31	33-2	
15-0	35-0		10-0	55-0	18-8	17-1	31-8	17-1	25-1	21-9	11-9	31-5	35-4	
12	35		10	60	18-1	16-5	27-8	16	25-2	20-3	10-12	34-4	37-2	
18	35		10	60	18-2	15-7	35-8	16-2	30-3	25-8	a12-5	29	34-8	
20	35			50	18-9	18	31-7	20	24-8	19-5	12	32-6	34-7	
10				50	20	18		16	20		12	30	35	
15-2	36-0	20-7	9-4	55-0	19-5	18-8	25-2	17-0	26-1	21-3	9-8	24-4	27-8	
14	25	20		50	20-7		20	24-1	16-4	28-2	12	24-6	26-9	
15	30-35	23	10	60			15	23-5	21-2	26-4	23-8	10-12	27-4	
13-15	28-32	20-22		20	20		26-5	16-7	27	23-4	a9-1	21-7	25-6	
	25-35		10	50			25	16-5	21-4	17-7	10	29	15	
		20				20		16-3	21-4	18-4	7	24-5	28	
15		10	60	20	17	25	25	14-6	27-3	20	8	25	29-2	
		8	50			25	19-2	19-2	24-4	19	8	24-2	27-3	
18	30-35	25	8	19-1	20-6	26-8	15-4	32-9	25-4	12	12	27-9	29-9	
		15	10	60	17-5	19-3	25-9	17	25-7	20-1	11	23-1	26-8	
17-2	29-5	22-7	11-7	66-7	20-5	19-1	30-8	15-6	24-8	20-4	11-2	28-5	31-9	
12-15	32	30		20-8	18-8	18-8	30-8	15	28-2	22-2	11	26	27-5	
16	34	14	8	19-3	18	18	33-2	17-5	20		10	31-7	22	
15	30	30	10-20	20	17-2		27-1	14-1	21-7	19-1	10	24-3	23	
		18	8			22	31	16-2	19-5	17-7	a 9-5	31-4	30-4	
20	25	15-20		17-9	20	30-2	30-2	16-8	20-9	16-9	10	26-9	29-1	
16	29	33	10	75	22-5	18	32-4	16-4	26-2	24-3	a10-5	29	26	
18		22	10	25		32-7	14-8	19-4	17-4	17-4	a11-4	29-7	33	
15	30	12-30		25	18-2	34	16-3	16-3	29-4	23-5	11	29-5	32-7	
15	30	35		20	20	21-5	32-9	15-2	27-5		12b	30	35	
20	30	15-30	20	18-7	15	34-7	14	27-5	24-1	21-1	a12-5	29-5	31-5	
15	30	30		60	20	16-3	35-4	14-8	27	23-2	11	27-3	33-7	
20	32	15-30	15	20	19-2	18	30-1	14-1	24-6	20-2	b11	27	30-3	
15	35	18	12	21-5	22-5	25-8	25-8	16-2	22-9	16-5	a11-8	28	32	
18		25		18	22	32	32	13-1	24-5	21-2	10	27	30-2	
		20		19	18	23-9	14	21-4	19-8	11	11	27-8	31	
20	25	25	12-5	19-7	22-5	28-3	13-5	22-4	17-6	10	10	30	30-9	
18	27	20	12	60	19-5	17	27-7	13-2	22-5	15-7	10	28-8	30-6	
		18		19	15-5	32-8	14-8	22-7	19-3	9	28	31-8	37	
15-18	25-30	30		50	19-6	19	30-6	15-4	20-3	18-4	10	30-1	31-5	
16	31	14-25	12	20-5	21	26-7	14	20	15-6	10	10	29-4	34-4	
15		15		25	18	37-4	15-7	25-1	20-3	12	12	28-3	33-4	
		23-28		19	25	35-5	15-5	20	17	10	10	28-7	34-2	
				18-3	15	28	14-6	22-3	17-8	10	10	27-7	30-8	
						25-8	17-7	28-7		11	25	32-2	44	
						19	26	16	30-5	25	13	32-5	45	
						20	26-5	16-5	28-5		16	29-7	46	
						24	19	19-8	36-2	26-7	a14-3	36-2	47	
						23-3	22-5	30-7	16-7	29-8	12	30	33-1	
						22-5	25	38-7	18-7	27-8	a12-5	30	36-3	
						21-7	16-3	34-6	18-7	27-8	a12-5	33	35-9	
						20	20	27-9	16-9	26-2	a12-5	33	35-9	
						22-3	17-3	30-4	15-2	24-5	11-0	26-5	30-3	
						22-5	17-1	30-1	14-7	26-7	b11	28-1	31-8	
						22	17-5	30-6	15-7	22-2	a11	24-8	28-7	
25-6	27-6	13-3	16-3	24-6	21-9	30-1	15-0	30-1	15-0	22-8	17-0	12-3	31-9	
25	30	15		23-7	19-8	29-1	14-4	23	18-4	12	12	25	32	
25-30	25-30	10	12-5	25	22-5	31-7	15-4	24	17-4	11	25-7	34	54	
25	28	10	20	25	21-7	25-2	14-5	21-8	17-1	13	24-7	28-7	55	
25	25	18		23-5	34-3	15-7	22-2	15-1	13	26-3	13	26-3	32-9	
23-0	26-7	12-0	18-5	23-4	22-2	28-1	14-5	21-5	16-6	10-8	10	26-7	34-3	
30	30	10	20	21-5	21-2	23-1	15	19	13-1	11	11	26-2	36	
25	30	18		25	25	24-1	15	15-7			a13	25	35	
20	20-25	10-12-5	12	21-3	21-7	27-1	15-3	22-4	16-6	10	10	26-3	32-5	
22	24-28	10	22	24	22-5	31-8	13	25-9	20-2	10	30	34-7	60	
18	25	10	20	25	20-4	34-6	14	24-3	16-5	10	25-8	33-1	61	
22-8	25-7	19-0	17-2	23-2	21-6	30-3	17-4	26-7	22-4	12-8	33-8	37-9		
25	30	18	18	22-8	25	30	16-5	25-8	20	a12-5	30	37-2	62	
30	30		20	25	25	27-8	18-9	27-6	24-3	a14-3	32-1	36-9	63	
30	35		20	24-2	22	28-3	18-9	29	25	a14-3	35	38-4	64	
16-5	20	15		23	21	29-2	15-7	25-1	22	10	34-2	37-9	65	
	20	15		20-3	18-3	26-7	14-8	25-1	22-5	10	33	36-6	66	
15	25			21-7	19-5	28-8	14-5	23-2	19-7	a14-3	34-8	38-5	67	
				25	20	36-2	20	25-7	20-7	a12-5	36-1	39-4	68	
				23-3	21-7	35-5	20	31-7		25	a14-3	35-5	69	

c High prices, in most cases, are for fresh fish and the low for frozen.

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold) per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold) in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold) per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½s, per can	Peas, standard, 2s, per can	Corn, 2s, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	26.6	a 6.3	17.2	3.3	5.0	9.4	11.6	13.3	12.0	14.0
Nova Scotia (average)	26.7	7.0	16.9	3.9	5.2	9.4	13.0	14.6	11.6	13.6
1—Sydney.....	26.2	7.3	16.3	3.7	5.2	9	13.6	14.4	12.2	13.8
2—New Glasgow.....	26.2	6.7-7.3	16.1	3.7	5.1	9.4	12.4	14	11	13.6
3—Amherst.....	25	7.3	17	4	5	9	10	14	10.2	11.6
4—Halifax.....	28.6	6.7	17.4	3.7	5.5	9.8	14.5	15.5	12.1	14.8
5—Windsor.....	27	6.7-7.3	18.5	4.1	5.3	10	14.3	15	13	15
6—Truro.....	27.4	6.7	16.3	3.9	5.1	9.3	13.3	14.6	11.2	13
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	23.5	6.7-7.3	18	3.5	4.7	8.8	13.5	13.4	12.3	13.4
New Brunswick (average)	27.2	7.3	17.4	3.7	5.0	9.4	13.0	13.9	11.0	13.3
8—Moncton.....	28.2	8	16.8	3.8	5.1	11.5	12.7	13.9	11.9	13.2
9—St. John.....	27.3	6.7-7.3	18.2	3.5	4.7	8.2	11.8	14.4	10.5	12.8
10—Fredericton.....	28.1	6.7-7.3	16.5	3.8	5	8.7	14.4	14.1	11.6	14.2
11—Bathurst.....	25	7.3	18	3.5	5	9	13	10	13	13
Quebec (average)	23.3	5.2	16.1	3.5	5.5	8.5	11.4	11.6	12.6	13.5
12—Quebec.....	25.4	6.7	15.9	4	5.5	9.3	12.2	12	12.4	14.1
13—Three Rivers.....	26.1	4.4-4.7	16.7	3.8	6.4	8.1	12	12	13.5	14.6
14—Sherbrooke.....	22.9	5	15.8	3.3	5.4	9	11.2	12.9	13.2	14.6
15—Sorel.....	22.5	5	17.2	3.2	5.4	7.8	10.5	12.2	12	11.7
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	21.2	4.3	15.7	2.9	5.9	9	12.4	11.1	13.2	13.8
17—St. John's.....	21	4.7-6	16.3	3.3	5	7.8	9.1	10.2	13	15.1
18—Theftord Mines.....	24.2	4.3	15.5	3.4	5.5	7.2	12	11.7	13.2	12.6
19—Montreal.....	26.2	6.6-7	17.4	3.8	4.9	9.4	11.6	11.5	12.2	13.6
20—Hull.....	20.6	4.7-6	14.2	3.6	5.2	8.7	11.8	10.7	10.3	11
Ontario (average)	26.7	5.9	16.8	3.1	4.8	9.9	12.3	12.8	1.1	13.4
21—Ottawa.....	28	5.3-7.3	17.6	3.8	5	10.1	11.3	11.7	10.5	12.4
22—Brockville.....	27.5	6	15	3.4	5	11	13.7	13.7	11.7	14.3
23—Kingston.....	24.6	5.3	15.3	3.3	4.7	9.7	13	11.7	10.7	12.5
24—Belleville.....	25.4	4.7-5.3	15.8	2.9	4.7	10.5	10.9	11.6	11	13
25—Peterborough.....	25.2	4.7	15.4	3.1	4.4	10.3	12.1	12.2	11	14.6
26—Oshawa.....	26.3	6.6-7	16	2.6	5.1	9.7	10.8	12.4	11.8	12.4
27—Orillia.....	26.7	5.3	16.8	3.1	4.6	10.5	12.2	13.7	11.1	14.1
28—Toronto.....	32.1	6.7-7.3	17.7	3.2	5.4	9.7	10.9	12.9	11	13.7
29—Niagara Falls.....	30.7	6.7	18.5	3.3	4.4	9.3	13.9	12.8	11.2	13.4
30—St. Catharines.....	24.3	5.3	16.8	3	4.4	9.5	12.1	12.8	10.1	13
31—Hamilton.....	27.3	5.3-6.7	17.4	2.9	4.8	10.1	11.5	12.9	10.6	13.6
32—Brantford.....	26.7	4.7-6.7	16.3	2.7	4.5	10.4	12.4	11.5	10.2	12.5
33—Galt.....	29.9	6	16.9	2.8	4.7	10.4	13.4	13.9	10.5	13.6
34—Guelph.....	28.4	6	17.8	3	4.4	10.6	12.2	12.9	11.1	13.7
35—Kitchener.....	25.1	6	17.3	2.6	5	9.6	12	12.2	10.2	12.4
36—Woodstock.....	27.8	4.5-5.3	15.7	2.5	4.5	10.2	11.3	12.3	10.2	12.6
37—Stratford.....	30.6	6	17.6	2.7	4.8	9.9	11.2	13.3	10.5	12.9
38—London.....	25.8	5.3-6	17.8	3.2	4.6	9.2	12.7	12.1	11.3	12.4
39—St. Thomas.....	24.2	5.3	18.3	2.6	4.5	10	12.5	13.6	11.9	13.7
40—Chatham.....	24.7	5.3	16.5	3.1	4.4	10	11.6	12.7	11.8	12.8
41—Windsor.....	25.8	6.7-7.3	17.8	3.2	4.6	9.8	12.5	12.5	11.7	14.7
42—Sarnia.....	24	5.3	16	3.1	4.9	10.3	13	13.2	10.8	13.5
43—Owen Sound.....	24	5.3-6	16.8	2.8	3.8	9.7	12.6	12.9	9.7	12.7
44—North Bay.....	25.7	5.3	17	3.6	5	9	12.9	13.7	12.1	13.9
45—Sudbury.....	28.6	6.6-7	16	3.7	6	8.5	15	13.7	11.6	14.4
46—Cobalt.....	28.8	6	15	3.6	6.3	9.1	15.4	13.6	10.8	14.8
47—Timmins.....	26	6.7	15.5	3.9	3.5	9.2	12.5	13.6	13.2	14.1
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	24.8	6	17	3.6	5.3	9.7	11.5	13	11.1	13
49—Port Arthur.....	25.1	6.7	18.8	3.4	5.2	10.3	11.4	12.8	10.7	13
50—Fort William.....	25.7	6.7	18.3	3.4	5	9.6	11.1	13.4	12.1	13.5
Manitoba (average)	27.4	5.9	17.4	3.2	4.9	10.7	11.3	15.0	12.8	14.8
51—Winnipeg.....	26.9	5.6-6	17.4	3.2	5.1	10	11.1	15	12.5	14.5
52—Brandon.....	27.9	5.6-6.2	17.4	3.2	4.6	11.4	11.5	14.9	13	15.2
Saskatchewan (average)	27.1	6.2	17.5	3.1	4.9	9.7	12.0	15.0	13.4	15.2
53—Regina.....	27.1	5.6-7	15.3	3.1	5	10.2	12.1	15.4	13.7	15.2
54—Prince Albert.....	27.2	5.7	20	3	4.6	8.5	11.7	15.9	14.1	15.5
55—Saskatoon.....	26.2	6.7	15	3.2	4.8	9.2	12.1	14.7	13.3	15.1
56—Moose Jaw.....	27.7	6.4	20	3.2	5	10.9	12.2	14	12.5	15
Alberta (average)	26.6	6.7	17.4	3.3	4.9	9.7	10.1	14.0	13.4	15.6
57—Medicine Hat.....	28.8	5.7-6.3	17.7	3.4	5.3	10.2	10.1	14.2	15	16.2
58—Drumheller.....	26.5	7.4	20	3.8	5	12.5	10	15	13.7	16.5
59—Edmonton.....	22.8	b 6.7	17.2	3	4.9	8	9.4	13.1	12.1	13.9
60—Calgary.....	27.8	5.6-7	15	3	4.8	8	11	14.2	13.4	16.3
61—Lethbridge.....	27	6.3-8.3	17	3.2	4.3	8.6	11	13.7	13	15
British Columbia (average)	29.9	7.5	19.3	3.6	5.6	7.2	8.2	14.4	13.4	15.7
62—Fernie.....	30.6	8	15	3.3	4.7	8.6	8.2	14.5	14	16.5
63—Nelson.....	29.7	8.3	18.7	3.7	5.4	8.4	8.9	14.6	15.3	16.8
64—Trail.....	30	6.3	16.3	3.5	4.7	8.4	8.4	13.3	13.3	.....
65—New Westminster.....	31.2	6.7	22.5	3.6	5.5	6.7	7.2	14.2	12.8	15
66—Vancouver.....	27.2	6.7	20.5	3.5	5.3	7.3	7.6	12.8	12.3	14.9
67—Victoria.....	28	8.3	19.8	3.5	5.8	6.9	8.1	13.3	13.7	15.3
68—Nanaimo.....	31	8.3	21.7	3.5	7	7.7	9.1	14.3	13	16.7
69—Prince Rupert.....	31.5	8.3	20	3.9	6	7.5	8.4	15.5	12.9	15

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6 c. and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1931

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (16 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 s, per can	Marmalade, orange per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
6.1	5.0	1.084	23.2	27.4	17.7	11.9	15.3	17.1	64.4	24.1	54.8	41.1	
6.2	5.1	.967	19.7	27.5	16.3	12.3	14.2	16.2	61.7	24.8	51.8	40.4	1
5.7	4.9	1.138	22.6		17.4	12.9	14.4	15.2		25		34	2
5.7	4.8	1.000	19.5		14.9	12.2	14.4	15.6		66.7	27.5	52	3
6	5	.75	15	23	20	16	13.5	15		55	22.5	50	4
7.6	4.8	1.068	23.8	32	14	12.2	14.9	17.8		67.5	24.7	60	5
6.8	5.8	.87	18			10.1	13.5	17		25	50	46.7	6
5.4	5.1	.978	19.3		15.3	10.3	14.2	16.4		57.5	24	47	7
6.6	5.2	.817	17.5	30	15	12.2	12.7	15.5		71	25.1	55	8
4.3	5.3	.832	17.7	27.7	15.6	12.3	13.6	16.4		57.5	25.0	53.1	9
5.7	4.5	.786	16.2	20	15.5	11.5	14.6	16.2		56.7	25.8	50	10
5.2	5.8	.933	18.3	30	15.7	12.5	13.5	16.7		58.3	24.5	50	11
6.3	6.2	.776	17.8	33	16.2	12.8	13.7	17.6			24.5	59.2	
5.5	4.5		18.3	15			12.5	15		25		39	
5.8	5.2	.972	21.0	29.0	16.5	12.5	15.6	16.1		63.1	24.1	53.5	
6.5	5.2	.858	19.1	16	14.7	14.4	14.4	15.6			23.3	53.5	
6	6	.818	20	23.3	18	13	17.7	17.5		75	25		12
5.4	5.1	1.042	21.2		19	12.2	16.3	17.2		62.5	25	54.5	13
5.6	6	.99	21.4		16	12.5	15	14.9		50	25		14
6.1	5.2	1.03	21.1	30	17.4	12.5	16.2	13.8		60	25	55	15
7.1	5	.97	22.5	16		13.5	16	17.5			23	49	16
5.7	4.9	.933	19	15	11.2	14.7	13.7	13.7		58.3	25	50	17
6.3	5	1.14	22.7	34.4	15.7	11.3	15.7	16.4		72.5	24.2	56.2	18
5.4	4.7	.968	21.6	28.3	15.7	11.3	14.1	18.6			21.6	50	19
5.7	5.0	1.181	24.7	28.9	17.3	11.7	15.3	17.6		62.6	23.5	54.5	20
5.7	5	1.10	23	34.1	17.1	11.7	14.8	17.5		55.7	24.7	39.4	21
6	5	1.35	23.3			12.5	15	16.5		65	22.5	57.5	22
5.6	5.1	1.20	24.1	22.5		11.4	15.3	17.4		60	20.3	60	23
6	4.7	1.02	22.5	21.5		12.3	15.8	17.1		63.3	22.2	60	24
5.8	5.6	.90	17.1	30		11.3	15	17.2		57	22.4	56.8	25
5.9	6	1.08	21.2	35		10.9	15.9	16.9		61	23.8	67	26
5.7	4.8	.805	16.9	23.7		11.4	15.7	17.8		75	27	53	27
6.1	5.5	1.21	24.4	25.7		11	15	17.7		69.7	24.1	56.1	28
5.6	5	1.31	27.6	25		10.6	16.5	17.2		75	23	65	29
4.9	4.9	1.32	25.1	22		11.9	15.4	17.7		54.3	21.6	50.3	30
6.6	5	1.18	25.2			20.2	15.2	17		55	22	45	31
5.7	5.2	1.30	24.2			10.9	15.7	16.4			20.4		32
5.6	4.8	1.20	24.4	26.5		13	15.6	17.6		50	21.6	55	33
5.7	5.8	1.17	25.2	21.3		12.2	15.4	16.8			22.9	57	34
5.7	3.9	1.06	21.3	20.5		11.6	14.9	17		56	22.4	54.5	35
5.2	5	1.21	24.5			11.9	14.2	16.8		63	24.2	55	36
6	4.4	1.11	23.6	33		11.6	15.3	17.4		70	22.6	52.3	37
4.0	4.3	1.36	25.1			11.6	14.4	16.6			23	45	38
5	4.7	1.28	25.4	25		10.6	14.3	17.2		55	24.4	50	39
4.9	3.8	1.32	24.4			10.5	14.3	15.7			23.3	49	36
5.5	4.7	1.32	24.5	30		12.8	15.5	16.5			24.7	60	38
5.2	4.7	1.40	29	23		12.5	14.5	18.6			26		41
5.2	3.2	.882	18.3			11	15.6	17.5		60	26.8	52.5	35
5.8	4.6	1.19	31	30		12.7	15.7	17.2		62	24	52	43
5.5	4.7	1.37	29		19.5	12.1	16	19.5		69	26.2	59.3	41
6.4	6.6	1.47	34.4		17.3	12	16.7	20.2		67	23.7	60	37.8
7.2	5.3	1.44	41	23	17.5	12.7	16.7	18.2		73.5	25.4	46	45.2
5.6	5.2	1.33	28.6		17.7	11.2	14.7	18		65	23.1	52.3	39.2
5.5	5.6	.763	20.6		17.8	11.6	14.5	19.4		60.7	24.6	51.8	39.6
6.1	5.9	.791	15.6	30	14.5	13.5	14.9	19.9		61	22.5	52.1	39.6
6.5	5.2	.617	14.7		18.1	11.9	16.2	18.8		67.7	24.8	53.9	43.3
7.1	5.6	.619	14		16.2	10.7	14.7	18.6		67.9	23.7	49.7	42
5.9	4.7	.614	15.4		20	13	17.6	19		67.5	25.8	58	44.5
6.9	5.2	.891	21.2		19.7	13.1	17.3	20.2		67.8	25.2	56.0	48.7
6.2	4.6	.90	22.8		19.3	12.1	16.7	19.1		69	24.1	57.5	48.5
8.3	6.2	.787	15		22.5	15.1	19	22.6		69	27	53.3	50
5.9	4.9	.979	22		19.6	11.3	15.8	18.5		68.8	23.8	57	46.9
7.1	4.8	.899	25		17.5	13.9	17.8	20.6		64.5	25.8	56.2	49.2
7.0	4.9	.911	19.8		19.0	12.2	16.1	17.9		67.6	24.0	55.7	48.6
7.7	4.7	1.06	23.1		20.2	11.5	17.4	20.1		69.5	26	63.2	51
6.5	6	1.05	20		22.5	13.7	18	19		67.5	25	55	50
6.6	4.9	.651	14.1		16.1	10.6	15	17.1		65	23.5	54.4	46.9
6.9	4.8	1.044	22			11.2	14.4	16.4		66.2	22	52	47.6
7.1	4.1	.75	20		17	14.2	15.5	16.9		70	23.5	53.7	47.5
7.6	4.8	1.377	31.5		20.4	10.9	15.1	15.7		68.6	24.5	58.4	46.9
8.8	4.7	1.094	25		20	12	16.2	18.1		73.3	25.6	65	50
8.5	5.4	1.626	38.7		22.5	10.9	16.1	16.1		72.8	24.6	57.8	49.3
8.1	4	1.35	32.5		21	11.7	15	15		70	25	51.7	47.5
6.5	4.8	1.01	24.2		20.5	9.8	14.4	14.6		61.9	24.4	54.5	43.7
6.9	4.7	1.042	21		18.3	10.3	14.2	14.7		66.7	22.5	52.1	42.1
7	5	1.477	30.4		20.2	10.4	14.7	14.4		65.5	24.7	52.7	45.4
7.9	5	1.36	35			11.8	15	16.5		67.6	25	62.7	48.3
7.4	4.8	2.06	45		22	10.5	15	16		71	24	65	48.7

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
Dominion (average)	6.3	6.0	50.1	55.2	25.9	15.2	3.1	54.0	53.9	11.9	5.8	15.807
Nova Scotia (average)	6.5	6.2	56.9	53.5	27.3	12.5	3.0	51.5	37.5	12.3	5.7	14.500
1—Sydney.....	6.5	6.3	54.1	50.6	26.7	15.3	2.9	58.5	42.5	12.8	5.5	
2—New Glasgow.....	6.3	6	56.7	53.5	28.4	11.7	2.8	55	36.8	13.6	6.4	
3—Amherst.....	7	6.5	60	57.5	25	12	2.5			10	6	
4—Halifax.....	6	5.9	57.7	57	27.3	13	2.7			12.5	6.6	14.50
5—Windsor.....	6.5	6.2	57.5	47.5	28.7	10.5	3.9	40	37.5	13	5	
6—Truro.....	6.8	6.1	55.6	55	27.8	12.2	3.3	52.5	33.3	12	5.6	
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	6.1	5.8	52.5	45.9	26.3	15	3.5	52.5	37.7	12.5	5.7	15.40
New Brunswick (average)	6.3	5.8	54.4	55.2	25.8	12.5	3.0	55.8	38.7	12.3	5.9	15.583
8—Moncton.....	6.1	5.7	57.1	57.1	27.5	11.6	3.2	53.3	40.7	12.7	5.6	
9—St. John.....	6.4	5.6	49.8	49.2	24.2	12.5	3.1	52.5	41.2	12.3	6.2	13.75
10—Fredericton.....	6.7	6.5	56.4	59.5	26.4	12.9	2.8	52.5	38	11.3	5.9	16.00
11—Bathurst.....	6	5.5		55	25	13	6	65	35	13	6	17.00
Quebec (average)	5.8	5.5	51.2	56.2	25.1	14.0	3.2	55.4	56.0	10.7	5.4	14.888
12—Quebec.....	5.8	5.7	53.1	60.1	24.7	15.3	2.8	60	64	10.3	5.8	15.50
13—Three Rivers.....	6	5.6	50	59.3	26.2	14	4.4	60.8	60	12	5.5	15.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.6	5.5	51.4	57.5	25.4	14.7	3	52.8	57.5	10	5.2	15.00-16.50
15—Sorel.....	5.9	5.4	50	55	25.5	11.2	2.5	50	60	10	6	13.50-13.75
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5.8	5.3	55.5	57.4	26.3	13.2	3.9	57.1	45	11	5.1	14.00
17—St. John's.....	5.3	5.3	46.7	58.3	23	13.2	2.8	60	53.3	10	5.3	13.50-14.00
18—Thetford Mines.....	6	5.7	52.6	55.4	25.6	13.5	2.9	48.6	48.4	11.7	5.7	16.00
19—Montreal.....	5.7	5.4	52.3	57.9	24.9	16	2.9	56.5	59.1	10.6	5.2	14.75
20—Hull.....	5.7	5.3	48.8	45.2	24.3	14.7	3.4	53.2	56	10.9	5.2	15.50-15.75
Ontario (average)	6.3	6.0	50.5	57.9	25.4	14.1	3.0	52.7	56.5	11.0	5.7	15.271
21—Ottawa.....	5.9	5.3	54.7	60	25.4	14.1	3	61.5	57.8	10.8	5.6	15.25-15.75
22—Brockville.....	6.7	5.7	58.3	60	27.5	13.7	3.4	56.7	63.3	12	5.5	15.00
23—Kingston.....	5.7	5.6	48.6	57	25.4	12.5	2.8	60.7	53.3	11.2	6.1	15.00
24—Belleville.....	6.1	6.1	55.9	50.9	24.8	13.9	3.3	51.2	60	11	5.6	15.50
25—Peterborough.....	6.3	5.9	53.3	54.7	24.1	14.8	3.2	50.9	49.4	10.8	5.6	14.25
26—Oshawa.....	5.8	5.6	45.4	66.2	24.4	13.5	3.5	57	59	11.3	5.7	14.50-15.00
27—Orillia.....	6.4	6.4	57	55.9	25	14.7	3.4	47	50	10.8	5.2	14.50
28—Toronto.....	5.9	5.9	52.7	58.2	24.1	12.2	2.7	54.6	47.8	9.9	5.7	14.25-14.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	6.3	6.2	55.7	57.5	25.6	15.2	3.3	50	65	10.5	5.8	13.75g
30—St. Catharines.....	6	6	44.8	58.6	23.7	13.8	3.1	52.6	63.7	10.7	5.6	14.00-14.50g
31—Hamilton.....	5.8	5.8	51.9	64.9	24.8	11.6	2.6	50	57.8	9.6	5.7	14.25
32—Brantford.....	6	5.9	49.6	54.6	24.4	13.1	2.9	50.5	55	10.2	6.1	14.50
33—Galt.....	6.5	6.4	51.2	53.9	24	14	3.1	60.6	65.6	10.1	5.7	14.25
34—Guelph.....	5.8	5.8	51.6	52.6	25.6	13.7	2.9	52.5	55	10.5	5.7	14.50
35—Kitchener.....	6.2	6.2	40	56	24	13.1	2.9	45.5	60.8	10.9	4.9	14.00-14.50
36—Woodstock.....	6.1	5.7	49.3	54.3	24.5	12.8	3	53.8	53.5	12.6	6.4	14.00
37—Stratford.....	6	6	48.7	55.8	24.9	13	3	51.9	52.6	10.4	5.4	14.00-15.00
38—London.....	6.1	5.9	54.3	59	24	13.2	3	49.3	55.8	9.6	5.3	14.50-15.00
39—St. Thomas.....	6.7	6.2	53.8	58.5	25	13.8	3.1	51.9	57.5	11.3	6.1	15.00
40—Chatham.....	6.1	6	46.6	53.6	24	13.4	2.8	60		10.1	5.1	15.00
41—Windsor.....	5.8	5.5	51.5	57.1	25.9	14.4	2.8	51.4	60	10.3	5.6	15.50-16.00g
42—Sarnia.....	6.4	6.3	51.2	59.4	25.4	13.7	2.9	50	60	10.5	5.4	16.00
43—Owen Sound.....	6.1	6	49.7	57.8	25	13.6	3.3	50	55	10.6	5.8	15.00-15.50
44—North Bay.....	6.8	6.4	53.7	60	27	16	3.3	51.7	60	13.7	5.7	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	6.9	6.4	53.6	62.6	26.2	17	3.5	52	50	10.7	5.7	17.00-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	7	6.2	55	59.6	28	16	3.2	60	55	11	5.7	18.00
47—Timmins.....	6.8	6.4	41.2	55.4	30	16	3	45.7	45	13.5	6	17.50-18.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	6.3	6.3	46.4	59.8	24.5	15.5	2.7	47.5	57.5	12.7	5.7	15.50-16.00
49—Port Arthur.....	6.4	6.2	40.2	57.1	26.3	15.4	3	53.9	58	11.7	5.4	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	6.8	6.5	49	60	28.1	15.7	2.5	51.2	56.5	11.9	5.7	16.50-17.00
Manitoba (average)	7.1	7.0	43.5	54.2	26.6	13.9	2.8	52.0	52.5	12.6	6.0	21.500
51—Winnipeg.....	7.5	7.4	43.7	50.2	26.1	13.1	2.8	50.6	46.7	12.2	6.7	19.50
52—Brandon.....	6.6	6.5	43.5	53.1	27	14.6	2.7	53.3	53.3	13	5.2	23.50
Saskatchewan (average)	6.5	6.7	47.0	56.0	26.6	18.3	3.2	55.5	52.5	14.8	6.7	23.250
53—Regina.....	6.2	6.4	45.7	55.3	25.6	17.7a	3	51.3	52.5	14	6.2	22.50
54—Prince Albert.....	6.6	7	46	57.7	28.6	17.5a	3.5	59	60	15	6.7	
55—Saskatoon.....	6.5	6.3	44.4	55.8	25.9	19.2a	3	51.7	45	15	6.1	24.00
56—Moose Jaw.....	6.6	7	52	55.4	28.7	18.7a	3.2	60		15	6.6	
Alberta (average)	6.5	6.5	46.1	52.8	28.3	20.4a	3.3	53.7	56.2	13.8	5.5	
57—Medicine Hat.....	6.7	7.1	41.4			18.0	3.4	60	66.2	13.6	5.4	
58—Drumheller.....	7.2	6.5	46.4	50.5	25.1	15.8a	3.3	50.4	47.5	14.5	6.1	
59—Edmonton.....	6.2	6.4	40.5	44.3	25.8	16.2a	3.2	53.3	57.5	11	5.7	
60—Calgary.....	6	5.9	46.2	56.7	26.7	15.0	3.1	50	55	15.7	4.7	
61—Lethbridge.....	6.5	6.5	45.6	49.3	27.1	21.2	3.3	57.9	59.4	12.8	6.0	
British Columbia (average)	6.1	5.8	51.2	53.7	27.5	14.2a	3	65	55	13.3	5.7	
62—Fernie.....	6.8	6.2	51.7	55.7	27.5	27.1a	3.8	61.7	63	14.9	5.8	
63—Nelson.....	6.6	6.1	45.8	57.2	25	25.0	3.1	60	60	12.5	7	
64—Trail.....	5.6	5.1	41.9	43.7	26.6	18.0	3.3	56.4	58.2	12	5.1	
65—New Westminster.....	5.2	5	40.9	42.1	25.9	19.5a	2.9	50	60	11	5.4	
66—Vancouver.....	6.5	5.9	42.2	46.1	25.5	19.0	3	51.4	54	11.5	5.4	
67—Victoria.....	5.8	5.9	47.8	46	30	23.0	3.8	56.2	57.5	14.2	6.4	
68—Nanaimo.....	6.3	5.5	43	50	29	23.7a	3.6	62.5	67.5	13.3	7.5	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). n. Houses with many houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1931.

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths) per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths) per cord	Millwood, etc. per cord	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month			Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	
\$ 9-872	\$ 12-416	\$ 11-992	\$ 14-039	\$ 8-728	\$ 10-665	\$ 9-490	c. 29-6	c. 10-3	\$ 28-159	\$ 20-052	
9-271	12-200	9-167	10-167	6-667	7-833	6-209	31-8	11-5	24-083	16-417	
7-65	9-20-9-60	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00	.....	33-35	12	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00
7-35	.....	7-00	8-00	6-00	7-00	5-00c	30	10	20-00	14-00
9-25	13-00	8-00	9-00	6-00	7-00	6-00	30	15	10-00-20-00	5-00-10-00	
11-25	12-10	15-00	16-00	8-00	9-00	8-00	35	10	3-00-45-00	20-00-30-00	
10-00-12-00	13-50	10-00	11-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	30	10	25-00	20-00	
8-50-9-75	12-50-13-50d	9-00	10-00	6-00	8-00	5-00	32	12	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00	
10-50	13-25	9-50	10-50	6-75	7-50	7-50	30	10	21-00-26-00	11-00-18-00	
10-813	13-009	10-125	11-375	6-750	8-250	7-050	29-5	10-8	25-750	19-250	
10-50-12-50g	13-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00g	8-00g	28-30g	13	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	
11-00-12-50	12-00-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	30	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
8-00-12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	.....	4-80-6-40	29	10	25-00	18-00
10-00	.....	8-00	10-00	6-00	.....	8-00	30	10	18-00	15-00
9-125	12-688	13-810	14-508	9-429	10-444	10-786	27-8	9-8	33-889	15-438	
10-00	12-00	14-67	14-67	c 12-00	c 12-00	c 12-00	30	8-3	27-00-35-00	.....
8-00-10-00	14-00	15-00	16-00	12-00	14-00c	12-00	30	10	20-00-28-00	12-00-20-00	
10-00	.....	10-00	11-00	9-00	11-00	15-00	27-28	10	20-00-30-00	18-00-22-00
.....	.....	10-50	12-00	8-00	9-50	.....	25	9-4	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00
.....	.....	.....	16-67	12-00c	.....	.....	24	9-8	18-00-24-00	11-00-15-00
7-50	10-50	15-00	16-00	8-00	9-00	9-00	28	10	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	
.....	14-00	.....	9-00	.....	6-00	4-50	28	10-12	13-00	8-00
10-00	12-25-12-50	15-00-16-00	16-00-18-00	10-00	11-00-12-00	12-00-16-00	30	10	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00	
8-25	13-00-13-50	c 15-00	16-00	7-23	7-00	9-00c	28	10	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	
10-333	11-498	13-158	15-694	9-861	11-956	11-053	27-8	9-4	23-482	21-167	
9-25	12-50-13-50	12-00	14-00	8-00	10-00	7-00	30	13	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00	.....	.....	17-60	c 14-80	c 14-80	.....	25	10	20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00
9-00	13-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	15-00	28	8-3	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	
.....	12-50	13-00	14-00	12-00	13-00	10-00	25	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00	11-00-12-00	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	30	8-3	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
.....	9-95	16-00	16-50	12-00	13-00	9-00	27	8	25-00-35-00	15-00-20-00	
9-50-11-50	12-00	11-00	12-50	8-00	9-50	7-72	30	10	22-00-25-00	15-00-18-00	
11-00	11-50	17-00	18-00	13-00	14-00	13-00	29	9-7	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	
g	10-00g	g	g	g	g	g	25	8-3	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00	
g	9-00-11-00g	g	g	g	g	g	25	8	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
7-50	11-00	15-00	17-00	12-50	13-00	12-00	25	8	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
11-75	11-50	.....	17-00	13-00	13-00	8-348	25	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
10-00	11-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c 12-00	23	10	25-00	16-00-20-00	
11-00	9-50-11-50	14-00	15-00	10-00	11-00	.....	25	10	25-00-35-00	18-00-22-00
10-00-10-50	10-50-11-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	.....	26-30	8-3	30-00-40-00	25-00-28-00
10-00-12-00	10-00	12-00	15-00c	9-00	c 10-50	.....	20	10	27-00-30-00	20-00-24-00
10-00-10-50	11-00-12-00	16-00	18-00	.....	14-00	17-00	25	8-3	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00
10-00-11-50	10-00-11-00	18-00c	18-00c	c 11-25	c 11-25	11-25	21-22	8	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00	
9-00	10-25-11-50	14-00-15-00	18-00c	.....	.....	20-00	25	10	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
10-00-11-00	10-00-11-00	20-00c	20-00c	c 18-00	c 9-00-15-00	18-00	28	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
8-00g	11-00g	g	c & g 24-00	g	c & g 18-00	c & g 14-00	g30	8	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00	
9-50	13-00	.....	16-00	10-00	10-00	10-00	30	9	30-00-35-00	25-00-30-00
8-00	10-50	12-00	14-00	6-00	9-00	9-00	28	9-7	20-00-28-00	14-00-22-00	
12-50	10-00	12-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	8-00	35	10	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	
12-00-13-50	13-50	15-00-17-25c	13-50c	12-00	c10-50-15-00	c 12-75	30	10	n	25-00	
13-00	11-00-15-00	12-00	.....	.....	9-00-12-00	.....	30	10	22-00	14-00
14-00-14-50	14-50-15-00	.....	.....	5-00-6-00	7-50-9-00	.....	35	9	p	20-00-30-00
11-00-11-50	9-50	12-00	12-00	9-75	c 9-75	6-00	30	8	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
9-00-11-00	13-00	10-00	c 12-00	9-00	c 10-00	.....	35	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00
9-00-11-00	10-25-12-50	9-50	10-50	8-50	9-50	.....	30	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00
10-750	15-625	.....	.....	9-250	10-125	8-500	33-0	11-5	35-000	24-500
12-00	15-50	10-50	10-50	10-50	11-50	9-00	31	13	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00	
7-00-12-00	14-00-17-50	12-00	12-75	8-00	8-75	8-00	35	10	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00	
9-813	17-125	8-009	11-500	6-500	9-875	11-667	33-1	10-0	34-500	22-625	
10-00-13-00	14-75f	13-00	.....	.....	10-00-12-00	13-00	30	10	35-00-50-00	30-00
9-00-10-00	19-00	6-50	8-00	5-00	6-50	.....	35	11-7	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
7-50-10-00	17-80f	9-50	11-00	8-00	9-00	9-00	30-35	8-3	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
9-50	16-95f	c 14-00	.....	.....	13-00	13-00	35	10	33-00	18-00
6-750	13-000	.....	.....	.....	10-667	.....	30-3	10-3	31-250	22-000
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	10	27-50	20-00	
6-50 h	.....	.....	.....	.....	12-00	.....	35	11-7	r	58
5-00-6-00 h	16-00	.....	.....	6-00	c 8-00	.....	33-35	10	35-00	25-00
8-50-11-00 h	10-00f	.....	.....	.....	c 12-00	.....	27	10	25-00-40-00	20-00-30-00
4-00-6-50 h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	10	30-00	18-00
10-150	11-640	.....	.....	9-500	10-458	5-179	34-6	12-6	28-750	29-938
6-25-6-75	.....	.....	.....	12-00	16-00	5-00	37-40	15	20-00	18-00
9-50-11-50	12-70	.....	.....	9-50	12-75	c5-625	40	13-3	22-00-31-00	20-00-25-00
9-00-11-00	13-50	.....	.....	9-00	11-00	.....	30	12	32-00-38-00	22-00-28-00
10-50-11-50	11-50	.....	.....	.....	5-50	.....	30	10	18-00-22-00	12-00-18-00
10-50-11-50	11-50	.....	.....	.....	7-50	5-00	35	9	29-00	25-00
10-50-11-50	9-00	.....	.....	7-50	10-00c	4-77c	29	13	20-00-25-00	16-00-18-00
7-70-8-20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5-50	35	13-3	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00
12-00-14-50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00

d. Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. j. In British Columbia conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35. p. Mining company houses \$20, other \$40-\$60. r. Com-

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1925	May 1926	May 1927	May 1928	May 1929	May 1930	Apr. 1931	May 1931
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.0	102.6	100.2	98.3	97.9	93.4	89.7	74.5	73.0
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	83.7	100.6	102.6	101.8	101.3	84.0	85.3	59.9	59.8
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	95.0	100.3	97.8	100.3	102.5	103.4	102.6	78.0	72.7
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	116.9	112.5							
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	101.6	100.2	97.9	99.0	94.1	89.7	82.5	80.8
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	115.8	104.5	100.4	96.7	94.0	94.4	91.4	87.6	87.5
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.1	97.3	95.3	103.9	97.6	91.1	91.7	99.2	80.6	66.7	63.6
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.1	116.6	107.0	104.4	100.3	98.5	96.3	91.1	92.3	90.8	86.0	84.7
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	104.4	99.6	99.7	98.5	95.4	95.5	93.5	87.8	87.0
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	93.7	97.2	100.4	95.5	95.1	93.0	91.3	78.3	76.7
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	91.2	97.7	99.6	100.1	98.5	96.5	98.1	75.6	72.1
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	97.0	96.5	100.9	92.5	92.8	90.7	86.7	80.1	79.7
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	97.8	104.9	100.3	100.2	101.0	93.1	87.1	69.4	68.6
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	102.5	99.2	97.2	102.2	92.4	94.9	91.5	90.6	90.1
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	97.1	105.5	101.6	100.0	101.9	92.9	86.6	67.0	66.2
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	111.9	102.9	99.7	95.6	96.3	99.1	92.9	83.6	83.4
Manufacturers' materials	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	93.7	106.2	100.8	101.0	103.1	91.5	85.2	63.3	62.4
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	89.3	102.3	101.7	100.7	99.2	83.8	82.5	60.2	59.8
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	95.6	100.6	96.5	100.1	99.7	104.5	99.1	77.8	72.8
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.7	161.4	102.6	86.6	97.8	100.3	100.3	104.6	107.5	93.0	91.9	60.2	58.9
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	83.6	98.3	100.2	101.7	101.0	103.6	94.0	76.4	75.1
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	101.6	100.2	97.9	98.9	94.0	89.5	82.3	80.7
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	105.8	101.6	98.9	94.6	90.9	92.6	88.5	81.9	80.8
All raw (or partly manufactured)	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	91.1	100.8	99.7	101.4	100.9	93.0	88.5	64.5	63.4
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.1	103.8	99.8	96.5	95.3	91.1	88.9	77.1	74.7

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 714)

1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1930. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 74.4; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7; 1927, 68.2; 1928, 66.7; 1929, 65.0. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1929, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923-1929, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years

1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 158.9; 1929, 159.1. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices, for the most part, were somewhat lower, round steak averaging 24.4 cents per pound in May and 24.5 cents in April;

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
FROM 1913 TO 1931*
(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	135	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Jan. 1930....	162	157	158	156	166	160
Feb. 1930....	161	157	158	155	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
April 1930....	153	157	158	155	166	157
May 1930....	152	156	160	155	166	157
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
July 1930....	149	156	160	155	166	156
Aug. 1930....	145	156	160	155	166	155
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Oct. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Nov. 1930....	140	156	160	148	165	152
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134	156	160	148	165	150
Feb. 1931....	129	156	160	142	164	146
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
Apr. 1931....	121	155	160	137	164	142
May 1931....	116	154	160	137	164	141

rib roast 22.6 cents in May and 23 cents in April; and shoulder roast 16.4 cents in May and 17 cents in April. Veal was generally lower, averaging 18.2 cents per pound in May as compared with 19.7 cents in April. Mutton was slightly higher at an average price of 26.9 cents per pound. Both fresh and salt pork declined, the former averaging 22.5 cents per pound as compared with 22.8 cents in April, and the latter averaging 23.2 cents per pound as compared with 23.8 cents in April. In fresh fish, cod steak, halibut and white fish were slightly higher. Lard was down from an average of 16.7 cents per pound in April to 16.1 cents in May. This compares with an average price of 21.3 cents per pound in May, 1930.

Eggs again showed a considerable decline, fresh averaging 25.4 cents per dozen in May, 28.4 cents in April and 35.1 cents in May, 1930, while cooking averaged 20.9 cents per dozen in May, 23.2 cents in April and 31.1 cents in May, 1930. Milk was down in April in the average from 11.7 cents per quart to 11.3 cents in May. Lower prices were reported from New Glasgow, St. John, Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Thetford Mines, Kingston, Oshawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph, Stratford, Chatham, Sarnia, Owen Sound, North Bay, Timmins, Winnipeg, Brandon, Edmonton, Calgary, New Westminster, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. Butter prices were lower in practically all localities, dairy averaging 28.9 cents per pound in May, 33.2 cents in April and 36.6 cents in May, 1930, and creamery averaging 32.8 cents per pound in May, 37.1 cents in April and 40.1 cents in May, 1930. Cheese was also generally lower, averaging 26.6 cents per pound, as compared with 27.8 cents in April.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 6.3 cents per pound. Flour was slightly lower, averaging 3.3 cents per pound in May as compared with 3.4 cents in April. Canned vegetables were again slightly lower, tomatoes averaging 13.3 cents per tin, peas 12 cents per tin and corn 14 cents per tin. Beans were down from an average price of 6.3 cents per pound in April to 6.1 cents in May, as compared with 9.3 cents in May, 1930. Potatoes were practically unchanged at \$1.08 per ninety pounds. Evaporated apples and prunes were somewhat lower, the former averaging 17.7 cents per pound, as compared with 18.1 cents in April, and the latter 11.9 cents per pound, as compared with 12.1 cents in April. The price of granulated sugar has remained unchanged for the last four months at an average price of 6.3 cents per pound. Anthracite coal was down from an average price of \$16.09

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

per ton in April to \$15.81 in May. Lower quotations were reported from Halifax, St. John, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Montreal, Peterborough, Oshawa, Orillia, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, Stratford and St. Thomas. Bituminous coal was also down in the average at \$9.87 per ton in May as compared with \$9.95 in April. Lower quotations for rent were reported from Thetford Mines, Kitchener and Moose Jaw while an increase occurred at Halifax.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged 60.6 cents per bushel in May, as compared with 59.7 cents in April. The slight advance was said to be due mainly to unfavourable crop conditions in western Canada and to a better export demand. Coarse grains also were higher, with the exception of corn, western barley being up from 28.3 cents per bushel to 31 cents; flax from \$1.04 per bushel to \$1.06; oats from 28.1 cents per bushel to 29.1 cents; and rye from 31.7 cents per bushel to 34.2 cents. Flour prices averaged somewhat lower at \$5.16 per barrel as compared with \$5.20 in April. Bran and shorts each declined \$1.94 per ton, the former to \$20.31 and the latter to \$22.31. Raw sugar at New York was down from \$1.32 per cwt. to \$1.20, while granulated at Montreal was unchanged at \$4.56 per hundred pounds. Ceylon rubber at New York was slightly higher at 6.5 cents per pound as

compared with 6.4 cents in April. Coffee at Toronto declined $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound to 14.5 cents. In livestock, good steers at Toronto were down from \$6.22 per hundred pounds in April to \$6.07 in May, and at Winnipeg from \$5.53 per hundred pounds to \$5.22. Veal calves at Toronto declined from \$8.31 per hundred pounds to \$7.43 but were unchanged at Winnipeg at \$7.33. Bacon hogs at Toronto were down from \$8.47 per hundred pounds to \$8.25 but at Winnipeg the price advanced from \$7.27 per hundred pounds to \$7.42 and at Montreal from \$8.40 per hundred pounds to \$8.58. Creamery butter at Montreal was down from an average price of 30.5 cents per pound in April to 23.6 cents in May and at Toronto from 31.9 cents per pound in April to 23.9 cents in May. Fresh eggs at Montreal declined from 26.3 cents per dozen in April to 24.1 cents in May and at Winnipeg from 22.4 cents per dozen to 20.5 cents. Raw cotton at New York was down from 10.2 cents per pound to 9.4 cents and raw silk from \$3.15 per pound to \$2.65. Wool prices were practically unchanged at 14-15 cents per pound. Common white pine lumber declined from \$42 per thousand feet to \$40, and hemlock from \$22 per thousand feet to \$20. Black steel sheets at Montreal were down from \$2.72 per hundred pounds to \$2.67. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper at Montreal declined from \$11.09 per hundred pounds to \$10.30; tin at Toronto from 27.8 cents per pound to 25.8 cents; and silver at New York from 28.3 cents per ounce to 27.7 cents. Ground asbestos was down from \$275 per ton to \$225.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest quarterly table showing wholesale and retail prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April.

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number on the base 1924=100, was 63.6 for April, a decline of 0.2 per cent for the month. Foods advanced 1.3 per cent showing increases in all of the three groups. Industrial materials, on the other hand declined

1.0 per cent with declines in all groups except for increases in coal and wool.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 84.4 at the end of April, a decline of 1.3 per cent for the month and of 16.8 per cent since April, 1930. Food-stuffs showed an advance of 0.9 per cent for the month, while industrial materials were 3.0 per cent lower with declines in all three groups.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour Gazette, on the base July, 1914=100, was 147 at May 1, showing no change from the previous month. The food group as a whole was unchanged, advances in potatoes and bacon being offset by lower prices for milk and butter. There was a slight decrease in clothing, but all other groups were unchanged for the month.

France

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the General Statistical Bureau, on the base 1914=100, (gold basis) was 101 for April, an increase of one per cent over the previous month. The food group showed an advance due to increases in vegetable foods and sugar, coffee and cocoa, although animal foods were lower. Industrial materials declined due to declines in minerals and metals and miscellaneous commodities, while textiles were higher.

Germany

Cost of Living.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 137.2 for April, a decline of 0.4 per cent for the month. All groups contributed to the decline, the change being less than one per cent in each group.

Italy

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, on the base 1913=100 (gold basis) was 95.8 for April, a decline of 0.9 per cent for the month. Foods as a whole were higher due to increased prices for vegetable foods, although animal foods were lower. Industrial materials declined with decreases in textiles, minerals and metals, construction materials and miscellaneous commodities.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the cost of living Milan, on the base June, 1927=100, was 84.5 for March, an increase of 0.1 per cent for the month.

India

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Labour Office, Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 112 for February, an increase of 0.9 per cent for the month. All food

groups were lower than in January, while non-foods advanced.

Cost of Living.—The working class cost of living index number in Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 112 for March, a decrease of 1.8 per cent for the month. Food showed a decline, while fuel and lighting was higher and clothing and house rent were unchanged.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 73.3 for April, a decrease of 1.6 per cent for the month. Of the ten main groups of commodities, nine declined from the previous month, while the tenth (house-furnishing goods) was unchanged.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 102.9 for May, a decline of 3 per cent for the month. With the exception of small increases in chemicals and miscellaneous commodities, all groups were lower than in April, the greatest fall in any one group being of 5.5 per cent in farm products.

Dun's index number of wholesale commodity quotations proportioned to the *per-capita* consumption of each of the many articles included, was \$145.885 at June 1, a decline of 2.4 per cent for the month. This index number is practically the same as that recorded on June 1, 1916. With the exception of a small increase in metals, all groups were lower on June 1, than on May 1.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 141.5 for April, a decrease of 1.3 per cent for the month, and the lowest recorded since December, 1917. Reductions were noted in all groups for the month with the exception of the shelter group which was unchanged.

CENSUS OF INDUSTRY IN CANADA

Manufacturing Statistics for the Year 1929

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the Statistics Act of 1918, takes annually by mail an industrial census covering statistics of fisheries, mines, forestry, and general manufacturing in Canada. Summary figures for all manufacturing industries for the year 1929 have recently been issued, and the accompanying tables give these figures in some detail.

Table I is a comparative study of the principal statistics of the manufacturing industries for the past ten years 1920-1929. It will be observed that there is a decided increase in

all the items since 1924, the figures for 1929 again showing an increase over those of the previous year. Compared with 1928 the figures show an increase in the number of wage earners of 31,047, and in wages paid of \$43,873,677; also the value added by manufacture was \$178,304,340 greater, and the value of products increased \$294,136,915 in the year 1929.

Table II presents the principal statistics of the manufacturing industries of Canada for the year 1929 by provinces and by groups of

(Continued on page 729)

TABLE I.—PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA FOR THE YEARS 1920 TO 1929

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Wage earners.....	No. 502,627	381,203	398,390	446,994	432,273	406,602	499,733	533,450	566,780	597,829
Wages.....	\$ 552,010,143	381,910,145	374,212,141	428,731,347	420,266,230	452,958,655	501,144,989	531,583,250	580,438,493	624,302,170
Salaries.....	No. 83,015	74,873	76,040	78,273	76,200	77,623	81,794	85,483	92,243	96,607
Salaries.....	\$ 148,267,360	136,874,992	136,219,171	142,738,681	139,612,678	143,056,516	152,705,944	162,348,978	174,770,879	188,747,597
Establishments.....	No. 23,351	22,235	22,541	22,682	22,681	22,331	22,708	22,936	23,379	23,672
Capital invested.....	\$ 3,371,940,653	3,190,026,358	3,244,302,410	3,380,322,650	3,538,813,460	3,808,309,981	3,981,569,590	4,337,631,558	4,750,296,049	5,083,014,754
Cost of materials.....	\$ 2,085,271,649	1,366,893,685	1,283,774,723	1,470,140,139	1,438,409,681	1,587,065,408	1,755,458,399	1,789,874,604	1,950,804,339	2,066,636,914
Gross value of products.....	\$ 3,772,250,057	2,576,097,029	2,482,209,130	2,781,465,514	2,695,053,582	2,948,545,315	3,247,803,438	3,425,498,540	3,769,850,364	4,063,987,270
Net value of products.....	\$ 1,686,978,408	1,209,143,344	1,198,434,407	1,311,025,375	1,256,643,901	1,360,879,907	1,492,645,039	1,635,923,936	1,819,046,025	1,997,350,365

TABLE II.—SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY OF CANADA

(a) by provinces, 1929. (b) by groups of industries 1928 and 1929 compared.

	Number of establishments	Capital employed		Salaried Employees		Wage earners		Wages	Cost of materials	Gross value of products
		Capital employed		Salaried Employees		Wage earners				
		No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$			
<i>(a) Provinces</i>										
CANADA, Totals.....	No. 23,397	5,083,014,754	73,792	22,815	188,747,672	407,495	129,784	624,302,170	2,066,636,914	4,063,987,270
Prince Edward Island.....	No. 2,978	3,480,934	170	30	109,390	1,159	732	62,247	2,904,851	4,638,725
Nova Scotia.....	No. 1,995	135,662,325	1,381	401	3,073,700	13,559	3,694	14,521,490	51,906,323	94,232,816
New Brunswick.....	No. 1,860	117,995,070	1,385	384	3,157,074	13,725	3,695	12,354,648	40,463,358	71,433,906
Quebec.....	No. 7,556	1,673,011,042	91,282	5,373	53,383,006	136,791	49,741	180,320,696	583,240,359	1,160,612,982
Ontario.....	No. 9,010	2,418,340,450	57,727	13,303	10,827,870	228,378	60,719	320,296,593	1,080,196,389	2,103,090,788
Manitoba.....	No. 623	2,173,152,948	3,415	332	8,287,870	18,019	3,874	28,870,774	89,198,351	164,909,127
Saskatchewan.....	No. 767	58,877,124	1,808	327	3,184,368	3,712	1,880	6,994,264	51,208,327	80,501,159
Alberta.....	No. 817	107,648,028	1,878	476	4,933,368	3,712	1,681	12,274,580	65,452,924	107,536,742
British Columbia and Yukon.....	No. 1,699	394,806,933	4,726	1,058	11,323,469	39,217	6,378	50,656,698	144,664,706	276,950,914
<i>(b) Industrial Groups</i>										
1928										
CANADA—Total.....	No. 23,370	4,780,206,049	69,858	21,385	174,770,879	441,159	195,591	580,428,493	1,950,804,339	3,769,850,364
Vegetable Products.....	No. 4,845	531,018,735	6,095	2,755	16,802,392	48,072	23,909	65,217,000	439,322,128	756,995,385
Animal Products.....	No. 4,542	243,550,131	8,741	2,008	16,892,979	41,075	19,378	53,658,352	351,524,498	485,021,994
Textiles and Textile Products.....	No. 1,885	305,731,501	6,517	3,234	40,985,001	41,956	62,976	84,866,324	233,750,016	415,402,484
Wood and Paper Products.....	No. 7,990	1,584,651,534	15,351	3,911	40,301,890	126,820	1,933	138,852,808	283,159,913	639,349,865
Iron and Steel Products.....	No. 1,159	702,691,186	11,488	3,214	39,376,217	191,169	2,238	138,012,821	309,018,074	694,632,989
Non-ferrous metal Products.....	No. 1,406	253,307,320	9,068	1,519	12,748,627	44,224	4,273	34,749,216	98,746,019	237,906,927
Non-metallic mineral Products.....	No. 1,178	248,693,129	2,068	697	6,453,637	24,291	2,768	30,152,814	98,683,873	206,982,141
Chemicals and chemical Products.....	No. 1,572	148,939,020	2,206	697	8,979,080	8,859	2,768	11,710,737	74,163,334	146,975,837
Miscellaneous Industries.....	No. 453	119,692,877	2,407	1,217	6,491,199	14,342	1,900	18,650,099	35,090,238	65,580,097
Central Electric Stations.....	No. 1,049	956,919,063	3,003	1,211	10,459,199	9,641	1,600	13,628,262	31,305,636	45,692,455
1929										
CANADA—Total.....	No. 23,597	5,083,014,754	73,792	22,815	188,747,672	498,043	129,784	624,302,170	2,066,636,914	4,063,987,270
Vegetable Products.....	No. 5,005	569,084,825	6,471	2,876	24,659,209	51,529	24,982	68,640,360	427,019,724	711,487,665
Animal Products.....	No. 4,490	243,893,095	8,707	1,904	16,221,911	41,269	19,800	45,100,122	325,501,852	477,017,865
Textiles and Textile Products.....	No. 1,801	303,953,794	6,384	3,493	43,373,770	42,778	63,110	86,340,583	250,304,280	426,247,587
Wood and Paper Products.....	No. 7,405	1,527,075,294	16,284	3,498	43,373,770	131,894	1,794	148,801,678	314,203,289	758,819,740
Iron and Steel Products.....	No. 1,166	734,980,705	12,368	3,472	33,076,283	153,081	3,743	153,823,211	384,925,269	838,012,960
Non-ferrous metal Products.....	No. 1,408	298,731,106	2,068	2,073	14,288,769	27,556	4,786	30,215,823	124,900,632	232,355,006
Non-metallic mineral Products.....	No. 1,188	230,448,804	3,213	1,280	7,858,709	26,536	2,768	33,672,857	107,139,430	232,025,916
Chemicals and chemical Products.....	No. 1,553	165,898,912	2,206	1,280	9,327,902	9,390	2,768	13,111,947	55,781,357	108,345,232
Miscellaneous Industries.....	No. 463	130,118,324	2,791	1,253	7,667,293	15,770	2,033	21,456,214	42,982,671	80,078,662
Central Electric Stations.....	No. 1,024	1,085,751,522	3,505	1,309	11,312,782	9,330	1,600	13,319,039	34,615,959	137,499,385

TABLE III.—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA, BY PRINCIPAL SUB-GROUPS, 1929

Kinds of Industry	Number of establishments		Capital employed		Salaried Employees				Wage Earners		Cost of materials	Gross value of production	
	No.	No.	\$	Male		Female		Male	Female	No.			\$
				No.	No.	No.	No.						
<i>Vegetable Products—</i>													
Bread and other bakery.....	2,568	846	48,969,603	428	1,784,168	13,632	2,117	16,697,444	38,507,559	77,214,466			
Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, chocolate, etc.....	281	1,723	55,320,902	624	4,693,754	4,063	6,073	8,162,122	27,717,889	62,492,801			
Rubber goods including footwear, etc.....	244	1,751	73,877,476	508	4,156,688	11,415	4,122	15,977,353	42,940,737	96,940,600			
Fruit and vegetable packing.....	977	1,000	29,321,191	143	1,099,498	2,994	3,469	3,131,372	16,641,016	27,959,825			
Cigars and cigarettes.....	267	1,000	2,374,323	217	2,374,323	1,689	3,420	3,360,727	17,012,776	64,331,500			
Flour and grist mills.....	1,323	768	97,775,587	217	2,300,160	3,909	141	5,278,116	190,800,665	181,148,689			
Breweries.....	78	768	70,380,147	116	2,384,418	3,909	46	4,749,838	19,135,208	67,160,921			
Sugar.....	8	246	43,384,113	61	937,641	1,916	102	2,748,396	35,640,124	42,151,960			
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff.....	37	280	60,067,951	65	1,630,014	1,157	1,449	1,589,147	8,643,755	20,833,706			
Distilleries.....	20	289	60,211,220	72	1,071,776	1,442	416	2,060,721	12,928,920	43,782,420			
Starch and glue.....	59	51	5,745,922	130	1,155,545	418	15	452,994	3,641,501	5,504,685			
Coffee and spice.....	5	445	15,402,253	136	1,210,124	680	440	1,095,788	21,025,868	27,971,780			
Macaroni and vermicelli.....	12	11	1,843,282	11	71,945	106	106	143,415	755,576	1,484,262			
Lard.....	8	29	2,708,387	17	94,806	129	1	232,414	5,578,539	6,502,633			
Unseed oil.....	47	71	7,915,368	11	175,068	284	45	320,086	3,143,367	5,541,233			
Miscellaneous Foods.....	65	238	11,199,684	92	107,693	598	280	911,571	6,250,354	13,063,475			
<i>Animal Products—</i>													
Fish curing and packing.....	730	583	28,644,442	77	951,669	9,493	6,214	4,460,186	21,496,859	34,966,260			
Skirts and shoes.....	191	1,064	31,028,229	357	2,617,404	8,652	5,988	12,413,697	25,510,731	48,627,590			
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	74	2,154	6,777,803	345	4,724,682	7,434	829	9,274,034	151,814,517	185,842,902			
Butter and cheese.....	2,767	3,526	47,907,462	656	4,646,465	(1)	241	8,062,961	93,861,458	126,703,165			
Leather, tanneries.....	86	237	27,059,201	57	824,047	2,929	90	3,110,836	18,065,583	25,807,165			
Fur goods.....	224	416	12,863,189	192	1,122,241	1,230	1,209	2,839,892	12,620,177	18,944,726			
Fur dressing.....	10	60	1,475,497	8	1,127,414	1,549	103	633,776	227,640	1,916,313			
Harness and saddlery.....	195	180	4,111,709	33	234,529	589	48	599,589	1,949,161	3,383,195			
<i>Textiles—</i>													
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	36	575	95,542,319	120	1,612,847	11,369	8,157	15,058,940	43,133,575	78,241,765			
Clothing, men's factory.....	205	1,009	28,493,549	411	2,596,523	4,811	5,275	10,774,894	25,653,973	50,580,108			
Clothing, women's factory.....	461	1,761	25,087,862	792	3,802,392	4,011	11,058	13,826,029	34,558,860	66,346,417			
Hosiery, knit goods and fabric gloves.....	168	1,771	66,489,608	491	2,694,053	5,873	12,474	13,600,483	31,193,505	61,097,752			
Woolen cloth.....	44	235	20,016,292	73	706,897	2,132	1,705	3,217,407	9,231,712	16,241,104			
Dyeing, cleaning and power laundry work.....	374	641	26,839,632	436	1,621,760	4,695	6,995	10,026,796	3,403,667	26,559,285			
Hats and caps.....	152	375	7,709,270	204	1,025,155	1,584	2,499	3,422,549	15,523,376	16,682,265			
Furnishing goods, men's.....	162	600	19,654,505	292	1,579,442	1,346	7,652	5,740,702	17,848,021	30,581,862			
Furnishing goods, women's.....	162	48	7,689,902	19	149,098	741	1,017	1,131,976	3,962,096	7,027,242			
Woolen yarns.....	27	82	8,689,289	22	277,973	794	243	900,765	3,348,836	6,476,608			
Miscellaneous woollen goods.....	26	265	28,278,657	102	667,601	1,653	2,362	3,158,195	6,091,124	14,476,080			
Silk and silk goods.....	13	91	13,066,423	22	300,344	1,857	389	1,211,840	7,798,893	11,798,165			
Cordage, rope and twine.....	23	165	5,327,991	165	386,787	87	998	697,444	2,098,351	4,219,019			
Corsets.....	17	91	6,638,759	31	319,301	297	638	701,664	10,416,580	12,613,905			
Cotton and jute bags.....	20	172	6,446,734	42	446,734	696	383	1,002,325	2,559,680	5,434,555			
Carpets.....	22	73	4,190,130	29	195,720	190	488	1,493,519	2,025,958	4,321,584			
Cotton threads.....	6	104	644,773,806	634	9,391,901	29,595	869	40,822,544	96,874,749	243,970,761			
<i>Wood and Paper Products—</i>													
Pulp and paper.....	108	3,104	58,429,538	247	2,853,220	11,473	115	12,112,852	31,679,455	86,592,088			
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	744	871	41,851,682	322	2,514,638	11,406	483	11,997,435	17,735,090	44,136,176			
Furniture and upholstery.....	367	1,805	65,736,238	1,805	1,478,893	8,626	1,564	14,928,311	16,424,412	73,673,338			
Printing and publishing.....	767	4,703	21,988,581	378	2,649,705	3,265	1,321	6,350,426	6,544,369	21,682,265			
Lithography and engraving.....	122	69	8,830,363	15	140,562	820	8	824,405	6,575,489	2,594,135			
Boats and canoes.....	118	163	9,794,179	15	389,047	2,122	8	2,356,945	5,268,973	9,886,699			
Carriages, wagons and sleighs.....	334	521	21,176,098	209	1,889,742	2,089	2,673	3,868,313	12,065,490	22,707,699			
Boxes and bags, paper.....	128	238	11,185,807	48	594,228	3,014	2,279	2,630,039	5,214,702	10,337,055			
Boxes, wooden.....	126												

(1) Includes "Salaried Employees" for the province of Quebec.

TABLE III.—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA, BY PRINCIPAL SUB-GROUPS, 1929—Continued

Kinds of Industry	Number of establishments	Capital employed		Salaried employees				Wage earners		Cost of materials	Gross value of production	
		No.	\$	Male		Female		Male	Female			\$
				No.	\$	No.	\$					
<i>Iron and Its Products—</i>												
Railway rolling stock.....	35	94,415,563	1,521	109	3,653,974	23,823	35	34,677,205	74,156,037	126,487,037		
Castings and forgings.....	336	102,900,796	2,000	647	5,768,144	20,467	329	25,086,510	35,994,441	91,575,146		
Automobiles.....	17	98,378,301	1,687	603	5,227,608	13,922	223	21,637,200	120,332,684	177,315,593		
Machinery.....	169	75,226,204	1,822	614	4,700,846	9,746	253	12,391,072	22,264,416	65,692,539		
Agricultural implements.....	62	103,356,773	1,331	431	3,323,356	9,534	109	11,452,533	19,016,981	40,659,479		
Automobile supplies.....	65	19,401,800	1,401	129	1,178,732	3,787	300	5,532,692	29,045,836	61,965,078		
Sheet metal products.....	152	49,080,661	997	340	2,550,928	7,085	864	8,697,242	28,076,595	53,151,608		
Pig-iron, steel, rolled products, etc.....	45	109,446,529	597	115	1,746,020	10,479	27	16,788,661	32,514,596	72,231,995		
Hardware and tools.....	127	37,334,436	645	238	1,921,321	5,507	869	6,496,516	9,071,258	21,647,273		
Wires and cables.....	60	37,528,215	352	117	1,048,160	3,435	286	4,046,496	5,991,406	10,006,278		
Boilers, tanks and engines.....	37	10,665,197	305	60	1,092,414	1,780	8	2,251,354	5,091,406	10,006,278		
Iron and steel products, n.e.s.....	61	14,719,791	576	100	1,332,415	2,980	8	3,929,881	8,431,363	17,152,169		
<i>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—</i>												
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	139	101,767,108	3,503	1,452	8,886,729	12,352	3,564	17,638,729	49,623,322	113,706,002		
Non-ferrous metal smelting.....	10	146,699,085	63	63	1,753,840	7,408	27	12,018,553	41,416,446	109,854,468		
Brass and copper products.....	92	27,431,520	891	214	1,917,786	4,688	450	5,882,805	21,118,038	36,115,581		
Precious metal products.....	108	10,781,963	377	208	1,157,782	1,823	523	2,841,089	4,913,694	9,193,593		
Aluminum products.....	14	5,284,388	70	13	1,68,432	1,562	73	761,784	2,754,726	4,263,801		
Lead, tin and zinc products.....	28	6,988,683	100	61	270,844	501	93	658,451	4,757,366	6,466,168		
<i>Non-Allic Metals and Products—</i>												
Petroleum products.....	25	71,260,459	445	65	1,253,174	4,444	24	6,900,451	76,861,939	99,408,314		
Clay products (domestic clay).....	196	34,190,056	365	50	941,445	5,115	.....	4,785,569	.....	13,904,643
Clay products (imported clay).....	15	3,472,032	67	24	250,835	698	.....	4,862,046	.....	3,373,038
Glass products.....	60	16,289,364	290	91	782,026	3,182	385	3,958,650	5,335,156	15,057,442		
Stone, ornamental and monumental.....	220	7,107,162	209	54	596,475	1,534	0	2,451,609	2,788,934	8,224,080		
Cement.....	11	50,881,818	114	10	260,570	2,422	.....	3,263,016	.....	13,387,235
Aerated mineral waters.....	345	12,736,026	442	95	865,001	1,533	.....	1,688,455	.....	12,249,218
Lime.....	53	7,404,677	91	18	158,694	1,273	.....	1,234,488	.....	5,908,610
Clay products.....	153	9,024,497	176	18	335,906	1,150	.....	1,272,432	.....	4,918,417
Colts and gun products.....	43	94,749,062	652	237	1,469,347	3,074	4	4,469,467	18,517,214	39,910,443		
Miscellaneous non-metallic.....	23	9,717,137	43	43	239,795	574	250	4,835,220	2,035,905	6,000,697		
Explosives.....	12	6,683,533	71	27	239,795	721	.....	1,031,173	2,905,928	8,961,951	
Asbestos products.....	12	4,576,543	41	12	102,502	329	42	1,413,951	.....	1,578,086	
Sand, lime, brick.....	12	2,366,726	23	2	61,691	278	1	279,314	.....	963,726	
<i>Chemicals and Allied Products—</i>												
Acids, alkalis and salts.....	15	49,417,431	354	26	820,290	2,590	121	3,518,396	6,301,121	28,021,972		
Explosives, ammunition, fireworks and matches.....	18	14,493,270	122	8	307,175	1,029	286	1,274,186	3,960,702	10,828,778		
Paints, pigments, dyes.....	69	26,471,976	689	920	2,191,585	7,712	230	2,068,434	12,414,829	27,103,465		
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	140	19,552,949	633	381	2,011,415	7,890	1,046	1,660,958	16,300,894	19,038,894		
Soda ash, washing compounds.....	61	18,182,849	491	157	1,263,324	935	271	1,315,813	11,002,034	19,218,726		
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	69	12,307,112	296	166	1,066,558	860	417	1,167,047	4,289,921	10,108,398		
Glass compressed.....	27	4,995,560	292	90	444,440	244	6	1,325,984	.....	3,967,416	
Toilet preparations.....	49	3,121,617	100	104	355,327	1,015	268	312,012	1,577,642	4,451,588		
<i>Miscellaneous Industries—</i>												
Shipbuilding and repairs.....	41	40,311,341	509	62	1,283,606	4,715	11	6,189,259	5,607,297	17,493,025		
Bridge building.....	10	28,895,206	921	107	2,599,382	3,949	.....	14,557,670	14,179,488	33,505,238	
Musical instruments.....	42	14,401,537	263	92	707,750	2,197	182	2,632,056	6,802,758	13,505,238		
Springs and mattresses.....	66	8,888,088	214	74	709,035	1,365	273	1,763,871	5,545,242	10,906,703		
Brooms, brushes and mops.....	78	4,385,774	187	76	492,843	968	254	1,949,398	2,004,893	4,497,926		
Scientific and professional equipment.....	23	16,143,933	128	70	443,647	455	294	815,143	3,199,538	8,163,651		

(Continued from page 725)

industries classified according to chief component materials; for the sake of comparison the figures for 1928 are also given. In 1929 the province of Ontario ranks first in the number of wage earners and wages paid; while in production Ontario had 51·75 per cent of the total for the Dominion. Quebec comes second in the number of wage earners and wages paid, with 28·56 per cent of the value of products for Canada; whilst the remaining provinces follow in the order named:—British Columbia 6·81 per cent of the total production; Manitoba, 4·06 per cent; Alberta, 2·65 per cent; Nova Scotia, 2·32 per cent; Saskatchewan, 1·98 per cent; New Brunswick, 1·76 per cent; and Prince Edward Island, 0·11 per cent. In the groups by industries, for the year 1929 the first place is taken by the vegetable products group, having 18·96 per cent of the total of all groups. Iron and its pro-

ducts is second with 18·16 per cent; wood and paper products group is third with 17·86 per cent; animal products comes fourth with 11·75 per cent; textile products is fifth with 10·49 per cent; followed in order by the non-ferrous metal products group with 6·97 per cent; the central electric station group, with 3·88 per cent; the chemical group with 3·4 per cent; and the miscellaneous group last with 2·54 per cent.

Table III is a statement of the statistics by groups and principal sub-groups for 1929. The corresponding figures for the year 1928 were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, pages 598-600, with the exception of the manufacturing minerals and chemicals, figures for which were published in the issue for December, 1929, pages 1435-1439. In Table III some of the smaller industries are omitted, but statistics of these are included in the totals of Tables I and II.

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN IN 1930

THE issues of the *Board of Trade Journal* for 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th March give statistics of the emigration and immigration of British subjects during the year 1930, with some particulars of the occupations and ages of the migrants. The number of British subjects who were recorded as leaving permanent residence in the United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) to take up permanent residence (i.e. residence for a year or more) in non-European countries was 92,158 in 1930, as compared with 143,686 in 1929 and with 136,834 in 1928. The number of British subjects who were recorded as leaving permanent residence in non-European countries to take up permanent residence in the United Kingdom was 66,203 in 1930, as compared with 56,217 in 1929 and with 59,105 in 1928. These figures are exclusive both of Irish Free State migrants travelling *via* ports in the United Kingdom and of migrants (of all nationalities) leaving or arriving at ports in the Irish Free State.

The following table shows the number of emigrants and immigrants, of British nationality, from the United Kingdom to each of the principal countries, and from those countries to the United Kingdom in 1930.

It will be seen that the reduction was chiefly due to a great decline in the emigration to British North America and to Australia, the totals for 1930 in each case being less than half the totals for 1929. The emigration to Australia was, in fact, considerably less than the immigration therefrom; in other words, there was a balance inwards from Australia in 1930 of 4,291, as against a balance outwards of 8,861 in 1929. The balance out-

Countries	Emigrants from United Kingdom	Immigrants into United Kingdom
	1930	1930
British North America.....	31,074	15,820
Australia.....	8,517	12,908
New Zealand.....	3,981	3,144
British South Africa.....	4,559	4,416
India and Ceylon.....	5,636	8,581
Other parts of British Empire.....	5,474	6,673
Totals, British Empire.....	59,241	51,442
United States.....	27,336	7,931
Other Foreign Countries.....	5,581	6,830
Totals Foreign Countries..	32,917	14,761
Totals, all destinations.....	92,158	66,203

wards to British North America was reduced from 53,264 in 1929 to 15,254 in 1930; that to New Zealand from 1,996 to 837; and that to all Empire destinations taken together from 62,951 to 7,799. To the United States, on the other hand (the only important country of destination of emigrants, outside the British Empire), there was a much smaller reduction in the balance outwards—from 24,697 in 1929 to 19,405 in 1930.

Assisted passages under the Empire Settlement Act numbered 12,605 in 1930 (of whom 9,244 went to Canada), as compared with 34,476 in 1929. In addition, 17,252 emigrants in 1930, and 37,254 in 1929, went to Canada at the special passage rate of £10 granted by the steamship lines, by agreement with the Oversea Settlement Department, to emigrants from the United Kingdom. (The figures for 1930 are provisional.)

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Liability of Mortgagee for Wages of Workers on Land

A firm of horticulturists in Ontario which grew roses and sold the cut flowers, having defaulted in payment of interest on a mortgage, the owners of the mortgage took possession of the premises, receiving the rents and profits of the business. A labourer who had been employed by the firm, sued the mortgagee of the land and also the bank which held a lien on the products of the business, for the wages which remained unpaid from the date of the mortgage.

Mr. Justice Logie, in the Ontario Supreme Court, found that a mortgagee exercising powers for sale, but without interfering with the operation of the business, is not liable for the wages of persons working the mortgaged lands. As concerned the plaintiffs' claim against the bank the Court declared that "the right of wage-earners under Section 88 (7) (of the Bank Act) depend upon whether the bank 'takes possession or in any way disposes of the said security or of the products, goods, wares and merchandise, stock or products thereof, or grain covered thereby. 'If the security in question could be considered as a security, authorized by s. 88, the plaintiff has not shown that the bank either took possession or disposed of the security or products covered thereby. No evidence at all was adduced to show that the bank took possession.

"In my opinion the bank is not liable, because it did not take possession or in any way dispose of its security or the products covered thereby."

The action was therefore dismissed.

MacPherson versus London Loan Assets Limited and Royal Bank (Ontario), 1931, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 2, page 631.

Position of Pupil Nurse under Workmen's Compensation

A pupil-dietician employed by the Oshawa Hospital, a private institution, sustained personal damages while operating a dumb-waiter in September, 1928. The dumb-waiter was used to carry food from the kitchen in the basement of the defendant corporation's building to the second floor. In an action by the injured employee for damages, the plaintiff alleged that the action was due to a defect in the hoist. The defence was a denial, with an allegation of contributory negligence. The

Ontario Supreme Court confirmed the judgment of the court of first hearing, assessing the damages at \$900, but reducing the amount awarded by one-third owing to the plaintiff's contributory negligence. The evidence showed that the hoisting apparatus had not been inspected since it was erected about ten years previously, and that the plaintiff had not been fully instructed as to its proper use. However, the plaintiff had taken unnecessary risks in inserting both her arms into the shaft. Discussing the application of the Workmen's Compensation Act to this case, Mr. Justice Raney said:—

"The Oshawa Hospital is a private institution, not operated by or for the municipality, and so would not come within sec. 1 (2) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, R.S.O. 1927 ch. 179, nor within Part I of the Act; but it is argued that Part II, which applies to industries as to which the Workmen's Compensation Board has no authority, and to workmen employed in such industries, and which consists of secs. 118 to 122, does apply. Section 119 provides that, where personal injury is caused to a workman by reason of any defect in the condition or arrangement of the ways, works, machinery, etc., used in the business of his employer, the workman shall have an action against the employer, and shall be entitled to recover the damages sustained, etc. Section 118 provides that sec. 119 shall apply only to industries to which Part I does not apply, and to workmen employed in such industries. By sec. 1, clause (i), of the Act, 'Industry' includes 'establishment, undertaking, trade, and business'; and (p) 'Workman' includes 'a person who has entered into or works under a contract of service or apprenticeship.' There appeared to be no authority on the point, but the learned Judge saw no reason to doubt that the hospital is an 'establishment' or that the plaintiff was a 'workman'. 'Domestic or menial servants' are, by sec. 122, excluded from the benefits of the Act, and it was argued that the plaintiff's hiring with the hospital brought her within those words. The learned Judge thinks not.

"The hoist was defective, and the plaintiff's injury was caused by the defect. She is, therefore, entitled to recover in this action by virtue of Part II of the Act, and also under the common law. In either case the basis of her claim is the same."

Jarvis versus Oshawa Hospital (Ontario) 1931, *Ontario Weekly Notes*, Vol. XL, page 286.

City Obligated to Pay Pension to Retired Fireman

A fireman who joined the Montreal Fire Brigade in 1893, subsequently rising to the rank of captain, was retired by the City Council in 1916. He brought action in the Superior Court in June, about sixteen years after his retirement, claiming that the city should pay him a pension, maintaining that he was retired only after the physicians to the Fire Department had certified that he was mentally and physically unfit for his duties because of injuries received in the course of his employment. The Council, on the other hand contended that the plaintiff had retired of his own free will.

Mr. Justice Surveyor ordered the city to pay the plaintiff \$6,050 for arrears of pension, and \$550 a year for the rest of his life. The case, he said, hinged on the question whether the plaintiff was a permanent employee within the meaning of the by-law dealing with the employment of firemen. Each year, His Lordship pointed out, a sum of money was voted in the city budget for salaries to captains and lieutenants of the fire brigade. It was not necessary for the names of these persons to be inserted in the budget provision. "If it was necessary for the name of each permanent employee to be put in the budget, retirement of an employee for chronic or incurable illness or infirmity contracted in the exercise of his duties would be practically in-existent." In June, 1916, he continued, the plaintiff fulfilled the conditions required for the status as a permanent employee, and he was retired because of illness contracted while in the city's service.

Responsibility of Employer to provide Safe Working Place

A girl who was employed in a store in Quebec fell into an opening in the floor from which the covering had been removed, sustaining injuries for which she sought damages from her employer. The employer contended that the business was conducted not by himself in person but by a company of which he was president; that neither he nor his company had control of the trap-door which had been left open; and that the girl was not obliged to pass by the place in the course of her duties. It appeared that the building was owned by another party who sublet parts of it to different tenants, and that the trap-door had been left open by an employee of the owner. The Superior Court (Quebec) ordered the employer to pay \$390 in damages, and this judgment was later confirmed on appeal.

The Appeal Court found that while the employees had been forbidden to use that part of the building where the trap-door was, no effort had been made to see that these instructions were obeyed, and the evidence showed that the plaintiff had no conception of the danger arising from the opening in the floor. The employer, it was stated, was bound to protect the plaintiff from this danger; the owner it was true was equally responsible, but the action was properly taken against the employer. As to the defendant's claim in regard to the existence of a company, no evidence was found that such a company had been registered.

Delle Blouin versus Glassborg (Quebec), 1931, Rapports Judiciaires de Québec (Cour de Banc du Roi), vol. 50, page 374.

Deceased Workman's Dependant may take Action at Common Law

The House of Lords recently dismissed an appeal by the employers from a decision of the second division of the Court of Session in Scotland, the question raised being whether the right of a widow to raise an action at common law (or, in England, under Lord Campbell's Act*) to recover damages against the person whose fault caused the death of her husband had been taken away by section 29 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, by reason of the payment into court by the defender of the maximum amount payable under the Act in proceedings instituted by a third party.

In this case, as reported in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, May, 1931, a workman lost his life by a pit accident, leaving a wife, two children, and a stepson. The widow, on behalf of herself and the children, took proceedings alone under the Workmen's Compensation Act, in which the employers paid into court £600, the maximum compensation payable by them. The employers contended that, having paid into court the maximum compensation payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, they were under no liability to proceedings brought by the widow independently of the Act.

Section 29 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act is as follows:—

"When the injury was caused by the personal negligence or wilful act of the employer, or of some person for whose act or default the employer is responsible, nothing in this Act shall affect any civil liability of the employer,

*A note on the Fatal Accidents Act of 1846 (Lord Campbell's Act) was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1926, page 1179.

but in that case the workman may, at his option, either claim compensation under this Act or take proceedings independently of this Act; but the employer shall not be liable to pay compensation for injury to a workman by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment both independently of and also under this Act, and shall not be liable to any proceedings independently of this Act, except in case of such personal negligence or wilful act as aforesaid."

Lord Buckmaster, in giving judgment, said that the section began by an express provision that nothing should affect the civil liability of the employer in case of negligence, but that the workman might in that event, at his option, select which remedy he would pursue. It was the latter part of the section on which the appellants relied. They said that it emphatically provided that, in respect of an injury to the workman, the employer could not be called on to pay in two independent proceedings.

In his opinion the section had not that effect. The latter provision was intended to relate only to cases where the proceedings were taken by the same persons, and affected only the cases where the workman proceeding under the statute had the option of proceed-

ing either under the statute or at common law. The claims of the widow and children of proceeding at common law could not be defeated by the act of somebody to whom the common law remedy was not open. To hold otherwise would be to declare that the statute had, in special cases, inferentially destroyed the rights which, by the earlier part of the section, had been expressly kept alive.

Lords Dunedin, Warrington of Clyffe Thankerton, and Russell of Killowen agreed. The appeal was therefore dismissed. *Kinneil Cannell and Coking Coal Company, Limited, v. Sneddon or Waddell*, House of Lords, 21st April, 1931.

In 1926 a labourer who was employed by a junk dealer in Montreal sustained serious injuries when he, along with another workman, was engaged in removing sheets of iron from a derrick, one of these sheets falling on his foot. He brought action for \$3,000 against his employer, under the Workmen's Compensation Act then in force in the province of Quebec. The Superior Court found that the defendant, a junk dealer, was engaged in a mercantile, rather than an industrial business, and that the Act did not apply in the case. The action was accordingly dismissed.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of June showed a further improvement, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,865 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 persons, the firms being representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. These firms had 940,875 employees on their payrolls on June 1, as compared with 927,437 on May 1. The index of employment (with the average for the calendar year 1926 as the base equal to 100) stood at 103.6 on June 1, as compared with 102.2 on May 1, 1931, and with 116.5, 122.2, 113.8, 107.2, 102.2, 95.6, 96.4, 98.5, 90.3 and 87.7 on June 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 respectively. At the beginning of June, 1931, the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 16.2 as compared with percentages of 14.9 at the beginning of May, 1931, and with 10.3 at the beginning of June, 1930. The June percentage was based on returns tabulated by the Department of Labour from 1,808 labour organizations including 198,059 members. Reports received by the Department of Labour from the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the number of placements effected each day during May was less than that recorded daily during the previous month, but was somewhat above the corresponding average for May, 1930, the major change under both comparisons being in construction and maintenance. Vacancies in May, 1931, numbered 32,280, applications 53,350 and placements in regular and casual employment, 30,728.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$8.16 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$8.54 for May; \$11.10 for June, 1930; \$10.92 for June, 1929; \$10.73 for June, 1928; \$10.86 for June, 1927; \$11.06 for June, 1926; \$10.44 for June, 1925; \$9.86 for June, 1924; \$10.23 for June, 1923; \$10.18 for June, 1922; \$11.16 for

June, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.79 for June, 1918; and \$7.49 for June, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was 72.2 for June, as compared with 73.0 for May; 87.7 for June, 1930; 93.4 for June, 1929; 96.9 for June, 1928; 98.7 for June, 1927; and 100.1 for June 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada in June was somewhat greater than in the preceding month, and was much in excess of the corresponding loss in June, 1930. Ten disputes were in progress at some time during the month involving 1,209 workers, and resulting in the loss of 22,437 working days. Corresponding figures for May, 1931, were: 12 disputes, 1,146 workers, and 17,189 working days; and for June, 1930, ten disputes, 1,190 workers, and 4,007 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

The Department of Labour received in June reports from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with the dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees. A Board was appointed during the month in connection with a coal-mining dispute in Alberta, while in connection with a dispute involving certain employees of the Toronto Transportation Commission an application was received from the employees, but at the suggestion of the Minister further negotiations took place which resulted in the ending of the dispute. A full account of the proceedings under the Act during the month appears on page 745 of this issue.

Minister of Labour and Conditions in the West

The Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, accompanied by members of the staff of his Department, visited the four western provinces in June for the purpose of ascertaining the facts respecting unemployment, and to investigate the serious

condition reported to have resulted from the failure of the crop in a section of Saskatchewan. The Minister consulted with members of the provincial governments, and through their courtesy in inviting representations from the mayors of the various municipalities he obtained considerable information as to the general situation throughout the west. On his return to Ottawa the Minister submitted to the government a detailed report of his investigations. Subsequently, in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister announced that before the end of the present session of Parliament the Government would introduce proposals for the relief of the special situation that had resulted from the drought, and for the relief of the abnormal unemployment conditions.

**Parliament
takes action
for relief of
distress and
unemployment**

In the House of Commons on July 1, the Prime Minister referred to the calamitous conditions that had resulted in a wide area of Saskatchewan from the intense heat and drought. "It is clear," he said, "that the tremendous heat has not only affected the possibility of the continued life of live stock over a substantial area, but that 5,000,000 acres of land have been adversely affected so far as crop is concerned, and probably more. Under those circumstances," Mr. Bennett continued, "Parliament has never been hesitant in granting relief by way of financial and other assistance to countries beyond our borders when such a disaster has overtaken their people, and before this House rises it is the purpose of the government to submit to parliament a measure that will, we believe, at least in part, show the desire and purpose of the Canadian people to assist those who are less fortunate than the inhabitants of other parts of Canada at this particular crisis in their history.....I fear that perhaps it is the greatest national calamity that has ever overtaken this country. I hope that my fears are groundless, but I am confident from the information that has been given us that at least 100,000 people are directly affected, and their herds as well.

"Obviously it has a direct bearing on the problem with which it will now become intimately associated, that of unemployment, and when dealing with this matter it is the intention of the government, after we have disposed of the business on the order paper and such other measures as we have to consider, to submit to parliament measures that we hope will enable us successfully to grapple with that difficulty during the coming winter and the balance of the year that is before us.

"I think I could not do more than say that notwithstanding these disquieting symptoms of the manifest difficulties that must confront any government charged with responsibility at this time in connection with these and allied matters, the faith and confidence that we have in our country is in no sense shaken, and although the trials and tribulations we face may be many and varied, we still have the confident belief that with the resources of our country and the perseverance and courage of the people we will be able to work out our manifest destiny upon the northern half of this continent. For that purpose I trust that whatever may be our beliefs politically, we may co-operate not only in rendering assistance to those stricken in the provinces, in the manner in which I have indicated, but in endeavouring to take care of the other situations which have developed in this country by reason of universal conditions prevailing throughout the world."

The Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the opposition, stated that the co-operation for which the Prime Minister asked would be given by all the members on his side of the House in the fullest measure, and with the most hearty accord.

**Decline in
industrial
disputes in
United States**

The June issue of the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, contains a review of industrial disputes in the United States during the fifteen-year period from 1916 to 1930. The record shows a downward trend in the number of disputes over the whole period, and an even sharper decline since 1922, in the number of workers concerned in such disputes. Strike activity considered from the standpoint of the number of workers involved, was greatest in the coal mining, clothing, building, and textile industries, over 90 per cent of the total number of persons reported on strike during 1930 being found in these four groups.

Industrial disputes continued to involve principally questions of wages, hours of employment, or recognition of the union. The results of strike settlements in 1930 showed a material loss to employees as compared with 1929, there being 44 per cent in 1930 as against 40 per cent in 1929 settled in favour of employers, while only 25 per cent in 1930 as against 29 per cent in 1929 were settled in favour of employees. The number of strikes in which a compromise settlement was made in 1930 was 24 per cent as compared with 25 per cent in 1929.

Duties of new Tariff Board for Canada

The Tariff Board Act, passed by Parliament at its present session, provides for the creation of a Board for the purpose of securing, for the use of the Government and of Parliament, a constantly increasing body of information in regard to goods produced in or imported into Canada. At the request of the Minister, the Board is to inquire into the price and cost of raw materials; the cost of transportation; the cost of production; the cost, efficiency and conditions of labour; the prices received by producers, etc., in Canada or elsewhere; and into all conditions and factors affecting cost of production and price to the consumers in Canada, and as compared with other countries. The Board is empowered to make inquiry into any other matter upon which the Minister desires information, in relation to any goods which if brought into Canada or produced in Canada are subject to or exempt from duties of customs or excise. This inquiry may be into the effect which an increase or decrease of the existing rate of duty upon a given commodity might have upon industry or trade, and the extent to which the consumer is protected from exploitation.

The Board will consist of three members, one of whom will be chairman. They will hold office for ten years, and be required to devote their whole time to their duties under the Act.

Technical education for textile workers

A series of articles describing the vocational classes provided for English textile mill workers is now appearing in the *Canadian Textile Journal*. The purpose of the series is to further the creation of similar educational facilities for workers in Canadian mills. The editor declares that "there never was a greater need or opportunity for Canadian textile mill executives to give this vitally important subject earnest consideration. Our industry has gained a certain objective: now is the time to consolidate our position, to establish this industry firmly and securely in the social, economic fabric of the Dominion." In the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1930, the *Canadian Textile Journal* was quoted as stating that "the textile industry is the only major industry that has not taken advantage of the very excellent system of technical education developed in each of the provinces." It was also noted that in 1920 the Department of Labour corresponded with certain textile manufacturers with a view to securing their co-operation with a view to

the provision of courses of instruction under the provisions of the Technical Education Act, but that the proposal failed to receive the necessary support at that time.

Increased Federal Contribution for Old Age Pensions.

Reference was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* of last month, page 626, to the announcement of the Right Honourable R. B. Bennett, that the government contemplated increasing the amount of the federal contribution to the cost of old age pensions from 50 to 75 per cent for a temporary period only. On July 21, the Prime Minister sponsored a government resolution along these lines, following which a bill was introduced and given its first reading. In addition to emphasizing the temporary nature of this enactment, the Prime Minister stated that the government was considering the ultimate establishment of a federal old age pension system on a contributory basis. The discussion on this subject, featuring the Prime Minister's announcement, is summarized in the concluding pages of this issue.

German advisory commission on unemployment

The German Government appointed an Advisory Commission on Unemployment early this year for the purpose of studying the subject in all its aspects. The first report, issued by the Committee in April, dealt with measures for combating unemployment through the wider distribution of the available work by means of the reduction of working hours and the restriction of secondary occupations. The second report was concerned with the possibility of creating additional opportunities for work, the Commission recommending that employment should be provided in connection with electricity and gas supply, transport and communications, land improvement and rural development, agricultural settlement and housing construction. Such schemes, it is stated, could in certain circumstances be carried out by means of loans without assistance from public funds; but public assistance might be given where the work takes the form of productive relief work of the nature contemplated under the unemployment insurance system. The commissioners are opposed to the subsidizing of private undertakings by grants in aid of wage or interest charges, and they recommend the provision of work by the local authorities responsible for administering poor relief for the able-bodied unemployed not in receipt of standard or emergency benefit. They regard labour conscription as

undesirable, but recommend the institution of a system of voluntary labour service as a means of combating the harmful effects of enforced idleness. The commissioners uphold the principle that the grant of benefit should be conditional upon the performance of work, subject to specified conditions, and advocate the further development of training facilities for unemployed persons.

The third and final report, recently issued, is concerned with the present organization of the direct relief of unemployment under the unemployment insurance, emergency benefit and poor relief systems, and a general consideration of the measures necessary to enable the heavy financial burdens imposed on these systems during the present period of acute unemployment to be met.

**Retirement of
Mr. J. D. McNiven,
Deputy Minister
of Labour of
British Columbia**

On the occasion of the recent retirement of Mr. J. D. McNiven from the position of Deputy Minister of Labour of Victoria, the Hon. Senator Robertson, on behalf of the Department of Labour of Canada, paid a tribute to Mr. McNiven's extended work on behalf of labour in Canada. When he was in Victoria in June the Minister, with Mr. R. A. Rigg, Director of the Employment Service of Canada, took the opportunity of joining in the presentation of an illuminated address and purse of gold that was being made to the retiring Deputy Minister by his former colleagues, including the Hon. W. A. McKenzie, Minister of Labour of the Province, and by labour leaders in the Province. Mr. McNiven had been Deputy Minister of Labour of British Columbia since that department was established thirteen years ago. During that time, in the words of the *Victoria Times*, "he has had the confidence of the general public, and that important qualification has enabled him to settle many disputes which have arisen in the province between employers and employees. His wide understanding of human nature, his intimate knowledge of labour conditions, his scrupulous fairness and amiable personality made him an ideal conciliator."

Mr. McNiven was closely associated with the printing trade in his early life. His connection with government labour administration began twenty-four years ago when he was requested by Mr. Mackenzie King, then Deputy Minister of Labour, to be one of the Department's "Fair Wage" officers. His special duty at Ottawa was to establish wage schedules on government works and his territory extended from the capital to the Pacific Coast. He also acted for the Dominion

Government in securing the settlement of various labour disputes which developed from time to time, especially in the coal mining industry in British Columbia and Alberta, many of these difficulties being amicably disposed of by conciliation. Mr. McNiven continued to serve under successive administrations at Ottawa until the British Columbia Department of Labour was established in 1917.

**Exemptions
from British
Columbia
eight-hour day
law are cancelled**

The Board of Adjustment which administers the Hours of Work Act, 1923, of British Columbia, has given notice of the repeal, as from July 11, 1931, of Regulation No. 10, which was approved on March 17, 1925 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1925, page 346). Regulation 10 reads as follows:—

"All bakers employed in the baking industry shall be permitted to work ten hours per month in excess of forty-eight hours per week, and all bakery salesmen or deliverymen twenty-six hours per month in excess of forty-eight hours per week."

The chairman of the Board declared that the withdrawal of the bakery trade from the list of trades exempted from the eight-hour day regulations was in pursuance of the Board's usual policy in meeting unusual conditions in regard to unemployment; no lengthening of working hours, he said, would be permitted in any industry to which the Hours of Work Act applied. The chairman stated further that with the exception of specialty trades in the lumber industry the eight hour day law was generally applied to industries in the province.

**Unemployment
relief plan
at Hamilton,
Ohio.**

A successful plan for meeting the distress arising out of the industrial depression was followed last winter in Hamilton, Ohio, a city with a population of 53,000, mostly consisting of factory employees. An account of the plan and of the remarkable results it effected appears in *The Nation's Business* (Washington, D.C.), July, 1931. As unemployment threatened to become serious a citizens' unemployment committee was formed, and the following plan was adopted with the following principles:—

1. Give preference to local labour. Employ only such outside labour as is unavailable within the city;
2. Give preference to those who are supporting dependents;
3. Employ only those married women who have no other means of support;
4. Wherever possible rotate employees to provide work for the maximum

number or, in other words, distribute the work over the greatest possible number; 5. After employees who are now laid off are re-employed the situation can best be helped by obtaining additional labour required through the clearing house of the public employment agencies; 6. The city, the Bureau of Social Work, and other agencies will maintain a clearing house, where all men deserving employment will be listed.

This plan, as carried out, took care as well as possible of all men who were employed or might be employed by the factories.

The next step was to aid those whom the factories had laid off and would not re-employ for some time. The city manager announced that city employees from himself down to the lowest-salaried employee had agreed to contribute 2.5 per cent of their wages each month to an employment fund as long as the crisis threatened. This action started an avalanche of similar voluntary contributions. City school employees made a like donation. Business houses, professional offices, factory personnels announced that they, too, would co-operate. At the end of the first month the treasurer of the committee was receiving about \$10,000 a month in voluntary contributions.

The wage set by the unemployment committee was 37.5 cents an hour, or three dollars a working day, so that the \$10,000 monthly provides for about 27,000 working hours. Each week the Bureau of Social Work makes out its list of men who need employment for that week.

All the work carried out by means of these funds was useful and needed work. For example, the city last winter installed new boulevard street lights, and some of the men were used to take out the old lights. A new boulevard is being constructed around the outskirts of the town, and the men have cleared the timber off the road bed. This has been sawed up into fuel, which has been sold to the citizens.

Stabilization of employment of dock labour in England

Last year the Minister of Labour (Great Britain) appointed a committee to make inquiries into the subject of dock labour and the methods in use for its "decasualization" (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1930, page 108). This committee has now published a report. It is pointed out that within the various grades of dock workers there are many distinct occupations, ranging from unskilled to highly skilled. Owing to sudden and unpredictable fluctuations in traffic, employment, in general, is essentially casual; an

over-supply of work-people seeking odd work is attracted to the industry, with chronic under-employment as a frequent result. The recognition of the evils of this situation and of the inability of individual action to overcome them led to concerted effort by employers and port workers' organizations in some ports to establish registration schemes, the initial objects of which were to regulate the pool of workers who, while adequate in number and qualifications to meet all likely demands, could have a preference, valid throughout a port, over general unemployed, and thereby secure greater certainty of livelihood.

This method of controlling the supply of labour was first established in the port of Liverpool, and has since been adopted and is now in operation in 30 ports, the principal exception being Glasgow and the Tyne and Wear ports. Nearly 90,000 port workers—over two-thirds of the total number in Great Britain—are directly covered by these schemes. Most of the schemes are administered by committees representative of employers and work-people, generally with a Ministry of Labour official as secretary. Employment record books are used, at most ports, as tokens of registration; and the policy is pursued, with varying degrees of thoroughness, of limiting registration to those workers who can prove that they have real ground for claiming port work as their regular occupation. The report examines the methods of recruiting and engaging labour, and gives an outline of the experiments made at some ports in connection with the latter problem.

The Committee were impressed by the progress made towards the regularization of employment, and affirm that a jointly administered registration scheme is the only satisfactory foundation upon which to build hopes of eventual decasualization. They recommend that immediate steps should be taken to develop such schemes, and outline the administrative principles upon which they should be operated. It is also recommended that a new Standing Advisory Committee be established by the National Joint Council for Dock Labour for the purpose of encouraging and assisting in accomplishing the proposed reforms.

New view of welfare work in industry

A recent bulletin published by the Home Office (England and Wales) on "Welfare and Welfare Supervision in Factories" refers to the change that has taken place during the past ten years in the attitude of industry to welfare work. Formerly regarded as a philanthropic adjunct to industry, such work is now

held to be an essential part of good business organization. "From the point of view of industry, research and practical experience alike have shown that the efficiency of the worker depends on the conditions under which he works. The highest industrial efficiency can only be obtained where the conditions are the best possible. With other efforts in the direction of eliminating waste and organizing work to the best advantage, the welfare movement has taken its place as an essential part of the general movement which is called in some quarters 'rationalization' and which has been defined by the International Economic Conference as 'the methods of technique and of organization designed to secure the minimum waste of either effort or material.' Welfare work has broadened out in fact into employment management and includes the business of selecting and training the worker, as well as welfare in the narrower sense."

The bulletin is in two divisions: the first part relates to the provision of healthful and safe conditions of work; and the second covers all that relates to the worker himself—selection, training, supervision, etc. It is stated that this latter branch of welfare started later and was longer in securing recognition of its importance, but it has been greatly developed in recent years—so much so that labour or employment management has come to be regarded in many quarters as the central welfare activity to which other branches are subsidiary and round which they group themselves.

Labour union life insurance companies

The organization of the Union Labour Life Insurance Company by the American Federation of Labour in 1925 was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1925, page 1056. The company is owned by labour organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. Though it was organized in 1925, it did not start to write insurance until July, 1927. The report of the company for 1930, as outlined in the *Monthly Labour Review*, June, 1931, shows that its assets at the end of the year were \$1,068,108, an increase of \$178,827 over the preceding year. Its income during the year was \$813,887, while claims paid amounted to \$480,536. The insurance in force at the end of the year amounted to \$48,372,328, of which \$5,315,778 was in individual policies and the remainder in group insurance. As compared with 1929, the insurance in force showed a gain of \$3,880,178.

The Union Co-operative Insurance Company, an organization owned by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1925, page 177), completed its sixth year of operations on

December 31, 1930. It is stated that during 1930 its assets increased as much as during the entire first five years of its history, having risen during the year from \$661,348 to \$1,258,601, an increase of more than 90 per cent. The surplus increased during the same period from \$213,978 to \$267,497. The premium income (\$1,434,478) was more than double that of 1929 (\$714,039). Death claims were paid during the year amounting to \$579,011, as compared with \$426,975 in 1929. Claims paid since the organization of the company have aggregated \$1,527,049. The insurance now in force amounts to \$89,324,735. During the year the capital stock of the company was increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000, and the company took over the John Mitchell Life Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, a union labour company organized by the anthracite miners.

Change in wages policy in Soviet Russia

The Associated Press on July 7 published a despatch from Moscow outlining an address by Joseph Stalin that was delivered at the close of a conference of industrialists on June 23. Stalin took stock of industrial conditions at the close of the first five months of the year, and outlined a policy for the future. In regard to wages, he said: "Even under Socialism wages must be paid according to the work done and not according to the needs of the workers." He added that reorganization of the present system of wages was necessary if the shifting of labour was to be prevented. "In many of our factories," he continued, "the wage system is such as to leave no difference between the skilled and unskilled worker and between hard and easy labour. This leads to unskilled workers showing no interest in raising their qualifications and skilled workers move from factory to factory in search of a place where their qualifications will be more valued. To give this shifting a free hand would undermine our industry, wreck our plan of production, and stop improvement in the quality of manufactured goods. We must destroy such equal wages. It is unbearable to see the locomotive driver receiving the same wages as a book-keeper."

Another important change in the proposals involved the reversal of the policy of the "iron fist" towards members of the "old bourgeois industrial intelligentsia" and welcoming them into the service of the state.

Mr. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment (U.S.A.) has predicted that in the future there will be a national system of employment offices, vocational education, advance planning of public works, and unemployment insurance.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation at the end of June was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Crops in the Province of Nova Scotia were making good progress, but the demand for farm help was small. There were large catches of halibut, salmon and mackerel, with lobster fishing fair, for the season of the year. No new developments occurred in the logging industry, though over 50 pulpwood loaders were placed. Coal mines at Stellarton operated on steady time; elsewhere days worked averaged from two to four only. Increased business was reported by various manufacturing concerns, while the iron and steel industries showed slack time in several departments. Outside Halifax, little new construction was being started, but that already under way was progressing favourably. Passenger traffic was gradually increasing, owing to holiday and tourist travellers. The movement of freight at Sydney was heavy, but decreased coal and lumber shipments from New Glasgow caused much unemployment among long-shore workers at the ports concerned. Trade was fair. A moderate demand existed for charworkers and domestics, and a number of satisfactory placements were made.

There was little demand for farm help in the Province of New Brunswick. Large catches of assorted fish were reported along the New Brunswick shores. The logging industry still absorbed a fair number of workers. Manufacturers of confectionery and foodstuffs reported business good. Woodworking factories were also busy. Building construction was giving considerable employment, and satisfactory progress was being made on work already started. At West Saint John, 50 labourers were employed by the Harbour Board cleaning away debris after the fire, the C.P.R. also having extra gangs at the same work. Street and road repair likewise afforded employment to a large number of unskilled workers. Passenger and freight traffic was good. Wholesale trade was quiet, while retail stores were busy with sales. There was the usual demand for casual workers and several requests for general maids.

An increase in the number of orders for farm help was noticed in the Province of Quebec, especially at Montreal. Slackness still prevailed in the logging industry, with Hull the only office reporting placements in that line. Quietness continued in the mining districts, though considerable prospecting was

being carried on in the neighbourhood of Rouyn. Manufacturing activities increased slightly at Hull. In Montreal all trades, except tobacco, were quiet. Leather trades in Quebec worked at 75 per cent of their capacity, but all else was slack. Foundries and cotton at Three Rivers were somewhat improved, but no change occurred in the paper industry. Conditions in the building trades were encouraging, as there was a demand for painters and joiners, with few building labourers idle, except in Quebec City. Trade revived slightly at Montreal, but elsewhere showed little change. In the Women's Domestic Section applicants were in excess of the demand.

A marked improvement in farm orders was shown in the Province of Ontario as a result of haying and the forthcoming harvest. Logging remained quiet, but a few placements in mining districts in Northern Ontario seemed to indicate increased employment in that industry in the near future. Canning factories were employing many workers, though apart from this seasonal activity, the outlook for industrial concerns was not bright. Textile workers, however, were busy, and some pulp mills had resumed operations. No change for the better developed in the auto industry where further staff reductions had taken place. Very little construction work was in progress, except in Sudbury, Windsor and St. Thomas, where a slight improvement was noted. Although the number of orders received for women workers for summer hotels and golf clubs was not so great as in previous years, yet very good placements were made in this line, but calls for general domestics had declined somewhat.

Farming operations in Manitoba were not favourable in outlook, owing to continued hot weather, though many points in the province had benefited from recent rains. Logging, mining and manufacturing showed no improvement. Home building at Winnipeg made a good showing, but the total construction in this line was well below that of last year. No large prospects were contemplated; thus there was a substantial increase in the registration for employment of building trades mechanics and labourers. Little highway work was reported. In the Women's Domestic Section only a fair number of calls were listed while applications remained high.

The serious condition of the crops in the Province of Saskatchewan, especially about Swift Current, was reflecting its gravity on the labour market, the general feeling being that the maximum crop returns this fall would be

confined to a seed and feed harvest. With these conditions prevailing, even though the recent rains had improved the prospects in some localities, demand for farm help was small. Little building construction was being undertaken, and where highway or railway work was in progress, the rotation system was in use, that the maximum number of men

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1931			1930		
	June	May	April	June	May	April
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		134,302,391	85,863,487	172,080,230	181,008,526	123,910,008
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		73,457,404	51,189,376	91,543,981	101,544,817	71,401,839
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		59,833,245	33,935,075	78,703,281	77,260,557	50,744,139
Customs duty collected..... \$		13,536,837	10,233,278	13,931,655	15,227,654	12,069,764
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		3,171,693,100	2,786,353,998	3,397,740,656	3,426,869,070	3,082,071,979
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		143,749,692	134,495,175	165,953,624	164,710,728	154,747,492
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,456,411,063	1,453,305,140	1,410,297,492	1,432,425,900	1,441,141,721
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,138,994,831	1,130,226,227	1,306,664,545	1,430,115,609	1,344,686,281
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	80-1	81-4	97-1	134-7	152-1	166-5
Preferred stocks.....	72-6	73-8	78-8	99-5	102-6	103-4
(1) Index of interest rates.....	91-9	91-9	92-9	100-8	101-3	101-3
(2) Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	72-2	73-0	74-5	87-7	89-7	91-2
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	18-36	18-81	19-18	21-44	21-49	21-53
(3) Business failures, number.....	174	196	204	164	187	172
(3) Business failures, liabilities..... \$	3,504,453	2,776,000	3,637,658	2,796,873	2,724,006	1,996,071
(2) Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	103-6	102-2	99-7	116-5	111-4	107-8
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	16-2	14-9	15-5	10-3	9-0	10-8
Immigration.....		3,818	3,201	13,171	17,410	19,309
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	204,545	198,367	201,897	257,978	249,276	225,050
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	15,236,230	15,604,627	15,233,779	19,405,728	19,013,606	18,310,024
(7) Operating expenses..... \$			14,352,238	17,078,145	16,518,622	15,948,337
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		12,084,643	12,006,288	15,530,841	14,695,839	14,302,109
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		10,638,697	10,398,411	12,710,759	13,469,571	12,570,308
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,135,535,761	2,538,091,310	2,213,015,000	2,137,238,829
Building permits..... \$		11,863,171	13,786,466	17,935,478	20,321,160	16,276,443
(8) Contracts awarded..... \$	29,793,400	36,895,700	22,707,303	54,728,200	46,861,900	48,778,600
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	55,822	50,511	53,792	66,081	80,505	72,339
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	55,635	74,225	91,461	95,321	91,692	102,681
Ferro alloys..... tons	2,740	2,540	4,635	11,059	7,766	7,939
Coal..... tons		901,514	883,312	1,128,124	1,114,848	907,451
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		107,210,000	47,800,000	110,590	99,210,000	47,140,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		6,155,000	4,638,000	5,777,000	5,809,000	5,159,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		8,405,000	6,155,000	4,981,000	7,056,000	5,262,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		194,515,293	170,842,465	312,893,921	245,698,473	275,335,007
Flour production..... bbls.			1,058,311	1,160,922	1,393,982	1,215,002
(9) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.			42,356,000	86,595,000	68,168,000	33,654,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		43,864,000	46,848,000	47,820,000	49,827,000	50,078,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		40,983,000	45,345,000	54,901,000	49,624,000	52,299,000
Newsprint..... tons		202,610	205,840	213,630	237,680	228,050
Automobiles, passenger.....		10,621	14,043	12,194	21,251	20,872
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....		149-1	138-7	162-7	170-4	164-8
Industrial production.....		158-2	145-6	168-0	186-7	169-8
Manufacturing.....		163-6	145-9	162-1	188-1	166-0

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(5) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(3) Bradstreet.

(8) MacLean's Building Review.

(4) Figures for end of previous months.

(9) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending June 27, 1931, and corresponding previous periods.

(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

might obtain relief. There was no difficulty in filling orders for women domestic workers for little activity existed in this group.

There was very little demand for farm help in Alberta, due to continued drought, although rains had helped out the situation considerably in several sections, especially about Edmonton. Under the most favourable conditions, however, only a fractional crop was expected, as a large acreage of seed throughout the province had been blown out earlier in the month. Logging, mining and manufacturing were quiet, also building construction, with prospects far from encouraging. Some railway gangs were engaged repairing tracks at Drumheller, but no new men were hired. Elsewhere there was no call for railway workers. Trade collections were difficult. An increased number of unplaced applicants was recorded in the Women's Domestic Section with fewer orders received.

Owing to inclement weather in the Province of British Columbia, orders for farm and orchard help showed a decrease. Fruit packing houses were busy with double shifts handling the cherry crop, and canneries were expected to open up shortly. Logging was practically at a standstill. Mining was quiet, also manufacturing. With the exception of Prince Rupert, where local contractors were fairly busy on new work in the building line, no improvement in that group was shown. Relief work in the form of highway construction and maintenance was being continued, and provided the only work available in nearly all localities. Many longshore workers also were idle. In the Women's Domestic Section a large number of women were unemployed, due to the fact that fruit picking, which usually absorbed a large number of workers, had been hampered by wet weather.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics' **EMPLOYERS' REPORTS** tabulated returns on employment from 7,865 firms with 940,875 employees on June 1, as compared with 927,437 on May 1. This increase of 1.4 per cent brought the index to 103.6, as compared with 102.2 in the preceding month, while on June 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 116.5, 122.2, 113.8, 107.2, 102.2, 95.6, 96.4, 98.5, 90.3 and 87.7, respectively.

Expansion was noted in all of the five economic areas, the increase being greatest in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. In the Maritime Provinces, manufacturing, logging, mining, trade and construction registered heightened activity, while transportation was seasonally slacker, and iron and steel plants also released employees. In Quebec, construction and transportation recorded import-

ant increases in personnel, and there were also gains in the trade group. In Ontario, construction and transportation registered the greatest expansion, but advances were also noted in logging and mining. In Manufacturing, increases in lumber, animal food, building material, mineral products and some other groups were offset by losses in iron and steel, textile and pulp and paper factories. In the Prairie Provinces, construction, especially railroad construction, transportation, services and communications reported the most marked improvement, but iron and steel works and trade released employees. In British Columbia, construction and transportation recorded the largest advances, but trade and services also afforded heightened employment, while metal works and mining showed curtailment.

The trend of employment was favourable in four of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made: Montreal, Quebec, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed considerable gains; declines were noted in Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor (including the adjacent Border Cities), while in Ottawa the situation was reported unchanged. In Montreal, transportation, construction and trade reported the greatest increases, but manufacturing was slacker. In Quebec, the gains took place chiefly in manufacturing and transportation. In Toronto, manufacturing, particularly of textile and iron and steel products, was slacker, but improvement was shown in construction and transportation. In Ottawa, construction recorded heightened activity, while manufacturing released some employees, so that the general situation was unaltered. In Hamilton, most of the decrease took place in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel plants, but construction also showed a decline. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, reductions were registered in automobile factories, while construction was rather busier. In Winnipeg, most of the improvement was recorded in construction, manufacturing and communications, while trading establishments released some help. Manufacturing, trade, communications and transportation reported minor gains in Vancouver, and there were larger increases in construction.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows general losses in manufacturing; there were increases in the lumber, fish-preserving, vegetable food, building material, cotton, electric current, and mineral product industries, but the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, leather-using, electrical apparatus, pulp and paper, clothing, tobacco and some other groups together reported curtailment involving a greater number of persons. Com-

munications, services, trade, transportation, construction and maintenance registered improvement, that in the last-named group being most noteworthy. On the other hand, logging and mining as a whole were slacker.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of June, 1931.

TRADE UNION REPORTS

The percentage of idleness among local trade union members at the close of May was slightly in excess of that

manifest in the previous month, as shown by the reports from 1,808 labour organizations, with 198,059 members. Of these 32,163, or a percentage of 16.2, were without work on the last day of the month, compared with 14.9 per cent in April. There was a noteworthy drop in the volume of work available from May last year, when the percentage of unemployment stood at 10.3. An outstanding feature in the unfavourable trend shown in comparison with April was the increase in idleness reported from Quebec, where employment in the garment trades was largely curtailed owing to the slack season. The building and construction trades in the same province, however, reported moderate increases in activity. Employment for Alberta members declined slightly from April, and in New Brunswick and Ontario nominal recessions occurred. Of the gains in activity reported from the remaining provinces those indicated by Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia unions were slight, while the situation in British Columbia showed moderate improvement. All provinces shared in the retrogressive employment movement as compared with May of last year, the recessions in every province, with the exception of Nova Scotia, being fairly substantial.

Appearing elsewhere in this issue is a more detailed article with tabular statements on unemployment among local trade unions at the close of May, 1931.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

Reports from the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of May, 1931, showed 32,476 references of persons to positions and a total of 30,728 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 11,071 of which 7,581 were of men and 3,490 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 19,657. Vacancies offered by employers to the Service numbered 32,280 and of these 23,028 were for men and 9,252 for women. Applications for employment were received from 41,308 men and 12,042 women, a total of 53,350. Business showed a

decrease in volume during May from that of the previous month, but a gain was apparent when a comparison was made with the records for the corresponding month last year, the reports for April, 1931, showing 39,194 vacancies available, 59,202 applications made and 37,474 placements effected, while in May, 1930, there were recorded 31,449 vacancies, 46,507 applications for work and 29,318 placements in regular and casual employment.

A report in detail of the work of the Offices for the month of May will be found elsewhere in this issue.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities during May, 1931, was \$11,868,171 as compared with \$13,786,466 in the preceding month and with \$20,321,160 in May, 1930.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that while construction throughout Canada is 32 per cent less in estimated dollar value than for the first six months of 1930, and the June total nineteen per cent less than May, the record for the half year is encouraging. Prospects for new work appear brighter. Of the June total, which is \$29,793,400, \$10,489,300 was for residential buildings; \$9,110,300 was for engineering purposes; \$9,062,800 was for business buildings; and \$1,131,000 for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during May, by provinces, was as follows: Ontario, \$13,418,300; Quebec, \$10,414,000; British Columbia, \$1,600,000; Manitoba, \$1,041,300; Saskatchewan, \$1,032,000; Alberta, \$896,600; New Brunswick, \$780,300; Nova Scotia, \$583,400; Prince Edward Island, \$27,500.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL
PRODUCTION

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year, are shown in the table on page 740.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that business operations in Canada showed an improvement in May over the preceding month despite recession in several important industries. The production of pig iron and steel showed a decline in May even before adjustment for seasonal tendencies. The output of pig iron was 50,511 tons as compared with 53,792 tons in the preceding month. May was the first month this year to show a decline from the pre-

ceding month in the daily rate of production. Production of steel ingots and castings amounted to 75,235 tons, a daily rate of 2,407 tons. This rate of output was 20 per cent under the 3,049 tons per day in April. The production of automobiles showed marked contraction, the output being 12,738 units compared with 17,159 units in the preceding month. May is normally the most active season of the year, and adjustment for seasonal tendencies consequently accentuates the extent of the reduction. The output of newsprint at 202,607 tons showed moderate recession from the preceding month and the exports of lumber were down after seasonal adjustment.

The imports of raw materials indicating the trend of future production in certain lines, showed a marked gain in the month under review. The imports of crude rubber were 6,155,000 pounds compared with 4,638,000 in April, a decline being normal for the season. The imports of raw cotton at 8,405,000 pounds showed a marked gain over April, when cotton is normally imported in larger quantities. The imports of raw wool and wool yarn also showed considerable expansion. The imports of crude petroleum at 107,209,000 gallons was at the highest point for the present year, even when adjustment is made for seasonal tendencies. The net result was that the index of manufacturing production was 163.3 in May compared with 145.9 in April, each of the component factors having been adjusted for seasonal tendencies.

Mineral production, after adjustment for seasonal tendencies, was greater in May than in the preceding month, the index being 149.7 as compared with 146.1 in April. Gains were recorded in the shipments of silver and copper, while gold, nickel, and zinc showed recession.

Coal.—Canadian coal mines produced 901,514 tons of coal during May; a decline of 27.7 per cent from the average for the month during the past five years of 1,247,276 tons. May's output was made up of 786,950 tons of bituminous coal, 25,682 tons of sub-bituminous coal, and 88,882 tons of lignite coal. Nova Scotia was the leading coal producing province, with an output of 468,876 tons, or 52.0 per cent of the total production. Alberta mines produced 262,582 tons, or 29.1 per cent of the total output. British Columbia's production was 136,089 tons; Saskatchewan's 22,642 tons; and New Brunswick's 11,352 tons.

Imports of coal during May totalled 1,191,017 tons or 18.6 per cent below the five-year average for the month of 1,462,587 tons. Receipts of anthracite coal amounted to 352,805 tons consisting of 209,894 tons from the

United States and 142,911 tons from Great Britain. Bituminous coal importations reached a total of 838,111 tons, of which 829,586 tons were obtained from the United States and 8,525 tons from Great Britain. Lignite coal imports were recorded at 101 tons.

Canadian coal exported amounted to 27,887 tons as compared with the May 1926-1930 average of 59,330 tons.

Canada's coal supply in May was obtained from the following sources: United States, 50.4 per cent; Canada, 42.3 per cent; and Great Britain, 7.3 per cent. The total coal available for consumption in Canada during May was 2,064,644 tons, or 22.1 per cent below the 1926-1930 average for the month of 2,650,533 tons.

EXTERNAL TRADE. A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in May, 1931, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$73,457,404, as compared with \$51,189,376 in the preceding month and with \$101,544,817 in May, 1930. The chief imports for May, 1931, were: Iron and its products \$14,807,196; Non-metallic minerals and products, \$12,152,332; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$10,761,842.

The domestic merchandise exported during May, 1931, amounted to \$59,833,245 as compared with \$33,935,075 in the preceding month and with \$77,260,557 in May, 1930. The chief exports in May, 1931, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$24,172,135; Wood, wood products and paper, \$16,450,566; Non-ferrous metals and their products, \$6,313,418.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in Canada during June, 1931, showed an increase over that occurring during May, 1931, although the number of disputes recorded was slightly lower, a dispute involving some 300 salmon fishermen on the Pacific Coast for some weeks during June accounting for a large part of the increased time loss. The number of workers involved showed only a slight change, an increase of less than one hundred being recorded. As compared with June, 1930, the same number of disputes was recorded, and while the number of workers involved showed only a very slight decline, the time loss incurred was almost six times as great as that recorded a year ago when no disputes of any great duration were recorded. There were in existence during the month ten disputes, involving 1,209 workers and resulting in a time loss of 22,439 working days, as compared with twelve disputes, involving 1,146

workers and resulting in a time loss of 17,189 working days in May, 1931. In June, 1930, there were on record ten disputes, involving 1,190 workers and resulting in 4,007 days' time loss. At the end of the month there were two disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, involving approximately six hundred workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected, but which had not been formally called off or lapsed.

Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty-nine cities was again lower at \$8.16 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$8.54 for May; \$11.10 for June, 1930; \$10.92 for June, 1929; \$10.73 for June, 1928; \$10.86 for June, 1927; \$11.06 for June, 1926; \$10.44 for June, 1925; \$9.36 for June, 1924; \$10.23 for June, 1923; \$10.18 for June, 1922; \$11.16 for June, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.79 for June, 1918; and \$7.49 for June, 1914. The most important declines occurred in the prices of butter and cheese, while less important decreases occurred in the prices of beef, veal, mutton, bacon, eggs, milk, bread, evaporated apples, granulated sugar and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$18.36 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$18.82 for May; \$21.44 for June, 1930; \$21.18 for June, 1929; \$20.97 for June, 1928; \$21.04 for June, 1927; \$21.31 for June, 1926; \$20.67 for June, 1925; \$20.22 for June, 1924; \$20.72 for June, 1923; \$20.58 for June, 1922; \$21.74 for June, 1921;

\$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$26.81 for June, 1920; \$20.36 for June, 1918; and \$14.27 for June, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower, due mainly to lower prices for wood. Rent was down in the average because of lower quotations for several cities.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again lower, being 72.2 for June, as compared with 73.0 for May; 87.7 for June, 1930; 93.4 for June, 1929; 96.9 for June, 1928; 98.7 for June, 1927; and 100.1 for June, 1926. In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups were lower, two were slightly higher and one was practically unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, because of lower prices for flour, bran, shorts, gluten meal and canned peas, which more than offset higher prices for barley, flax, oats and rye; the Animals and their Products group; due to lower quotations for leather, steers, calves, lambs and butter, which more than offset higher prices for hogs, hides and eggs; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of reduced prices for certain lines of lumber and groundwood pulp; The Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of lower prices for antimony, copper, silver and tin; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals group were somewhat higher, the former due mainly to higher prices for silk and jute, and the latter due to increased prices for cement and brick. The Iron and its Products group was practically unchanged.

Safety Measures in British Mines

Sir Henry Walker, Chief Inspector of Mines in Great Britain, speaking at a safety conference held at Cardiff during May, said there had been a reduction in the death and serious-accident rate in the industry during the past 20 years. Explosions, falls, and haulage were the three principal causes of mining accidents. Happily, by attention to stone dusting, devastating explosions were largely things of the past; at the same time, he had to urge the point that adequate ventilation was the main preventive of these disasters. In regard to falls, he did not accept the view that they were inevitable, and advocated a greater use of steel support in place of timber. Progress in the use of steel supports was quickening, but it had been lamentably

slow hitherto. Steel arches were first introduced in South Wales in 1890, and in 40 years only 450 miles of underground roadways had been fitted with them, 150 miles being in the collieries of one company alone. He believed that in this matter safety and economy went hand in hand.

The Manitoba Board of Health has recently added to its regulations concerning the sanitary condition of lumbering, wood-cutting, timber, mining, construction, threshing and other camps in the province. The new regulation makes it obligatory on every employer in such camps to provide and maintain a first aid kit for the use of employees in case of injury or accident. The minimum requirements of such first aid equipment are specified in the new regulation.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE

THE Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with differences as between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, presented its report to the Minister of Labour on June 30. A wage reduction proposed by the company was the cause of the dispute, 495 employees being directly affected. The personnel of the Board was as follows:—Mr. A. C. Boyce, K.C., of Ottawa, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the board, Messrs. Redmond Quain, K.C., and H. J. Burns, both of Ottawa, nominees of the company and employees, respectively. The report of the board was signed by the chairman and Mr. Burns, and recommended in effect that no change be made in existing wage rates. Mr. Quain submitted a minority report. The text of each of these reports is given below.

Applications Received

Coal miners in the employ of the Mohawk Bituminous Mines, Limited, being members of Local Union No. 74, District 18, United Mine Workers of America, applied during June for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute relating to the company's failure to renew their working agreement which had expired on March 31.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of its Employees

In the matter of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and amending Acts. Board of Conciliation and Adjustment re differences between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

To Senator, the Hon. GIDEON DECKER ROBERTSON, LL.D., a member of His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, and Minister of Labour.

The Report of the undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you under the said Act, on the thirtieth day of April, A.D. 1931, respectfully sheweth:

The employees desired renewal of the day wage rates and contract mining rates, together with certain adjustments for "over pushing," while the company claimed that existing conditions did not justify rates as high as those which had been in force. Ninety-one employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour, constituted as follows:—Mr. L. W. Brockington, of Calgary, Alberta, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other board members, Messrs. W. S. Henderson, of Calgary, and William Potter, of Wayne, Alberta, nominated by the company and employees, respectively.

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department of Labour on June 30 from masters and mates employed by the Toronto Transportation Commission in ferry service, being members of the Canadian Navigators' Federation, Inc. (Great Lakes Division). Twenty-two employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which grew out of the alleged unjust dismissal of one captain and suspension of two others. The Minister took the matter up immediately with the General Manager of the Toronto Transportation Commission, who agreed to meet a committee of the employees and discuss with them the points at issue. The employees' representatives were agreeable to this course and the strike which had been set for midnight of June 30 was called off.

That the formation of the said Board under the Act was completed on the eighth day of May last by the appointment by the Minister, under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, of the third member and Chairman of the said board, the members thereof, nominated respectively by the applicant and the employees concerned, having failed, within the time limited therefor, to agree upon the third member and Chairman of the said board. The said appointment of Chairman having been received on the eleventh day of May last, the board met on that and the following day for the purposes of organization, consideration of the scope of the inquiry and order of procedure.

The inquiry opened on May 19, 1931. The company was represented by Mr. F. D. Bur-

pee, its Vice-President and Manager, assisted by Mr. H. W. Steele, Chartered Accountant, and the employees were represented by Mr. Magnus Sinclair, and Messrs. J. A. Robinson and P. J. Tompkins, President and Secretary, respectively, of Division 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. Some 42 Exhibits were filed.

The application by the Ottawa Electric Railway Company for a Board, dated April 30, 1931, named the dispute as being the intention of the company to put into force, as soon as it legally may, a decrease of 10 per cent from the 1st of May, 1931, in the salaries and wages of all officials and employees. By a letter to the Deputy Minister of Labour, dated May 8, 1931, the applicants asked that their application be amended by substituting the words "substantial decrease" for the words "decrease of 10 per cent." The employees' Union in their answer filed pursuant to the Act, objected to the proposed reduction of wages as entirely unjustifiable, claiming that the wages now being paid by the company were below the standard of that paid to street railway men in cities of a like kind, throughout Canada and the United States, and they asked:—

- (a) That the hourly wage rate for conductors and motormen on 2-man cars be increased 5 cents per hour over the present rate; and that the wages of operators of 1-man cars and bus operators be increased 10 cents per hour above their present rates; and that employees in the car barns and men employed as trackmen be given an increase of 5 cents per hour over present rates, and,
- (b) That in respect of the retirement of men reaching the age of 65 years the Board be asked to deal with the matter and "to endeavour to find ways and means of avoiding such treatment of faithful and competent employees, to the end that they be retained in their positions, or until the company makes more adequate financial provision for such men's retirement than at present provided."

In the same answer the men agreed that the working conditions remain as at present set forth in the written agreement between the company and its employees.

Mr. Burpee, on behalf of the company, objected to increasing the scope of the inquiry by the consideration of the matters referred to in the answer, but the board held, pursuant to section 23 (1) of the Act, that it was incumbent upon it to deal with those matters.

The parties to the dispute were so wide apart in their claims, the applicants seeking to decrease, and the employees to increase the wages, that all efforts at conciliation made by the board were futile.

As to the counter application of the men for an increase in the present schedule of wages, the board, after a full hearing of all that was submitted in support of such a contention, is unconvinced that such relief is justified by present conditions as to cost of living and the application for increase of wages ought not to be allowed at this time.

As to the request of the men that more suitable provision should be made for the retirement of men in the company's service reaching the age of sixty-five years, we are of the opinion that such an arrangement by the Ottawa Electric Company is highly desirable, such fund to be contributed to by the employees as well as the company; but while that is our opinion we do feel that this is a matter of internal management of the company's affairs. Mr. Burpee stated that the company has in view the consideration of a scheme of pension or retirement fund but that its present financial position prevents such being formulated at the present time. We consider that no recommendation can be usefully made at this time with respect to so desirable a scheme which, we feel, when the company's finances will permit will receive the consideration its importance justifies.

As to the dispute caused by the intimation of the company of its intention to substantially decrease the wages of its officials and employees, we are concerned only with those employees represented by the union, motormen, conductors and bus drivers.

While employees in the car-barns and trackmen were included in the inquiry, and mentioned in the union's answer, and in some of the exhibits—evidence was not given as to their particular status.

The evidence of the applicants was directed, *inter alia*, to the following more prominent features upon which the company relied in justification of its proposed decrease in wages, viz.:—

1. The decline in revenues and net returns from operation during the years 1928, 1929 and 1930, and the failure of the company to obtain a just and reasonable return upon its invested capital.
2. The decline in the cost of living since January 1, 1930, and the consequent increase in the purchasing power of the wages now paid to the men.

By a judgment of the Board of Railway Commissioners, dated June 23, 1928, upon the application of the company for re-adjustment of its fares, a return to the company of 7 per

cent upon its capital and 2 per cent surplus was permitted, with a depreciation rate of 4.11 computed upon a plant life of 24.33 years. An increase in the basic fare to 7 cents, averaging 6.24 cents, was also allowed. These adjustments it was estimated would take care of the company's finances for the ensuing 5-year period. The above adjustments were allowed on the basis of the continuation of the then current operating costs, including wages now in question, and which wages were then—and since 1925 have been—on the same basis as now, viz., 50 cents per hour to motormen and conductors on 2-man cars, 55 cents per hour to drivers of 1-man cars, bus drivers 42½ cents per hour.

Following the terms of the company's agreement of January 25, 1924, with the City of Ottawa, as confirmed by Dominion Act, cap. 84, 14-15 George V, by section 2 of that Act, the rates of fares of the company were not to be altered before the thirteenth day of August, 1928, either by the parties to said agreement or by the Railway Commission, and thereafter any alteration in such fares is to be governed by the agreement which restricted the right of the company to readjust its fares only every five years, so that having had a readjustment in 1928 the company has, by its agreement, precluded itself until 1932 from applying for further adjustment of its fares, based upon the failure of the adjustment of 1928 to provide sufficient revenue to obtain the return from its operation intended by the Railway Board's Judgment of 1928.

In 1928, when the company obtained the sanction for its increased fare schedule, its gross earnings were \$1,788,691, based on 1927 statement, its operating expenses \$1,252,013, and its net earnings \$536,678, and its reserve and special charges \$140,000. In 1928 gross earnings increased by about \$68,000, operating expenses declined by about \$10,000, net earnings increased by about \$80,000 while, owing to necessary additional borrowings, the reserves and special charges increased by \$125,000, leaving a surplus of some \$91,000, insufficient to pay dividends. In 1929 the gross earnings again increased by some \$20,000, while operating expenses declined some \$30,000, leaving a net increase of some \$60,000, but again the reserve and special charges increased some \$4,000 over 1928, leaving a surplus, insufficient for dividends, of \$154,191. In 1930 gross earnings were down about \$125,000, while operating expenses slightly increased, the net earnings showing a decline of some \$58,000, the reserve and special charges decreased some \$3,000, and the surplus at \$254,472.23. These figures, taken from Exhibit 11, are approximately correct, and were not contested by the company, and indicate that the

sharp increase in interest and special charges since 1927 were largely responsible for the failure of the Railway Commission's judgment of 1928 to give the necessary return to the company upon its invested capital which was intended. Hence the company's present financial position and its inability to provide for its dividends. Operating costs, which include wages, are apparently not responsible for this condition as they were lower in 1930 than in 1928, but the company established its contention that its operations for the past three years did not yield it an adequate return upon its capital to which it was justly entitled.

Mr. Sinclair, for the carmen, filed as Exhibit 19, a statement showing that out of all street railways in Canada only 6 for the years 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928, and 7 in 1929 paid dividends upon invested capital (many of the balance are municipally owned and may earn a fair return), so that while the wages paid its car-men and bus drivers by the Ottawa Electric Railway Company appear by the exhibits to be less than the Dominion Average for the same men on the whole of Canadian Street Railways (Exs. 15 and 18) for 2-man cars, and less than the average paid in the 22 Canadian cities shown by exhibit 16 for one-man car operators, this company appears to be no worse off than the other Canadian companies not municipally owned, which, paying at least as high and, in many cases, higher wages to its car-men are unable to secure a just return upon the capital employed.

Wages do not necessarily rise and fall with the prosperity or adversity of the employer. They depend upon value of the service rendered and the factors of supply and demand.

The car-men of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company in 1929 applied for and obtained a board on a dispute as to wages in which the men claimed that because the Board of Railway Commissioners had increased the rate of fares in August, 1928, and the company's revenues had thereby been increased, the wages should correspondingly increase. The wages were then the same as now, and as had been since 1925, and, although the gross revenues of the company did increase for the years 1928 and 1929, the operating expenses decreased and the net earnings increased, the board unanimously declined the increase asked by the men, and, in so doing, expressed the hope that, at the expiration of the year ending April 30, 1930, should the revenues of the company be sufficient to warrant it, the company deal generously with the men as it has always done hitherto.

The company's contention that the showing as to reduction in living costs during the past 18 months should justify a proportionate

reduction in wages was the subject of many exhibits and caused much argument. Exhibit 4 filed by Mr. Burpee, is a memorandum from the Department of Labour, and specifies four standards of living viz: (1). Poverty level, or about \$900 per year; the standard of the unskilled labourer without steady employment, and practically the basis upon which charitable organizations base relief costs; (2). Minimum subsistence level at \$1,200 to \$1,400 per year, the level of the semi-skilled worker, or the skilled worker without regular employment; (3). Health and decency level at \$1,600 to \$1,800 per year and (4). Comfort level at \$2,200 to \$2,400 per annum. It is unnecessary to consider the last two standards as they are not involved. Exhibit 5, filed by the company shows that the average yearly remuneration for the employees concerned, viz:—car-men and other employees, for 1930, including transportation and uniforms, etc., as part of the wages, was

(a) for car-men, \$1,522.

(b) other than car-men, \$1,446.

and

(c) for all employees, \$1,449.

Deducting the amounts added in for clothing and transportation, which are common to all street railway car-men, these figures stand at (a) Car-men \$1,423; (b) Other than car-men \$1,394; and all employees \$1,414. The official statistics of electric railways for the year ending December 31, 1929, published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, show 334 motormen and conductors of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company as receiving \$467,687 in wages for the year—or an average of just \$1,400 per man, and as the wages are the same now, that average would apply. The car-men involved in this application are therefore within the standard of the minimum subsistence level.

It is contended by the company that the wages of its motormen and conductors should decrease with the cost of living and the increased purchasing power of the dollar. The memorandum above referred to, as Exhibit 4, filed by the company, after referring to the four standards of living quoted, says, "Most classes of labour have secured in recent years wage increases greater than the relative change in the cost of living since 1913 so that their standard of living has improved."

Major Burpee filed an admirable Chart and comparison of wage rates of his company compared with cost of living (Ex. 2). The chart shows that for several years, notably from 1913 to 1920, wages did not follow the cost of living, and that during that period, 7 years, the living cost curve was for the most part either parallel to the wages curve or

above it, until the sharp advance in wages in 1920. This exhibit indicates that for a considerable time wages were paid lower than the cost of living, e.g., 1913, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, and parts of 1919 and 1920. In 1914 the two were practically parallel. In 1922 cost of living stood at \$22.07, wages at 48 cents per hour. In 1930 cost of living stood at \$22.25, wages at 55 cents and 50 cents per hour, the rate of wages existing since 1925, yet the spread between cost of living in 1925 below wage rate on 2-man cars was just about the same in 1930 as in 1922. The improved standard of living has become a recognized factor, as above quoted, and although there has been, during the last 18 months, a sharp decline in the department's figures of living costs, it must be borne in mind that for 7 years, shown on the chart, the wages paid were only for part of the time equal to and for the greater part of the time below the cost of living.

In making the comparisons between rates of wages paid to the men involved on this railway and those paid on other railways the clothing, transportation, and time allowed for going to and returning from work has been omitted in each case, as there is little doubt that these are common more or less to all electric railways, and to add them in this case, and leave them out in all others, would be an unfair comparison. The evidence and statistics appear to establish that the wages paid to the men before us are lower than the average wages paid by other electric railways to the same class of men having the same perquisites and privileges as these men—only in one or two isolated cases are they a cent or two higher.

The duties of the motormen and conductors are not those of ordinary labourers. They require training and a certain amount of skill, tact and a great deal of good judgment, and their duties involve heavy responsibility to the public in the care of human lives. They are governed by operating rules and are, of course, subject to discipline for failure to perform their duties in accordance with those rules. Yet they are paid only on the minimum subsistence level quoted by the Department of Labour, and even though, at present, there is a slightly wider margin between their pay, and the cost of living, owing to existing depression which is general, and they may have, while it lasts, some little adventitious advantage in purchasing power as against the seven-year period when they suffered adventitious disadvantage, we are of opinion that the wages now paid are not disproportionate to the value and responsibility of the services rendered to the company.

Under its agreement with the city, the company is able to take steps next year to establish a new schedule, and, failing agreement thereon with the city within one month of the company's notice to that end, to go again to the Railway Board, and the present wage schedule is open for revision for the year commencing first of May next. Under all circumstances shown in evidence upon this enquiry we are unable to find that the application for a decrease of wages is justified, and would so recommend.

We therefore recommend:—

- (a) That the application of the men for increase of wages be disallowed.
- (b) That the application of the men in respect of provision for retirement of

old employees, be not dealt with now, but be left for consideration and negotiation between the company and its men so soon as the company's finances will permit of the introduction of such a plan, and

- (c) That the application of the company for a substantial decrease in the wages of the men for the year ending April 30th, 1932, be disallowed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) A. C. BOYCE,
Chairman.

(Signed) HAL. J. BURNS,
Member.

OTTAWA, 25th June, 1931.

Minority Report

To the Hon. G. D. ROBERTSON, LL.D., P.C.,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

*Re Board of Conciliation—O.E.R. Ry.
Employees*

DEAR SIR,—I am unable to agree with the other members of this Board on the question of a decrease in wages to employees of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company.

In my opinion it would be fair to put into effect the following:—

1. All car-men should get paid for actual time worked with a decrease of one cent per hour in the nominal rates of 55 cents and 50 cents per hour, with overtime pay after eight hours and a half. Their rates of pay will then be as follows:—

One-man car operators—54 cents per hour.

Two-man car operators—49 cents per hour.

2. Manual workers other than car-men work a full nine hours as it is and I understand their hours could be reduced by one hour per day. This should be done, with such adjustment in wage rates as makes the actual reduction in wage equal in percentage to that of the car-men (10 per cent) and with overtime pay after eight and a half hours.

3. All other employees (including all officers) should accept the proposed decrease of 10 per cent.

4. The company should either eliminate, or pay for, any time spent by car-men in getting their car and their reports ready for their daily run and in turning in their car and reports after the run.

5. A pension scheme for old employees should be put into effect as soon as the company's financial situation warrants it.

The practice apparently is that employees contribute to most pension schemes, and if this is so, some contribution should be made by the employees.

The company claims that it is justified in putting into effect a ten per cent decrease (which would affect all officers and clerical workers, as well as other employees) firstly because the cost of living has so decreased that the men at the present time are getting more than what is ordinarily described as a fair wage, and secondly because the company's financial position is so precarious at the present time that in any event it would not be unreasonable to ask the employees to accept the decrease proposed, altogether apart from the cost of living. The company claims that the reduction justified by these two things is a substantial one, but that it prefers to limit the reduction to ten per cent for the present.

The evidence establishes that the cost of living has fallen continuously since January, 1930, and that the company's gross revenues have also fallen continuously during 1930 and 1931 to date (the reduction being now at the rate of \$400 per day) and that the question of whether the company will be able to pay its bond interest is problematical from year to year and that the company has exhausted practically every other source of saving money except reduction in wages, on the one hand, or drastic cutting down of the number of employees, on the other.

The duty of indicating the propriety of a decrease in wages is not a pleasant one—but to my mind the necessity and fairness of the decrease has been very clearly established and I must differ decidedly from the conclusions and reasoning of the other members of the Board.

If the wage reduction proposed would lower the wages of the employees below what is a fair wage then the fall in the cost of living alone would be insufficient grounds for a wage reduction.

Furthermore, even in times of financial embarrassment on the part of the company, a reduction should not be put into effect that would reduce the wages for any lengthy period to below the amount required for the necessities of life.

To put into effect the wages mentioned in the second paragraph, would give the operators of one-man cars on the average \$1,407.66 and other car-men \$1,287, allowing for no work or pay during one day per week, statutory holidays and two weeks other holidays. Both figures include \$51.94 as the value of free transportation given the employees while not on duty and \$45.95 for clothing. The amounts allotted to these items were not attacked, though it was pointed out by the men that other street railways give the same privileges. However, the privileges are given, and are of value, and the amounts were not attacked, and it does not seem proper to exclude them.

Taking \$1,347 as the average decreased wage, the employees will still be well above the wage fixed in Exhibit 4 (United States figures) for semi-skilled labour (called somewhat pessimistically the "minimum subsistence" level) and will be at the maximum of the "skilled labour wage"—when both are adjusted in accordance with the difference between (a) the cost of living in Canada and United States, and (b) the cost of living to-day and the cost in 1926 which is the year the exhibit deals with. I suggest that a car-man is hardly in the skilled-labour class, with carpenters, electricians, plumbers, etc.

The Cost of Living Decrease

I enclose as appendix "A" to this report a memorandum showing that when the cost of living was going up the increase was urged by the men from time to time from 1908 to 1918, when it was near its peak, as the reason for increasing wages and, subject to what I say below on this subject, this should work both ways.

With the exception of the wholesale price reference, the references in this report to cost of living variations are the figures for Ottawa only and are not the average throughout the Dominion.

Once it is established that the employee is getting a fair wage, variations in the cost of living must necessarily affect the wage and as a rule the wage should vary with major variations in the cost of living.

The cost of living simply means the price sellers get for their product and when such price continues low, the "wages" of the sellers are low and eventually those of their employees must follow suit. To keep up the wages of employees who are unionized and to disregard the lowered "wages," or income, of farmers and others similarly placed, who buy the things produced by the unionized employee, would be grossly unfair and would cause hopeless confusion.

I am not to be taken as having the view that because the cost of living has gone down the wages of all employees engaged in all kinds of employment must necessarily follow. There may be, and doubtless are, classes of employees who even with the decrease in the cost of living are not getting reasonable pay, and as to these entirely different considerations apply. It is my view that the street railway employees do not belong to these classes.

The wages received by them were, as will be shown below, according to all the tests one can apply, at least "fair wages" up to the time the cost of living began to fall at the beginning of 1930, and it is upon this that my views as to the effect of the cost of living are based.

Apart from the cost of living figures, when the employer is in a precarious financial condition, it is wise for the employee to accept an experimental or temporary reduction in wages to prevent the loss of his employment through bankruptcy of his employer, or through cuts in the number of employees. This is particularly so if the reduction still leaves a wage sufficient for the necessities of life.

Apart from this, an employer should pay a "fair wage" and an employee should not be disgruntled if he does not get more than a fair wage, though he would hardly be human if he does not continue his efforts to get more.

What is a "fair wage" for any employee?

The labourer considering his manual labour more arduous than that of the electrician may value it more highly than does the electrician, and more highly than does the public—but he can hardly expect the electrician to agree with him. The wife of a labourer with six children would hardly consider it just that her husband should receive the same pay as the single labourer without dependents. The thrifty man requires less than the inherently extravagant man. The sickly man needs more money for medical bills than the healthy one, but the latter will reply that being healthy he must have more to eat than the other.

If the labourer were to ask why he ought not to receive a wage large enough to give him the same standard of living as the prosperous merchant or the professional man, it is I submit impossible to give an answer that would

be convincing to him—however convincing the answer might be to the merchant or professional man.

So far as I am aware no one has yet prepared a satisfactory and generally accepted table showing a price at which it is fair to value the services of any class of employees, for the simple reason that every individual has different requirements from every other individual. Budgets designed to show how much or how little food, clothing, education, and amusements the family of any employee ought to need are in my opinion of little assistance to a Board such as this. Catch phrases such as that the labourer is worthy of his hire and that he is entitled to a fair wage, a living wage, etc., do not settle or solve anything. Every one agrees that such statements are true and every one disagrees as to what they mean in dollars and cents.

Now one way of judging whether or not a wage is fair is to judge its effect on the manner of living and the mental attitude of the employees. This may not always be absolutely accurate but it is in my opinion as close to being a fair test as can be devised.

Considerations such as the following give a clue as to whether the wage is fair or not.

Are any substantial number of the employees being sued for the price of things which they ought reasonably to be expected to afford? Are they or their families unable to pay for proper medical attention? Are they unable to afford the amusements that they might reasonably be expected to be entitled to? Are they in the hands of loan sharks? Are they unhealthy or unhappy as a class? Do they have more frequent recourse to strikes than do other classes of labour similarly organized? Are their children inadequately clothed or educated? Do they feel antagonistic toward their employers?

These are only some of the tests it is fair to apply.

Department of Labour figures are useful for showing the trend of the cost of living but any effort by any authority to say how much money any individual or class should spend on food, clothing and amusements or what education facilities the family of a particular wage earner should get, is simply bound to be unacceptable as a standard. The only real tests that occur to me are those based on the actual results of a certain specified income on particular wage earners and their families over a period of years.

There is no evidence given that the above questions could have been answered in the affirmative in the years 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, or that these conditions prevailed among the

employees then. And it is not unreasonable to assume therefore that such hard conditions did not exist.

If they did not prevail then the wages during that period were not too low, and the wages at January, 1930, were not less than fair wages.

Furthermore no strikes occurred. Moves for increases and decreases both occurred—the men from time to time seeking more pay, as ambitious employees will, and the company, in financial difficulties, suggesting reductions in pay—but there is no evidence of any unpleasantness during this period. The relations between the company and the men were apparently on a most friendly basis during that period.

In May, 1929, furthermore, a Board of Conciliation, of which I was a member, brought in an award which was unanimous and which was adopted by both parties. They left wages as they were and closed as follows:—

“Without agreeing with the principle that wages should increase with the increased prosperity of the company regardless of variations in the cost of living, the Board trusts that the company will after the year ending April 30th, 1930, should the revenue of the company be sufficient to warrant it, deal generously with the men *as it has always done hitherto.*”

In 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929 wages were not only high enough to buy what the employee was accustomed to having in 1913 but were high enough in addition to allow him to buy in a very generous measure additional pleasures and conveniences not thought necessary for him in 1913—or in other words were sufficient to create for him an entirely new standard of living.

No strike has occurred since 1919 and, as stated above, practically no change has occurred in the two-man wages since 1922 (except a one cent increase in 1924 and in 1925) and no changes whatever in one-man car rates has occurred since their introduction in 1925.

The wages have been \$4.95 per day for one-man car operators and \$4.50 per day for others (plus certain clothing and transportation) from 1926 onward.

Now since January, 1930, there has been a steady decrease in the cost of living, until on the 1st of May of this year a man could buy with \$4.20 the same things of all sorts, approximately, as \$4.95 would have bought on the 1st January, 1930.

At 1st May, 1931, therefore he had 75 cents more to spend each day than at 1st January, 1930, and than he had during the years 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929 (approximately), and

after a 10 per cent decrease he will still have 25 cents more to spend than in January, 1930, and after the decrease the two-man car operator will still have 24 cents more to spend.

This is not mere theory or speculation or guess work—it is an incontrovertible conclusion from Exhibit 2 and the Department of Labour figures upon which the Exhibit was based.

The increases in wages lagged behind the cost of living increase for some seven years after 1913 but this accumulated loss was recouped by shortly after the end of 1922; and since then the wage increase has continued to be far above the cost of living increase.

The cost of living to-day is at its lowest since 1917 in spite of the fact that rent, fuel, light and perhaps some other items have not gone down very much, if at all. Other items have so decreased in cost that the average is still far below any year since 1917.

No one can say for certain whether this reduction is temporary or permanent. Mr. Sinclair says it is temporary—others say it is not.

I take the stand that since the other major reduction in the cost of living (1920-21) was permanent, this one may possibly be permanent also—but that at any rate it will last for the period for which this Board is to make a recommendation, namely, till May, 1932.

There is no sign that the fall in the cost of living has been checked, nor of course do salaried workers desire that it should be checked, because every fall in the cost of living means an increase in wages unless a corresponding reduction is made in the wages.

Wholesale prices of commodities chosen by the government for purposes of comparison were in 1920 over 140 per cent in excess of 1913, whereas to-day they are roughly 15 per cent in excess (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1931, page 722); and they are still falling.

This would suggest that there is nothing to warrant the belief that the next ten months (expiring 1st May, 1932) will see a return to the prices of January, 1930.

I consider it evident that the cost of living as of January, 1930, will not even be approached during those ten months by any conceivable upturn. I consider it reasonable, also, to deduce from the wholesale price tendency that it will not be substantially higher on the 1st of May, 1932, than it is to-day.

The effect of the drop in the cost of living in Ottawa is simply this—that employees of the company have received an 18 per cent increase in the purchasing power of their wages since 1st January, 1930—and this in

turn is equivalent to an 18 per cent increase in wages.

In January, 1930 (according to Exhibit 2 attached hereto as Appendix "B") the cost of living was about 70 per cent in excess of what it was in 1913, and in May, 1930, it was 65 per cent in excess.

In January, 1930, it was about 18 per cent higher than to-day.

To-day it is only about 45 per cent in excess of 1913.

The meaning of this is simply that \$1.45 will buy to-day what \$1 would have bought at the beginning of 1913.

Furthermore \$1.45 will buy to-day what \$1.70 would have bought in January, 1930, or what \$1.65 would have bought in May, 1930.

It is evident therefore that the proposed reduction would still leave the employees better off than they were in January, 1930, and that their wages then were at least fair wages.

The Company's condition

The other important element in the application was the company's financial position.

The company's financial position was shown by figures filed with the Board by both sides. The figures filed by both sides were substantially correct except that in some exhibits purporting to portray the company's position, the employees' representative did not include the deductions necessary for bond mortgage interest and discount, taxes, depreciation, whereas the company's figures did take these into consideration, as of course they should.

The company has not paid shareholders any return on their capital invested for three years, notwithstanding a contract with the city and an order of the Board of Railway Commissioners, which were to insure a fair return; and having a small surplus in each of these three years it would have had at the end of 1930 a sum of money which would have been available for dividends but for the fact that the company has not been able to borrow money from any source for the capital expenditures which from time to time were necessary.

As it could not borrow any more money on its bond mortgage because of the fact that the terms of the mortgage forbade the company to borrow while it was not earning enough to allow a fair margin for bond interest, and as it was unlikely that they could get funds elsewhere otherwise than by a second bond mortgage (if even by that method) the company was obliged to use its comparatively small annual surplus to pay for capital expenditures necessitated by the replacing (at much higher than original cost) of tracks, cars

and other equipment, to say nothing of such extraordinary charges as bridges.

When the company entered into its agreement with the city it was understood that the company was to receive a fair return upon the cash invested in its business, and that the Board of Railway Commissioners in event of dispute would fix the rate of fare that would give them that return, if the five cent fare did not do so.

The amount required (according to the Board of Railway Commissioners' judgment) would be some \$600,000 annually and the amount available last year for this purpose was \$355,000 short and of the \$245,000 available, bond interest took all but about \$90,000.

Revenue has declined to a point where the payment of bond interest is problematical from year to year.

Drastic reductions in service mean reductions in number of employees.

Every avenue of saving, except cuts in wages, appears to have been tried or considered.

The present reduction in wages is an effort on the part of the company, according to the statement of Mr. Burpee, to keep on as many men as the condition of the company will warrant, and to maintain as many cars in operation as possible.

Under these circumstances it is hardly too much to say that the company's directors not only are justified in reducing wages, but in fact are hardly justified in doing otherwise in view of their responsibilities to the shareholders who elect them.

The financial condition of the company alone, altogether apart from the cost of living situation, would have justified a temporary reduction in wages to minimize reduction in number of employees and reductions in service.

Evidence was given as to the wages in other companies. So far as this evidence referred to companies in the eastern part of Canada, the wages paid by the Ottawa Electric Railway Company have been somewhat better than average.

On the average, the wages in Ottawa for one-man car operators per hour of work, have been higher hitherto than the average of Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Fort William, Windsor, Port Arthur and St. Catharines (from the employees' Exhibit 16) and 1-5 cent less for two-men car operators than the average of Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and Hamilton (from the employees' Exhibit 18, which did not show the other Eastern cities).

According to exhibit 8 of the company which was not seriously attacked, the average

wages of car-men for 1930 (after allowing \$98 for free transportation while off duty, and for clothing supplied, items of course which must be included in comparing the wages of street car men with those in other occupations) were higher (and in most cases higher by far) than those of the following wage earners:—Taxi-drivers, auto truck drivers, horse vehicle drivers, coal drivers, retail store clerks (male), letter carriers, Dominion Government clerks, grade 1 and 2 (maximum), Dominion Government messengers (senior grade), postal clerks, postal helpers, labourers.

Evidence was given that after one week's training a man was qualified to act as a motor-man, and making all allowance for any circumstances that might suggest that this time should be longer, car-men can hardly be called skilled workers in the same sense as electricians, machinists, carpenters, painters and others who serve long apprenticeships are.

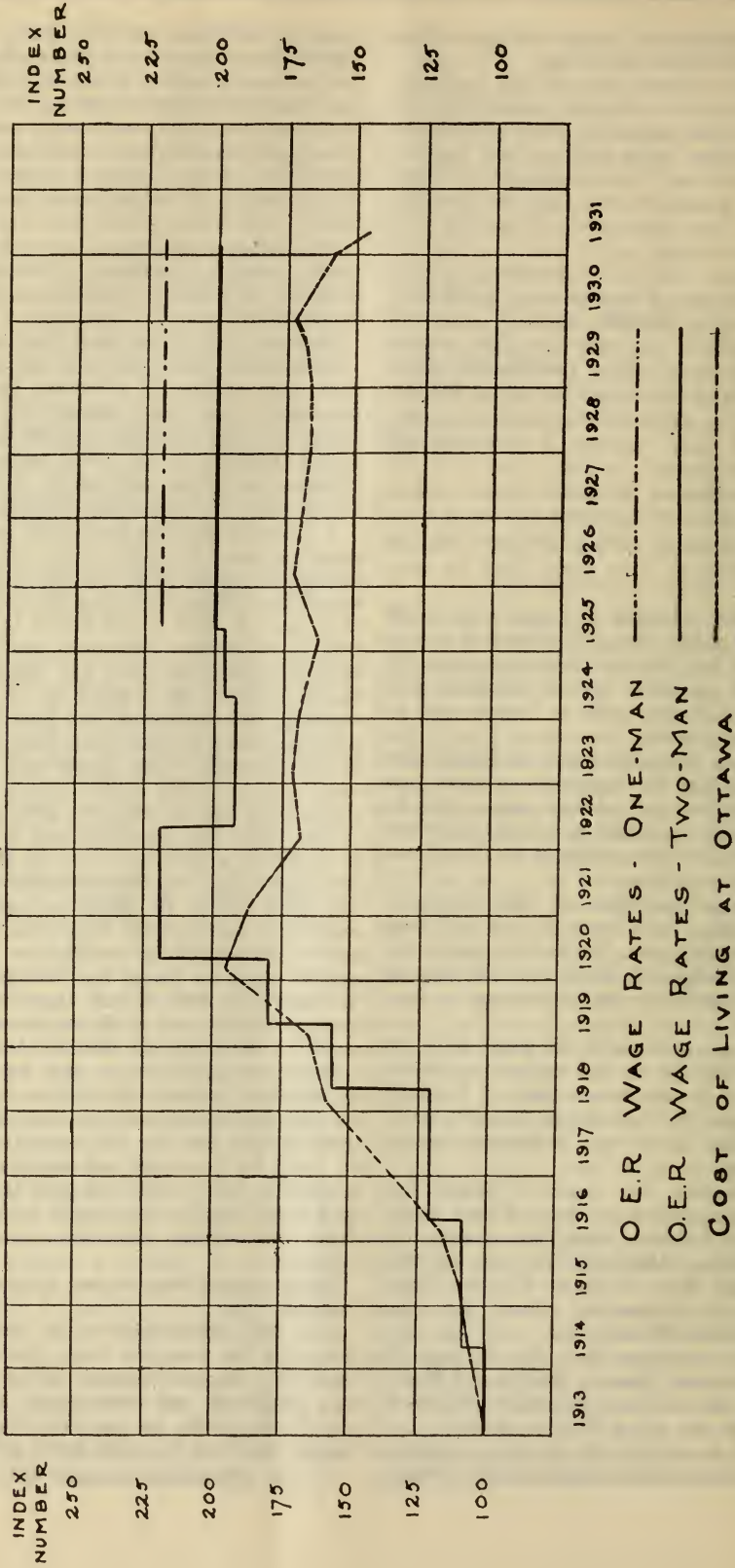
A recommendation that wages should remain as they are would, in my opinion, only be justified upon some of the following assumptions:—That the fall in the cost of living is temporary; that it will return to its former high level within a year, and combined with this an assumption that the company's financial position has nothing to do with the wages of the employees; the theory that employers, instead of reducing wages, should continually increase them (apparently ad infinitum) thus creating more buying power; a theory that the car-men are skilled workmen in the sense that an electrician or carpenter is a skilled workman; a theory that certain free clothes and free transportation should not (for some reason or other) be considered as worth any money to the employees and should not be considered in arriving at the total annual wage; the theory that because increases in wages from 1913 to 1920, lagged behind the increases in the cost of living, the same thing ought to occur on the downward curve, notwithstanding the fact that such lag was made up long ago; a theory that the car-men's wages are 50 cents and 55 cents an hour whereas the truth is that they are 54½ cents and 60 cents an hour for two-man and one-man cars respectively, due to the fact that the men are paid every day for nine hours' work, although their run averages eight hours and thirteen minutes.

These assumptions in my opinion are not justified.

The situation strikes me as being simply this—that the company being faced with the choice of a drastic reduction in the number of men employed, and consequently in the service to the public, on one hand, and a reduction in wages on the other hand, observed the

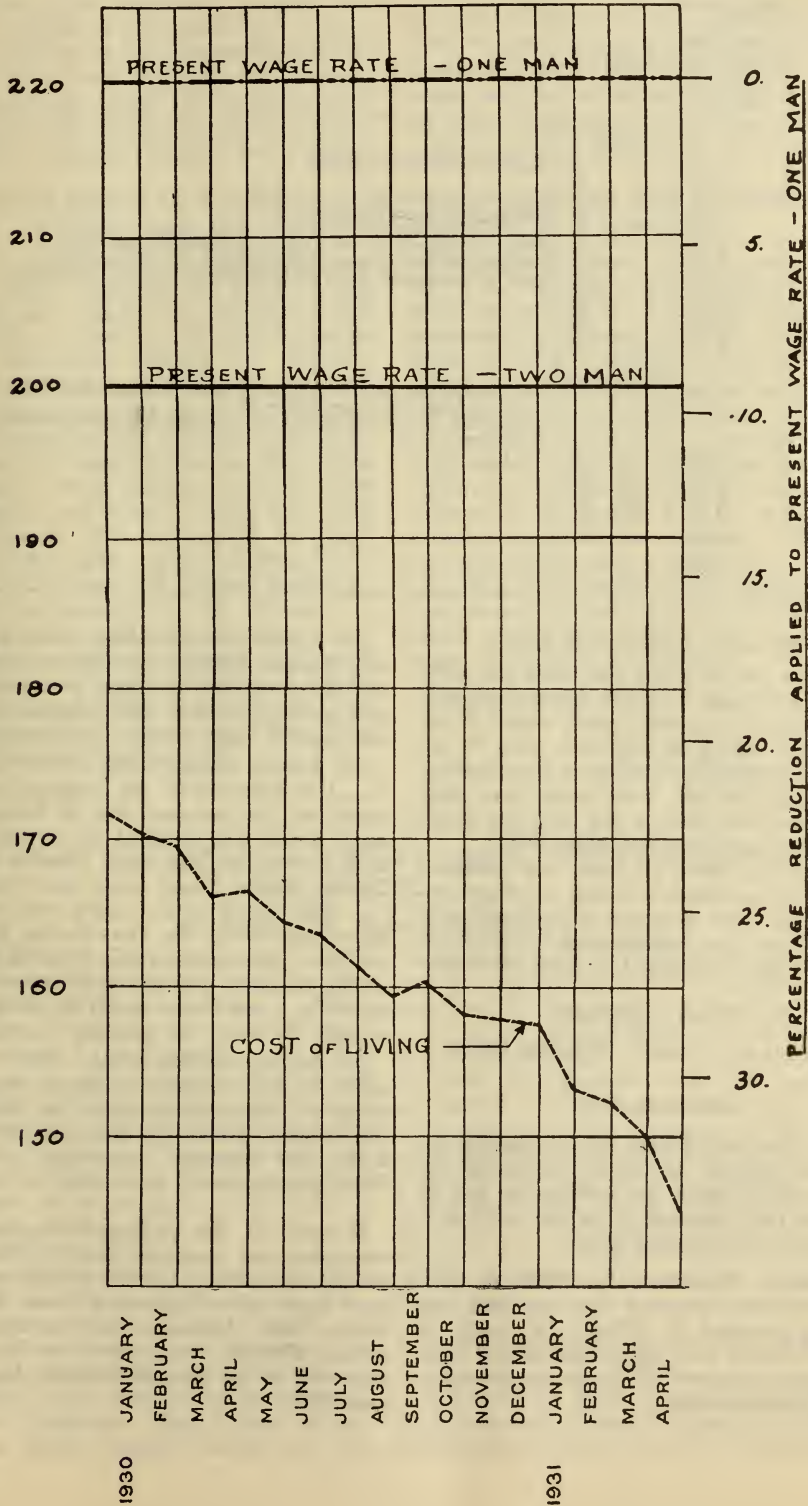
(Continued on page 756)

CHART SHOWING VARIATION IN WAGE RATES AND COST OF LIVING AT OTTAWA FOR THE YEARS 1913-1931



For 1913 the wage rate (25 cents) and cost of living at Ottawa (\$13.13) is represented by the index number 100. May 11, 1931.

PORTION OF CHART ENLARGED
1930 - 1931



THE OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY Co.

Wage Rates for Car Men Compared with Cost of Living 1913 to 1931 Inclusive

Year	Cost of living in Ottawa from Labour Gazette for month of March in each year	Wage rates		Remarks
		\$	cts.	
1913.....	13 13	25		Sunday work 2c. per hour extra.
1914.....	13 86	27		" " " "
1915.....	14 32	27		" " " "
1916.....	15 31	30		Sunday work 4c. per hour extra.
1917.....	18 27	30		" " " "
1918.....	20 90	39		Work on Sundays and seven public holidays 5c. per hour extra.
1919.....	21 59	45		Work on Sundays and seven public holidays 10c. per hour extra.
1920.....	25 72	55		Work on Sundays and seven public holidays—time and one-quarter.
1921.....	24 48	55		" " " "
1922.....	22 07	48		" " " "
1923.....	22 62	48		" " " "
1924.....	22 13	49		" " " "
1925.....	21 30	55	50	1-man 2-man Work on Sundays and seven public holidays—time and one-quarter. 5c. per hour extra for one-man work. Working day for car men reduced to an average of 8½ hours, but paid on basis of 9 hours.
1926.....	22 44	55	50	" " " "
1927.....	22 04	55	50	" " " "
1928.....	21 69	55	50	" " " "
1929.....	21 88	55	50	" " " "
1930.....	22 25	55	50	" " " "
1931.....	20 02	55	50	" " " "
April 1931....	19 70			
May 1931....	19 00			

(Continued from page 753)

drop in the cost of living and chose the alternative which would keep the larger number of men employed at a wage which would be reduced, but which nevertheless will, in all probability, continue to be (as it is at present) high enough to buy even more than they would have been able to buy with the wages paid in the eight years preceding 1930

The meetings have all been very harmonious and the evidence well and honestly presented. The other members of the Board have given full and fair consideration to the above points but have felt bound to reach other conclusions.

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) REDMOND QUAIN.

APPENDIX "A"

Extracts from the Boards of Conciliation decision relating to O.E.R. indicating the manner in which the increase in cost of living was advanced in former years as a reason for increasing wages.

(1) *Labour Gazette*—July, 1908, p. 53—"The men claim however that the high cost of living rendered it difficult for many of them at least to meet their requirements upon their present incomes"—Unanimous decision—increase recommended.

(2) *Labour Gazette*—July, 1912, p. 37—"It was claimed however by the employees that the increased cost of living rendered it difficult to them to meet their requirements upon the present wage scale...."—(Unanimous).

(3) *Labour Gazette*—Sept., 1918, p. 731—"...the demands of the men is exclusively based on the increased cost of living." Majority award not accepted by employees who ceased work for one day. Dealt with by Labour Appeal Board which said (page 737) "...The Board is of opinion that the rates recommended by the Conciliation Board do not cover the increased cost of living and that having regard to the increased cost of all commodities....conditions would be fairly met as regards the men by granting increases."....

(4) *Labour Gazette*—June, 1923—"In regards to the demands of employees for increase of 25 per cent in wages, the Board from the evidence submitted, finds that the cost of living has increased somewhat...."....The Board recommended an increase in wages.

In spite of the prolonged depression the unemployment insurance fund of the men's clothing industry in Chicago remains on a solvent basis, after expending over \$1,000,000 during 1930. Average yearly payments total around \$700,000. An account of this scheme appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1930, page 677.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ALBERTA LABOUR DISPUTES ACT

A DISPUTE involving four planing mills at Calgary and carpenters in their employment, resulted in a strike on May 1, 1931, when the employers reduced the wage rate to seventy-five cents per hour from ninety cents as provided under an agreement with the union in force during the previous three years. The employees applied for a Board

under the Alberta Disputes Act and a Board was accordingly appointed. The text of the Board's report is given below. The employers refused to accept the decision of the Board, and the employees involved called off the strike, resuming work on June 22 at the reduced rate of seventy-five cents per hour.

Report of Board of Conciliation in Dispute between Mill Owners at Calgary and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters

The Board of Conciliation, appointed under The Labour Disputes Act, 1926, in the matter of the mill-owners, represented by W. H. Cushing, Limited; A. B. Cushing Mills, Limited; Revelstoke Sawmill Co., Limited, and Manning Eggleston Lumber Co., Limited, called the Employers, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1779, Calgary, called the Employees, met in the Council Chambers of the City Hall, Calgary, on Tuesday, June 9th, 1931. The Employers were represented by their managers in the persons of E. E. Fielder, J. W. Dingle, F. H. Pearce, and George Eggleston, and the Union members by Mr. Green.

Both sides expressed their views in a very fair manner, covering practically the same ground as set out in the Employers' letters of May 12th and 29th attached hereto, and the Union Secretary's letter dated May 14th, which is also attached hereto.*

*Letters omitted.

The following decision was agreed to by Mr. J. A. Tweddle as the Employers' representative, and by Mr. Fred J. White, as the Employees' representative on the Board, and concurred in by myself as chairman:—

“That the old agreement be renewed for one year, to expire on April 30th, 1932, with the exception that the rate of wages per hour be 80 cents instead of 90 cents per hour.”

The Union agreed beforehand to accept the decision of the Board, but the mill-owners refused to do so. At the request of the Board the mill-owners had a meeting yesterday, June 10th, to reconsider their decision, and they advised us that after giving the matter further consideration they are unable to change their previous decision.

Signed (on behalf of the Board),

J. F. QUIGLEY, Chairman,
FRED J. WHITE,
J. A. TWEDDLE.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of three cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. An account of previous cases was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1931, page 399, and in previous issues. The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from the date of the inception of the Board to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1923, page 1060.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2, was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application, or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for “Clerks and Other Classes of Employees as herein named,” which are not

adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to reappointment, and it is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made in the agreement constituting the Board for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award. Up to the present time in only one case has it been found necessary to appoint an arbitrator.

Case No. 69—Stores Department, Rivière du Loup.

The hours of work of certain hourly-rated employees in the Stores Department at Rivière du Loup were reduced from 48 to 40 per week,

with resulting loss in wages. The grievance was taken up locally and was finally referred to the general chairman of the union, who protested against the change, with the result that the employees were finally restored to the 48-hour week, after they had been on short time for a period of about five weeks. The employees submitted that they had lost a total of \$120.80. They contended that they were laid off in violation of Article 3, Rule P of the schedule covering clerks and other classes of employees, and contrary to the decision of the arbitrator in Case No. 56 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1930, page 904). The Article in question reads as follows:—

“When the management desires to effect a reduction in expenses, in order that the senior employees on the particular staff may be given full-time employment, the staff will preferably be reduced, where it is considered practicable to do so, and when the interests of the railways will not suffer thereby, unless otherwise desired by the employees locally and arranged through mutual understanding with the general chairman and the proper officers of the railways.”

The company stated that earlier in the year, at Rivière du Loup, the shops and store employees represented by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees had voted to be returned to the 48-hour week, and that owing to this decision it became necessary to reduce the staff. Later, the employees changed their decision and voted to be returned to the 40-hour week in order that the men who had been laid off might be restored; and the company acceded to this proposal. The union, however, desired that the store employees should be excepted from this new arrangement and that they should continue on the 48-hour week.

The Board decided that in view of the doubt in the minds of the officers of the railway with respect to the vote which was taken among the Mechanical and Stores Departments employees regarding the number of hours to be worked each week, the payment of fifty per cent of the amount claimed by each employee involved would be a reasonable settlement of the dispute, and so decided.

Case No. 71—Operating Department (Central Region)

The car service work at Moreau Street, Montreal, having declined in volume, the company decided to transfer it to the Bonaventure Freight Office, and abolished the position of car service clerk at the former point, the employee affected being advised to exercise his seniority in accordance with the provisions of the schedule. However, at his own request, this employee was engaged in another capacity at the Bonaventure office, but he finally took the position of car service clerk at that point

at a lower rate of pay than he had received at the other office. The employees contended that the employee should have been retained in car service work at his former rate of pay in accordance with Article 3, Rule (k) of the schedule, which provides that “when reducing forces, senior employees with sufficient ability to perform the work will be retained.”

The company submitted that they were not obliged to increase the rate of pay for a car service clerk at the Bonaventure office on account of the position being filled by an employee who had been receiving a higher rate.

The Board denied the employee's claim, but recommended that the parties to the dispute should confer further with a view to making any possible adjustment in the wages of the employee concerned.

Case No. 74—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Departments

The dining car crews on two trains out of Toronto were formerly allowed four days relief per month, in addition to Sundays, at their home terminal. This practice was discontinued in the summer of 1928, and the employees contended that the discontinuance of the established practice was contrary to Article 4, Rule (c) of the schedule, which is as follows:—

“On summer runs the assignment of car conductors and porters, and dining, cafe and buffet car crews shall be arranged from time to time to meet the requirements, and will be in accord with agreement to be reached between the Superintendent and the employees' general committee; provision being made for adequate rest at home terminal, the established hours of rest to be a basis on which this is to be determined.”

On behalf of the employees it was contended that they were entitled to compensation, at their regular rates of pay, for the four days' relief each month that had not been allowed to them during the three years, 1928, 1929 and 1930.

The company pointed out that the conditions on the run compared favourably with those on other runs in regard to rest, and claimed further that members of the employees' committee had before the season of 1928 consented to the elimination of the four days' relief, and that the agreement at that time had been made in good faith.

The Board decided that the employees should have received two days' “lay-over” each month of 1930 exclusive of Sundays, and that this should be the basis for determining the rest period during 1931.

(This case was heard by the Board, earlier this year, when it was referred back to the parties for further consideration, LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1931, page 400.)

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1931

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during June, 1931, was ten, as compared with twelve in the preceding month. The number of workers involved, however, showed a slight increase, a similar increase appearing in the time loss incurred, due chiefly to a dispute involving some 300 salmon fishermen on the Pacific Coast for several weeks during June. Comparing the figures with those for June, 1930, the same number of disputes was recorded, and while the number of workers involved showed only a very slight decline, the time loss incurred was almost six times as great as that recorded a year ago when no disputes of long duration were recorded.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*June, 1931...	10	1,209	22,439
*May, 1931..	12	1,146	17,189
June, 1930..	10	1,190	4,007

* Preliminary figures.

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

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

Four disputes, involving approximately 634 workers, were carried over from May, and six disputes commenced during June. Of these ten disputes eight terminated during the month, three resulting in favour of the employers concerned, two in favour of the workers involved, two being partially successful, while the result of one was recorded as indefinite. At the end of June, therefore, there

were two disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: masters, mates and marine engineers, Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., and photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926, one employer; coal miners, Shaughnessy, Alta., January 15, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont., February 23, 1931, one employer; and photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., March 23, 1931, one employer, this last being added this month. The strike of photo engravers employed by one firm in Toronto, commencing January 7, 1929, and carried in this list for some months, has been merged with the new strike of photo engravers in Toronto, Montreal, etc., commencing May 4, 1931, details of which are given elsewhere in this article. The dispute involving shirt and overall factory workers employed by one firm in Winnipeg, Man., commencing April 6, 1931, and carried in the above list during May and June, was called off by the union concerned about the end of June; while the strike of pile drivers and hoisting engineers in progress since January 3, 1931, against two contracting firms in Vancouver, B.C., which has also been carried in the above list, appears to have lapsed during June.

Information has reached the Department as to a minor dispute involving photo engravers in one establishment in Toronto on March 23, 1931, three union employees ceasing work. The union has not called off the dispute, and it is, therefore, included in the list of such cases.

Information has appeared in the press as to a dispute in a boot and shoe factory in Quebec. Reports to the Department indicate that, as the result of changes in the style of work, eight lasters had given up their positions and had been replaced the same day.

Information has been received as to a dispute involving journeymen tailors in one establishment in Vancouver, B.C., three employees ceasing work when placed on piece rates instead of weekly wages on June 6, 1931. The employer replaced the strikers, but the union has been picketing the shop.

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

PHOTO ENGRAVERS, TORONTO AND LONDON, ONT., MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, P.Q., AND WINNIPEG, MAN.—The strike of photo engravers employed by one company having establishments in these cities, which began in

Toronto, Montreal and London on May 4, 1931, involved the shops in Winnipeg, employing nine workers, on May 30, 1931, and in Quebec, nineteen workers, on June 18, 1931, bringing the total number of employees involved up to approximately one hundred. The chief cause of this strike was a dispute with the union beginning in January, 1929, in one establishment in Toronto later taken

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1931

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to June, 1931.			
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>			
Photo-engravers Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man.....	100	2,500	Commenced May 4, 1931, for union agreement; un-terminated.
<i>Wood Products—</i>			
Carpenters (planing mills), Calgary, Alta.....	30	330	Commenced May 1, 1931; against reduction in wages; terminated June 15, 1931; in favour of employer.
<i>Metal Products—</i>			
Moulders and Moulders' helpers, Saint John, N.B.....	4	4	Alleged lockout; commenced May 11, 1931; reduction in wages; terminated June 1, 1931; partially successful.
TRANSPORTATION—			
<i>Water—</i>			
Masters, mates and marine engineers (tow boats), Vancouver and Victoria, B.C....	500	12,500	Commenced April 21, 1931; against reduction in wages; un-terminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during June, 1931.			
FISHING AND TRAPPING—			
Fishermen, salmon, Prince Rupert, B.C., and district.....	300	6,000	Commenced June 1, 1931; for increase in price of fish; terminated June 23, 1931; partially successful.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING, AND QUARRYING—			
*Coal miners, Springhill, N.S....	25	75	Commenced June 2, 1931; regarding conditions of work; terminated June 8, 1931; indefinite.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Carpenters, St. Catharines, Ont.....	25	50	Commenced June 15, 1931; against decrease in wages; terminated June 17, 1931; in favour of employer
Labourers, Oshawa, Ont.....	20	10	Commenced June 22, 1931; for payment of wages; terminated June 22, 1931; in favour of workers.
<i>Highway—</i>			
Truck drivers, Edmonton, Alta.....	75	450	Commenced June 15, 1931; for increase in piece rates; terminated June 23, 1931; in favour of workers.
SERVICE—			
<i>Public Administration—</i>			
Labourers, Victoria, B.C.....	130	520	Commenced June 18, 1931; for increase in wages; terminated June 23, 1931; in favour of employer.

* Continuation of dispute reported as commencing May 27, 1931, terminating May 30, in last issue.

over by the company. Although the employees involved were replaced shortly after the beginning of that dispute, it has not been called off by the union and has been carried in the list of such disputes in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* since that time. At the beginning of the present dispute forty-one workers were still affected by the previous dispute and have, therefore, become involved in the new one, bringing the number affected up to approximately one hundred. At the end of the month the dispute was un-terminated.

CARPENTERS, PLANING MILLS, CALGARY, ALTA.—This dispute, commencing May 1, 1931, resulting from a protest against a decrease in wages, was terminated on June 22, 1931, the employees returning to work at the reduced rate of seventy-five cents per hour. In the meantime a Board had been established under the Alberta Disputes Act, but the report of this Board was not accepted by the employers and the strikers returned to work on the employers' terms. The report of the Board appears elsewhere in this issue.

MOULDERS AND MOULDERS' HELPERS, ST. JOHN, N.B.—Moulders in one establishment had ceased work on May 11, 1931, on the announcement of a reduction in wages of ten per cent for all workers in the establishment. The union representative of the machinists, who did not cease work, negotiated with the management as to a restoration of the agreement, with the result that the previous rates of wages were restored for all classes. A number of the moulders returned to work and their rate of wages was also restored. On June 1 the dispute was declared terminated, and it was reported that the remaining moulders involved, four in number, were taken back as their services were required, all returning by June 8.

MASTERS, MATES AND MARINE ENGINEERS, VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA, B.C.—The result of a vote by members of the masters and mates organization as to calling a strike on all passenger and freight boats on the Pacific Coast in sympathy with the masters and mates on tow boats, on strike since April 21, 1931, against a ten per cent reduction in wages, was announced about June 10 and was reported to be overwhelmingly in favour of such a strike. The officials of the organizations, however, postponed further action until the arrival of the Minister of Labour, and on June 20, at his suggestion, they agreed to further negotiations with a view to a settlement of the tow boat dispute. Accordingly the representatives of the parties to the dispute held a conference with the resident officer of the Department, but no settlement

was reached. On July 12, the strike was reported to have been called off.

SALMON FISHERMEN, PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.—Fishermen operating their own boats ceased work on June 1, 1931, demanding an increase of about twenty-five per cent in the price for fish from the buyers and salmon canneries. The buyers stated they were unable to pay this and on June 23 the fishermen decided to apply for an arbitration board as provided for by the provincial government regarding the price of sockeye for the season just beginning. Work was resumed the following day, an increase having been granted in the price of Cohoe salmon with a reduction in the price of gasoline through a rebate.

COAL MINERS, SPRINGHILL, N.S.—Twenty-five coal miners were involved in a cessation of work for three days during June owing to a dispute as to conditions of work in tunneling. A tentative settlement was arranged between the officers of the union and the management. This was a continuation of a dispute reported as settled at the end of May.

CARPENTERS, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.—On the expiration of the agreement between the building contractors and the carpenters' union at the end of April, the contractors proposed a reduction in wages from \$1 per hour to eighty cents, but later raised this to ninety cents, which was refused. The Builders' Exchange has reported that approximately one hundred and sixty carpenters were affected by the dispute which lasted from June 6, 1931, to June 16. The union has reported that on June 15 twenty-five carpenters employed by five contractors ceased work. It was reported that some of the contractors did not make the reduction at that time and their employees were not, therefore, directly involved in the dispute. On June 17 work was resumed at a rate of ninety cents per hour under an agreement between the contractors and the union.

LABOURERS, OSHAWA, ONT.—Labourers employed on excavation work by a sub-contractor for a building ceased work on June 22, 1931, because certain workmen had not been paid their wages when due. The main contractor paid the wages and work was resumed within a few hours.

TRUCK DRIVERS, EDMONTON, ALTA.—Truck drivers, including a number driving their own trucks, engaged on road construction near Edmonton ceased work on June 18, 1931, demanding an increase in the rate paid for hauling gravel, also objecting to the high prices charged for gasoline and oil at the

location of the work. It was finally arranged that one trucker should take a sub-contract for the hauling at nine cents per cubic yard mile instead of eight cents and that the price of gasoline would be reduced two cents per gallon and the price of oil twenty cents per quart. The dispute was, therefore, terminated on June 23.

LABOURERS, VICTORIA, B.C.—Labourers employed by the city of Victoria on relief work near the city at \$1 per day and board ceased work on June 18 demanding \$4 per day. The matter was taken up with the City Council which refused to increase the rate, the men returning to work on June 23.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1931, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1930. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in May was 33, and 21 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 54 disputes in progress during the month involving 18,500 workpeople with a time loss of 214,000 working days for the month. Of the 33 disputes beginning in the month, 12 were over proposed reductions in wages, 10 on other wage questions, 5 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 4 on other questions of working arrangements and 2 on questions of trade union principle. Settlements were reached in 33 disputes, of which 9 were in favour of workpeople, 8 in favour of employers and 16 ended in compromises; in the case of three other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike of 2,500 bricklayers and labourers at Glasgow, Paisley, Falkirk, etc., which began April 27, over an adjustment in wage rates involving a decrease for bricklayers was terminated May 23 when a compromise was reached.

Estonia

During the year 1930, the number of establishments involved in strikes was 38 and the number of workers 1,547. The time loss was 12,077 working days for the year.

France

No settlement was reported of the strike involving about 120,000 textile workers in the Roubaix-Tourcoing district which began May 18 and was mentioned in the June LABOUR GAZETTE.

Australia

The number of disputes reported for the third quarter of 1930 was 35 involving 212 establishments and directly affecting 10,844 workers. The time loss for this period was 113,031 working days with an estimated loss in wages of £124,025.

India

The number of disputes in existence during the year 1930 was 148, involving 196,301 workers with a time loss of 2,261,731 working days. Of the 148 disputes, 69 were over wages, 4 over bonus, 34 over personnel, 7 over leave and hours, and the remaining 34 over other questions. Settlements were reached in 147 disputes of which the workers were successful in 36, partially successful in 22 and unsuccessful in 89.

Philippine Islands

The number of strikes reported for the year 1929 was 26, involving 4,939 workers. Of the 26 disputes, 13 were for higher wages and the remaining 13 over other questions. In the case of 10 of the disputes, the settlement was in favour of workers and in 16 cases in favour of employers.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in the year 1930 was 653, involving 158,114 workers with a time loss of 2,730,368 working days. The industries in which the larger number of workers were involved in disputes were clothing with 54,177 workers involved, coal mining with 35,403 workers, building trades with 25,529 workers, and textiles with 11,553 workers. Of the 653 disputes beginning in the year, 303 were over wages questions, 14 over hours, 170

over union questions and 166 over other questions. Settlements were made during the year in 667 disputes, of which 294 were in favour of employers, 167 in favour of employees, 159 ended in compromises and 47 were otherwise settled.

The number of disputes beginning in April, 1931, was 47, and 41 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 14,855, and the time loss 598,525 working days for the month.

Canadian National Institute for the Blind

The annual report of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind reviews the activities of that body during the year ended March 31, 1931. The general secretary states that "the year under review has been rendered exceedingly difficult by complications resulting from commercial depression with consequent general unemployment. In spite of these difficulties the Institute has maintained its services in every field on a level with those of the previous year while in a number of instances services have been expanded and new lines added. Sales of goods produced by Institute industries and home workers compare favourably with the high record set for the previous year. In spite of lower prices, on the average, for these commodities the subsidies on these industries show fair comparison with the year previous and in some instances show reductions, while at the same time cash benefits to the blind have been maintained or increased. Registration, prevention of blindness and conservation of vision, field work, home teaching, salesroom, workshop employment, placement work and helpful services of a general character have been energetically prosecuted.

The report of the assistant general secretary emphasizes the importance of recent enactment by the Ontario Legislature of the Blind Workmen's Compensation Act, which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1931, page 531. Reference is made also to the amendment to the Federal Election Act as regards blind voters. The effect of this amendment is to provide a new alternative method in which blind persons may vote. Heretofore the ballots of blind voters have been marked by the deputy returning officer in the presence of the poll clerk and agents for the candidates; under the amendment they may still be so marked, but alternatively the blind voter may bring a friend with him to the polling station, and upon both the voter and his friend taking the proper oaths they may go together into a voting compartment where the friend may mark the blind voter's ballot.

A strike of 7,000 anthracite coal miners at collieries in the Panther Creek Valley, Pennsylvania, lasted from April 4 to May 2. The strikers demanded that operating conditions be changed so as to distribute work to a larger number of miners but work was resumed under previous conditions. Another strike of 5,700 anthracite coal miners in Schuylkill and Northumberland Counties, Pennsylvania, was also unsuccessful. This strike was against the temporary closing of a section of one colliery.

The report of the National Supervision of Industrial Placement reviews the steps that must be taken to rehabilitate blind persons in industry and business. While business depression has hampered the work of rehabilitation, methods have now been solidified to ensure more permanent success. Detailed after-care is now carried on in the Western Ontario and Quebec divisions "where full-time placement agents attend to every problem that arises and where each opportunity is made to serve its maximum benefit." Referring to the enactment of the Blind Workmen's Compensation Act, it is stated that "social workers are unanimous in their opinion that this is one of the most progressive pieces of social legislation ever passed and it should be of immense value in making industrial placements in Ontario in the future."

A new development in the past year was the establishment of the Merchants' Association of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. Its membership is made up entirely of blind men and women who are operating small businesses, and who were placed almost without exception by the Institute. During the last year a total of \$2,831.51 was distributed to the members as dividends in excess of their regular retail profits.

Placements of blind persons made from April 1, 1930, to March, 1931, totalled 782, and the payroll of earnings developed during that period amounted to \$51,005. During the first three years of this work, approximately \$200,000 has been earned by blind persons as a result of the efforts of the Institute's Placement Department. It is estimated that the total number of blind persons in Canada is approximately 6,800.

New regulations have been issued under the Public Health Act of Saskatchewan, governing respectively the plumbing and drainage of premises and disposal of sewage; apartment blocks; barber shops; tourist camps; and bake shops.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT

Amendment to Reduce Maximum Annuity Purchasable from the Government

AN Act to amend the Government Annuities Act was introduced in the Senate by the Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, on May 26, and was assented to on June 11. The text of the Act is as follows:—

An Act to Amend The Government Annuities Act.

1. Subsection one of section eight of the Government Annuities Act, chapter seven of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

“8. (1) An annuity shall not be granted or issued on the life of any person other than the actual annuitant, nor for an amount less than ten dollars a year; and the total amount payable by way of annuity or annuities to any annuitant or to joint annuitants shall not exceed *twelve hundred* dollars a year.”

2. This Act shall not affect any existing contract for an annuity.

The Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, introducing the measure in the Senate, said that this bill amended the original Act in only one respect. Section 8 as it now stands in that Act reads as follows:—

“An annuity shall not be granted or issued on the life of any person other than the actual annuitant, or for an amount less than ten dollars a year; and the total amount payable by way of an annuity or annuities to any annuitant or to joint annuitants shall not exceed \$5,000 a year.”

“The amendment proposed in the Bill that is now before the House provides that the maximum shall be reduced from \$5,000 to \$1,200. The reason for the change is this: Only a few of the annuities purchased amount to more than \$1,200 per year, or \$100 per month. The average of the annuities purchased during the past year, for example—and there were roughly 1,700 of them—amounted to about \$444. Occasionally, however, some person will come along and lay down \$60,000 or more and purchase an annuity of \$5,000, which is the maximum under the Act.”

The Minister recalled that the Annuities Act originated in this House and was introduced by the Right Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, the then Minister of Trade and Commerce. The purpose of the Act, he said, was to give frugal persons in the humbler walks of life an opportunity to put their savings into a safe investment, the equivalent of a security backed by the Government. Originally the largest annuity possible was \$600 per year. Subsequently this was increased to \$1,000, and a few years later to \$5,000. Experience, the Minister continued, had indicated to the Department and the officers responsible for the administration of the Act that no good pur-

pose is being served by the sale of annuities of from \$2,000 to \$5,000 a year to a very few persons, and that it would be better to encourage a wider sale among the poorer classes of people. Therefore it was the Department's view, which was approved by the Government, that the maximum amount payable as an annuity should be reduced to approximately the limit prior to 1920. The purpose of the Bill was to give effect to that view.

Senator Robertson stated that last year 1,772 annuities were sold, of which 1,482 were for amounts of less than \$600, and 212 were for amounts between \$600 and \$1,200. That is, 1,694, out of the total of 1,772 fell within the limit that is now proposed. Nine were for amounts ranging from \$2,500 to \$5,000, 16 for amounts between \$2,000 and \$2,500, 15 for amounts between \$1,500 and \$2,000 and 38 for amounts between \$1,200 and \$1,500.

The Prime Minister, in moving the second reading of the bill in the House of Commons on June 23, said:—

“The House is familiar with the history of government annuities. The late Sir Richard Cartwright gave the matter a great deal of personal attention. Originally it was intended that the Government Annuities Act should provide for persons of small means who would secure an annuity for their old age. Gradually and later there came an increase in the amount that might be payable under the statute until at the last the present maximum of \$5,000 was fixed. In view of the fact that the government itself defrays the costs of administration, and the rate of interest upon which computations with respect to annuities are made is four per cent— which, as the House knows, is a very high rate—it has been suggested in many quarters that the fund is hardly solvent, because with the prolonging of life consequent upon modern scientific knowledge being applied to diet and hygiene, it is obvious that the old time computations of the period during which an assured might live must be based upon a lower interest rate than four per cent, which is the figure that has been used in connection with our annuity tables. Therefore the actuaries of the department, having gone over the matter roughly, are satisfied that we should not carry so large an annuity as \$5,000 without making an amendment of our rates. That, of course, is undesirable, and so the suggestion by those who have the responsibility for administration—from the standpoint of pure administration

apart from policy—is that \$1,200 would be a reasonable maximum.”

Later in the debate, Mr. Bennett referred to the suggested extension of the principle of annuities to include other kinds of social insurance. “The time will come,” he said, “when those matters will be considered on a contributory basis, which means that the contribution made is the premium paid for the insurance granted, whether it be old age insurance, unemployment or invalidity insurance, or whatever it may be. Insurance of any kind involves a premium and the premium must be based upon some consideration of facts and not fancy. We endeavoured in the first instance to base our premium rate upon a due and proper appreciation of the state absorbing certain charges, for the benefit of the man in whom we desired to encourage the habit of thrift, but advantage has been taken of this not only with respect to income tax but otherwise, and the officials of the department have endeavoured to set a rate based upon the scheme which was originally launched and to provide an annuity of \$1,200 which represents fairly now the \$600 which was in the minds of those who put forward the scheme in the first instance.”

The Hon. Peter Heenan, formerly Minister of Labour, considered the bill a very important measure, and was confident that no member on his side of the House would oppose it. He thought the impression that the annuity system was losing money should be corrected; possibly it was being administered at a loss, but it should be remembered that the revenue derived from the premiums was placed in the

Consolidated revenue fund and therefore earned no interest.

The Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King also approved the purpose of the measure. He had believed for some years past that the annuities system might be broadened out into a scheme of social insurance generally. “When the Annuities Act was introduced,” he continued, “some doubt was expressed as to the advantage which would be taken of a measure of that kind. The statistics of the department now prove conclusively that the people of Canada generally are appreciative of legislation of the kind, whereby through making a certain contribution themselves towards unforeseen contingencies, the state is placed in a position to protect them in a time of emergency. Annuities soon become a form of old age insurance, and as such are of service to the state as well as to individual, in the relief they afford in times of need to those who are of advanced years. If the Annuities Act performs a service in that regard, it seems to me the measure might be broadened out to include all forms of social insurance.”

Mr. Henri Bourassa said that this was the only form of insurance so far carried by the government, but alternately it would become the nucleus of the various forms of social insurances which the government would have to take over and operate before long.

Mr. G. G. Coote (MacLeod) suggested that the limit of \$1,200 was not sufficient for joint annuities; and he expressed the hope that the majority of the people would be able to enjoy a larger annuity when they gave up active work.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN MANITOBA AND NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1931

THE following is a summary of the principal measures relating to labour matters enacted by the Legislatures of Manitoba and New Brunswick during their recent sessions.

The Legislature of Manitoba was in session from January 27 to April 20, 1931, and that of New Brunswick from February 12 to March 26, 1931.

Manitoba

Unemployment Relief.—An Act to authorize the implementing of the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, of the Parliament of Canada, and to validate certain orders in council and the by-laws of certain municipalities passed in pursuance thereof, empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, as from the passing of the Dominion Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, to authorize the payment of the necessary sums from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and the doing of all things needful for the carrying out of the provisions of the Act.

Money required by the province for the purpose of unemployment relief work may be raised by way of loan. Municipalities are empowered to pass by-laws under the Municipal Act for the purposes of the Dominion Unemployment Relief Act and by-laws already so passed are validated. Special provision is made to enable the City of Winnipeg to pass by-laws for the raising of a sum not exceeding \$400,000 without submitting them to a vote of the ratepayers. A by-law of the City of St. Boniface is also confirmed.

Department of Labour.—The Department of Labour Act, which is to come into force on proclamation, provides for the creation of a Department of Labour charged with the administration of such statutes as may be assigned to it and of certain specified laws relating to industrial workers. Among these is the Bureau of Labour Act, 1915, which establishes a Bureau whose duties include the collection and publication of information and statistics relating to employment, wages and hours of labour, co-operation, strikes, lock-outs or other labour difficulties, trades unions, labour organization and other subjects of interest to workingmen.

Minimum Wages for Boys.—An amendment to the Minimum Wage Act brings boys under eighteen years of age within the scope of that Act which has hitherto applied only to female workers.

Master and Servant.—An amendment to the Master and Servants Act enables any justice in Manitoba to take an information or complaint under the Act, and to issue a warrant or summons requiring the person complained against to appear before a justice entitled to hear and determine the case. Formerly the warrant or summons was issued by a justice entitled to hear the case, namely, a justice in the municipality or judicial division in which the person complained against resides or, in the case of a clerk, journeyman, apprentice or servant deserting his service, then in the municipality in which such person is found. A section added to the Act provides that nothing therein shall curtail, abridge or defeat any civil or other remedy for the recovery of wages or damages by a servant, or of damages by a master, except in so far as a complaint under the Act has been determined by order of a justice.

Group Insurance.—An amendment to the Income Tax Act repeals that paragraph which exempted from taxation the amount paid by any corporation or joint stock company in group insurance premiums on the lives of all its employees.

Advance Polls.—In the revision and amendment of the Election Act it was provided that advance polls should be open from one p.m. to ten p.m. on the Thursday, Friday and Saturday preceding the election. The hours were formerly from six a.m. to eight p.m. The penalty for using undue influence is now a fine of \$200 or one year's imprisonment instead of a fine of \$100 to \$300 or one to six months' imprisonment or imprisonment without option of a fine.

Mothers' Allowances.—The sections of the Child Welfare Act which relate to mothers' allowances were the subject of several amendments. Allowances are now payable in respect of a child born in Canada, or a child whose father or mother at the time of the death of the father or his confinement in a hospital for mental diseases or his total and permanent disability was, or, if living is, a British subject, or a child whose mother, if the father at his death was not a British subject by naturalization, subsequently becomes a naturalized British subject. The Child Welfare Board is empowered to grant and rescind allowances and to fix the amount.

School Attendance.—An amendment to the School Attendance Act charges the principals of school districts, except those in cities, with the duty of reporting monthly to the Department of Education the name, age and address of each pupil reported to the school attendance officer during the month.

Unemployment Insurance.—On March 5, the Legislature passed a resolution in the following terms:—

"That whereas there is urgent necessity for the establishment of a system of unemployment insurance; and whereas after an exhaustive inquiry by a committee of the Federal Government, recommendation was made in favour of the establishment of an unemployment insurance scheme for the whole Dominion: Therefore be it resolved that the Legislature goes on record favouring the principle of unemployment insurance and urges the Dominion Government to call a Federal-Provincial conference to consider means by which a Dominion-wide system of unemployment insurance will be established; and be it further resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Hon. the Premier of Canada, the Hon. the Minister of Labour for Canada, and to all the Hon. Premiers of the respective provinces in the Dominion."

Health Insurance, Etc.—On March 31, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, that whereas at the last session of this Legislature the following resolution was unanimously passed, namely:—

"Whereas, owing to fear of inability to pay, many persons do not avail themselves of medical services and hospital facilities; And Whereas the public health is a matter of paramount importance, not only to the individual, but also to the State; And Whereas it is in the public interest to extend the practice of preventive medicine and to make more readily available medical services and hospital facilities to a greater number of persons; Be It Resolved, that the Minister of Health and Public Welfare be requested to consider the making of a comprehensive departmental enquiry and report to this House regarding the following matters, namely: 1, Preventive Medicine; 2, Municipalization of medical and hospital services; 3, Logical health areas; 4, Health Insurance and other practical methods for the more equal distribution of the cost of illness; 5, Public medical services; 6, Practical methods for making special required methods of diag-

nosis and treatment in certain diseases more readily available. Such departmental report to form the basis for investigation and consideration by a Special Select Committee of this House, to be later appointed for the purpose of co-operation with the Minister of Health and Public Welfare in the formation of a comprehensive public health scheme for the Province of Manitoba, with a view to providing more efficient and economical public health services."

Therefore be it Further Resolved, that a special select committee be appointed to inquire into, study and consider the report of the Department of Health and Public Welfare, on the matters mentioned in the said resolution. And that such Committee have power to sit during the present session and in the recess after adjournment or prorogation, and in due course to report to this House the recommendation of said committee. Such committee to consist of the following persons, namely: Hon. Mr. Montgomery, Mrs. Rogers, Messrs. Beresford, Campbell, Farmer, McGavin, Morton, Poole, Rutledge, Schultz, and the mover of this motion (Mr. Pratt)".

Bills not Passed.—Two Bills to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act introduced by Mr. Queen were ruled out of order on the ground that they would increase the annual assessment on employers which was in the nature of a tax, and would also be a charge on the public revenue, and that they should therefore be recommended by message to His

Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. These Bills would have repealed the clause of the Act requiring a workman claiming compensation for hernia to show that at the time of the occurrence of the strain or other accident, he immediately reported his condition to his employer or ceased work and reported within seventy-two hours.

Two bills to amend the Shops Regulation Act also failed to pass, one being negatived on motion for second reading and the other withdrawn. The first would have provided for the closing of all classes of shops within the meaning of the Act from noon on Wednesday until seven a.m. on Thursday in each week from January 1, to September 30. The second Bill would have enabled city councils to pass by-laws providing that the owner or occupier of any shop affected thereby may file a declaration in writing with the council within one month after the passing of the by-law and annually thereafter declaring his intention to close his shop for the half-holiday and for the hours specified in the by-law on any other day of the week than that mentioned in the by-law with the exception of Sunday. A clause similar to the above was inserted in the Winnipeg Charter but specifying that Wednesday or Saturday shall be chosen.

New Brunswick

Unemployment Relief.—An Act to Provide Funds for the Relief of the Unemployed in Incorporated Towns, Cities and Municipalities authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to borrow by the issue of debentures a sum not exceeding \$60,000 for the purpose of meeting the expenses incurred in carrying out an agreement between the province and the Dominion of Canada under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

Safety of Electrical Workers.—The Electrical Energy Act, which comes into force on proclamation, prohibits the installation of electrical equipment in any manner except that permitted or prescribed by the Canadian Electrical Code. Among the subjects regarding which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations are the safety of workmen, the permits to be obtained before doing electrical work, and the appointment, duties and powers of inspectors.

Chauffeurs' Licences.—An amendment to the Motor Vehicle Act provides that the Minister of Public Works shall suspend the driver's licence, which includes a chauffeur's licence, of any person convicted of certain

specified offences. The licence is to remain suspended until such person gives proof of financial responsibility to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles in the form of a bond of an approved guarantee company, or a certificate of insurance or deposit of a sum of money. If the Registrar finds that such person was, at the time of the offence for which he was convicted, employed by the owner of the motor vehicle as a chauffeur or motor vehicle operator he may, if the owner of the vehicle submits proof of financial responsibility, relieve the chauffeur of the necessity of giving such proof in his own behalf.

Statute Labour.—The Highway Act was amended by the repeal of those sections which provided for the performance of statute labour in lieu of the payment of road tax.

Old Age Pensions.—The Old Age Pensions Act was amended so that agreements with the Government of Canada under any Old Age Pensions Act of the Dominion might provide for the payment by the Dominion to the province of a sum not less than one-half of the amount expended by the province for pensions.

Civil Service Superannuation.—The Public Service Superannuation Act, which is to come into force on proclamation, provides for the payment of superannuation allowances to employees who have been at least ten years in the public service of the province and are retired owing to age or ill-health. Provision is also made for the payment of pensions to dependants of superannuates and of employees entitled to superannuation. Every employee may be retired at the age of seventy years. Male employees may be retired at sixty-five years and female employees at fifty-five years of age if they have been in the service for

thirty years or longer. The superannuation allowance is calculated upon the average salary of the employee during the last three years of service and equals one-fiftieth of such average salary for each year of service with a maximum of thirty-fiftieths. In no case may the allowance exceed \$2,000 per annum. A pension equal to one-half the amount to which the employee would have been entitled is payable to a widow until death or remarriage, to children under eighteen years of age who are orphans or whose mother has remarried, and, where no widow or children survive, to other dependants.

Uniform Labour Laws Proposed by Conference of United States Governors

A conference of representatives of ten eastern States of the United States was held at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in June, at the invitation of Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of reaching an agreement as to a possible basis for uniform labour legislation. Approval was given to proposals for uniform laws dealing with the subjects of workmen's compensation, employment offices, the employment of women and minors, and industrial health.

In regard to the employment of women, it was considered that there should be uniform laws providing for minimum wages, a forty-eight-hour week of six days of eight hours, with thirty minutes for lunch, elimination of work between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. and in the manufacturing industries, hotels and restaurants seating provisions. It was also suggested that each State set up and enforce minimum standards of experience and training for its inspectors, and that the work of enforcing the women's and child labour laws should be placed in the hands of a specialized group of inspectors.

The minimum age recommended for minors in employment is 16 years during school hours and 14 years outside of those hours. Employment certificates should be demanded of all minors under 18. A forty-eight-hour week of six days was recommended for minors of 14 to 16, with lunch periods of thirty minutes, and night work prohibited between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m.

For minors between 16 and 18 the forty-eight-hour week should prevail, the conference declared, but night work for girls should be prohibited between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m., and for boys between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. A mandatory minimum wage for children under 18 was also proposed. Additional compensation, it was agreed, should be provided for minors illegally employed and who are injured at their work. Further consideration

of continuation school work for those minors who leave school for jobs was recommended.

In the sphere of industrial health the conference recommended uniform laws regulating drinking water for workers, adequate toilet facilities, wash and dressing rooms, lunch rooms and cleanliness in the work rooms; also that reports on all occupational diseases, and accident prevention measures, should be made mandatory.

The workmen's compensation laws of the ten States vary greatly, but a \$20 maximum and a \$10 minimum weekly payment were recommended as a fair compensation. The conference approved of coverage for all occupational diseases and all hazardous occupations in which one or more persons are employed, but considered that farm and domestic service should be exempted from compensation.

Full medical service for injured workers was recommended, as well as formation of staffs of physicians; and the assistance of counsel for adjudication of compensation laws and the regulation of legal fees. Another recommendation was for payment by insurance carriers of compensation for deaths when there are no dependants, the fund to be used for rehabilitation work.

Adoption was recommended of the schedule loss tables of the Federal Longshoremen and Harbour Workers Compensation Act for use as the standard measurement for permanent partial disabilities.

The committee which studied the question emphasized the necessity for uniformity in the laws regulating public and private employment bureaus, and co-operation with the United States Employment Service. Annual appropriations for State public employment offices, it was agreed, should be based on a minimum appropriation of 5 cents *per capita*. For private bureaus, the licence fee should be adequate to prevent the exploitation of applicants.

WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA

Order Governing Female Employees in the Food Trades

The Act establishing minimum wages for women workers in Nova Scotia was first enacted in 1920. It was proclaimed in force on May 1, 1924, but no Board under its provisions was appointed until March 3, 1930. The first Order of the Board—that governing female employees in laundries, dry cleaning establishments and dye works in the city of Halifax—was issued on August 5, 1930, and became effective on October 1, 1930. Since then, five Orders have been put into effect. The first five Orders were detailed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1931, page 34. The sixth—(Order No. 2a, governing female em-

ployees in the "food trades," including the making of confectionery, biscuits, chocolates, grocery specialties, together with bakeries and all allied industries in the cities and incorporated towns in Nova Scotia)—was officially announced to take effect on July 6, 1931.

Order No. 2a.—Governing Female Employees in the Food Trades in Cities and Towns

The wage provisions of the Order are set forth in the following table:—

Population Group	Experienced workers	Inexperienced Adults over 18 years	Young girls under 18 years
Cities and towns 17,000 population and over,.....	\$11 00	6 months at \$ 9 00 6 months at 10 00	6 months at \$ 7 00 6 months at 8 50 6 months at 10 00
All towns under 17,000 population.....	\$10 00	6 months at \$ 8 00 6 months at 9 00	6 months at \$ 6 00 6 months at 7 50 6 months at 9 00

The hours of work and board allowance are prescribed as follows:

Hours of Work:

(a) The work period for which these minimum wages shall be paid shall not be less than 44 nor more than 50 hours per week.

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

(c) Work for less than 44 hours per week may be counted as short-time and shall be paid for at not less than the minimum wage rates fixed by this order, reckoned proportionately to the regular weekly period in the establishment.

(d) The Wage minimums shall be payable for the work-period in any establishment within the limits of from 44 to 50 hours per week. Any worker losing time during the operation of an establishment may be paid proportionately for the actual number of hours worked.

Board Allowance:—

Where lodging is furnished by employer there may be deducted from the wage a sum which shall be not more than Two Dollars (\$2.00) per week, and for Board not more than Four Dollars (\$4.00) per week, or single meals in excess of twenty-five cents (.25) per meal.

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

The sections relating to deductions for absence, payment while employees wait on the premises, penalties, and posting of the order in a conspicuous position in the premises, are the same as in the former orders.

The following resolution, originating with the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, was adopted recently by other Trades and Labour Councils throughout Canada:—

"Resolved that this Council reiterate its former stand on the question of unemployment insurance, and urges upon the government of Canada immediate action in securing the necessary statistical information to enable it to have established at the earliest possible date a system of Unemployment Insurance. And, pending its enactment that the appropriation of funds be continued to provide employment or adequate relief for those who, through no fault of their own, are unable to secure a livelihood."

WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGES IN QUEBEC

Orders Governing Employment in the Fur Industry

THE Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Quebec recently issued Order No. 13, governing female employees in the fur industry in the city and island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the island, and Order No. 13A to apply to the same class of employees in the rest of the province. Both Orders become effective on September 1. Earlier Orders of the Board were detailed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, page 522, and May, 1929, page 489, and in previous issues.

Order No. 13—Governing female employees in the Fur Industry in the City and Island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the Island.

Minimum.—No wage shall be less per week than is set forth in the following table:—

Experienced workers.—After 24 months' experience at the trade, no female worker shall be paid less than \$12.50.

Apprentices.—Beginners, not less than \$7; after 6 months' experience, \$8; after 12 months' experience, \$9.50; after 18 months' experience, \$11.

Hours of Work.—The work period for which these minimum wages shall be paid shall be 44 hours per week.

(a) Work in excess of the above work-period shall be counted as overtime and shall be paid for at not less than time and a half.

(b) Work for less than the above work-period may be counted as short-time and be paid for *pro rata* of the minimum wages fixed by this Order.

(c) The total of working hours cannot in any case exceed 55 hours per week unless a special permit has been obtained from the Public Buildings and Industrial Establishments Inspection Department.

Maximum of Apprentices.—The number of apprentices shall not exceed one-half of the total female working force. Temporary employees, whose term of employment does not exceed one month, shall not be subject to this rule, nor be included in this calculation.

Piece Work.—The wages paid to each time-worker and to each pieceworker during the first six months' employment in the industry

shall conform to this Order. In the case of pieceworkers of more than six months' experience, it is sufficient if at least 80 per cent receive wages conformable to this Order.

Deductions for Absence.—No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost, reckoned proportionately to a working period of 44 hours.

Waiting.—Any employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent. Pieceworkers shall be paid for all waiting time at a rate not less than that fixed for the class to which they belong.

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

Penalties.—Any violation of this Order is punishable by fine. (Section 12 of the Act.)

Every establishment is required to post the Order in a conspicuous place in the shop, and the Order is subject to annual revision by the Board.

The wages and hours provisions of Order No. 13A are as follows:

Order No. 13a—Governing female employees in the Fur Industry of the Province of Quebec with the exception of the City and Island of Montreal and a radius of 10 miles around and beyond the Island.

Minimum.—No wage shall be less per week than is set forth in the following table:—

Experienced Workers.—After 24 months' experience at the trade, no female worker shall be paid less than \$10.

Apprentices.—Beginners, not less than \$6; after 6 months' experience, \$7; after 12 months' experience, \$8; after 18 months' experience, \$9.

Hours of Work.—The work period for which these minimum wages shall be paid shall be 50 hours per week. Work in excess of the above work-period shall be counted as overtime and shall be paid for at not less than time and a half.

In all other respects the provisions are the same as Order No. 13.

Women's Minimum Wages Regulations in Manitoba

The Minimum Wage Board of Manitoba issued in May a new regulation to take the place of Regulation No. 4, which governs beauty parlours and hairdressing establishments. While the repealed regulation only concerned female employees in beauty parlours and hairdressing establishments, the new order also includes barber shops and governs the employment of boys under 18 years

of age. (The repealed regulation was issued in June, 1925, and was detailed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1925, page 676.) The new regulation does not make any major changes. Wage rates remain as formerly, viz: \$12 per week for experienced employees; \$8 per week for the first six months; \$9.50 per week for the second six months, and \$11 per week for the third six months.

As regards hours of labour, the new regulation remains unchanged with the exception that the clause relating to overtime now permits that overtime may be worked "not oftener for any employee than 20 days in one year." The former regulation specified only 12 days.

The conditions of labour that are required by the new order are the same as in previous orders, provisions being made in regard to cleanliness, supply of drinking water, ventilation, toilet rooms and wash basins, accident prevention and first aid.

Wages of Women in United States

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour recently published Bulletin 85, entitled "Wages of Women in Thirteen States." These States are Rhode Island, New Jersey, Ohio, Delaware, Oklahoma, Missouri, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi.

In general, it is stated, the findings in the study may be said to signify that the earnings of women in manufacturing—and especially in certain of the important industries that employ many women—are very irregular; that women are subject to much undertime work, and their earnings often fall below their rates to a very considerable degree. The manufacturing industries employing the largest numbers of women use the piecework system to a great extent. It was found that earnings frequently were more regular and were at higher levels in general mercantile establishments than in manufacturing industries, but in laundries much irregularity appeared, and in 5-and-10-cent stores the earnings levels generally were the lowest of all. Up to a certain point the worker's experience counted for an increase in wages, varying somewhat as the industries differed. While there were many instances in which women suffered a decline in earnings beginning at a comparatively early age, this appeared less likely to be the case with those employed in general mercantile establishments than with those in the other types of industry.

The median of the week's earnings recorded 79,162 women in manufacturing industries in 13 States ranged from \$19.13 in Rhode Island in 1920 to \$8.35 in Mississippi in 1924. The median means that one-half the women earned more, one-half less, than the figure given. Among the full-time workers in 11 States, of every 10 timeworkers about 3 earned \$15 or more; about 3, \$12 and under \$15; nearly 2, \$10 and under \$12; about 1, \$8 and under \$10; and less than 1 earned under \$8. Of every 10 pieceworkers more than 5 earned \$15 or over; nearly 2, \$12 and under \$15; and the other 3 were in the other 3 wage groups.

Women's Minimum Wages in Massachusetts

The Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission announced recently that it would publish the names of the clothing firms in Fall River and New Bedford that have not paid to the women and girls employed by them the minimum rates of wages established by the Commission. As already noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE (June, 1927, page 592), the Massachusetts minimum wage law is unique in the United States in being advisory rather than mandatory in its powers. Compulsory powers were omitted from the provisions of the law through the fear that to include such powers would be unconstitutional, the United States Supreme Court having, in 1923, declared unconstitutional the Minimum Wage law of the District of Columbia (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1923, page 461).

The recent declaration by the Massachusetts Commission relates to decrees governing the employment of female operatives in the men's furnishing and muslin underwear trades, which established a minimum rate of \$13.75 for women and girls 16 years of age and over who have been in the occupation for a year. "In a number of instances," the Commission states, "the wages paid to these concerns are far below any minimum rates established under the minimum wage decrees. Rates of \$5, \$6, and \$7 a week for full-time employment are paid to women and girls. In some individual instances, rates as low as \$3 and \$4 a week have been found. Owing to the serious business depression, it has been possible for these concerns to secure women and girls, and men and boys as well, at sub-normal rates of wages. The textile cities have suffered a great deal during the past two years. They need new industries. The industries they need, however, are ones that will pay at least a living wage and not take advantage of the distress of persons who are out of work."

Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931

The government of the Province of Quebec, by an Order-in-Council dated June 16, 1931, approved Regulation No. 1, of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission.

Regulation No. 1

Every employer carrying on an industry subject to the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, (21 Geo. V, Chap. 100) shall prepare and forward so as to reach the offices of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission, 73, Grande-Allée, Quebec, on or before August 10, 1931, a statement of the amount of wages which he estimates will be paid to all his employees during the months of September, October, November and December, 1931, on a special form prepared for this purpose which will be furnished on demand, the whole in conformity with the provisions of Section 82 of the said Act.

If the employer has not produced this statement on or before the date above mentioned or if he has not obtained from the Commission an

additional delay to produce this statement, he will be obliged to pay the entire amount for which he should have been assessed and, in addition to liability to pay compensation for accidents and to the fine imposed by the Act, an addition not to exceed 5% of the assessment due will be levied plus an additional amount not to exceed 1% of such assessment for each month or fraction of a month in default after September 10, 1931.

In the case of under-estimate of the wages expected to be paid, the employer in default will be charged a flat rate of interest of 5% on the deficit as calculated in the amount of his final assessment. If on the other hand, there is an over-estimate, a similar flat rate of interest of 5% on the excess paid will be remitted to such employer.

If it is absolutely impossible to produce this statement within the period allowed, a demand in writing for additional delay with all the reasons in support thereof, stated under oath, should be made to the Commission so as to reach it on or before August 10, 1931. If this application is not allowed, the employer in default will be liable to the penalties herein mentioned.

Workmen's Compensation in South Africa

The Minister of Labour recently introduced into the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa a Bill to consolidate, amend and extend the law relating to workmen's compensation. The Bill provides compensation for accidents arising out of and in the course of employment whereby the workman is killed or receives injury necessitating absence from work for more than three days, or, where the workman is a native, for more than fourteen days. Compensation is also granted for the following industrial diseases contracted in the following occupations:—

Disease	Occupation
Cyanide rash.....	The handling of cyanide or any work involving the use of cyanide.
Lead poisoning or its sequelae.	The handling of lead or its preparations or compounds or any work involving their use.
Mercury poisoning or its sequelae.	Any work involving the use of mercury or its preparations or compounds.
Hookworm	Any mining carried on underground by workmen other than Asiatics or natives.

vants, unless employed in licensed hotels or boarding houses, and persons employed in agriculture, unless their employment is in connection with any vehicle or machine worked by mechanical power.

Temporary Total Disablement.—The Bill provides that during any period of temporary total disablement as the result of an accident a native workman whose earnings do not exceed £13 6s. 8d. per month shall receive as compensation periodical payments at the rate of 60 per cent of his earnings for a period not exceeding three months, which may be extended for a further period of three months. As noted above, however, a native workman is not entitled to payments in respect of the first fourteen days of disablement. Moreover, where a native receives from his employer food, quarters and medical aid, he is not entitled to payments during the first six weeks of disablement, and in respect of any period thereafter the maximum rate of compensation is to be 25 per cent of the native's earnings.

Permanent Disablement.—The Bill provides, in the event of permanent total disablement, for the payment of lump sum awards of £75 where the native's monthly earnings do not exceed £5, up to £225 where the monthly earnings do not exceed £13 6s. 8d. For natives earning more than £13 6s. 8d. a month the lump sum award is calculated as twenty-five times the monthly earnings not in excess of £20, plus ten times the monthly earnings between £20 and £33 6s. 8d. Where the degree

Among the classes of workers excluded from the provisions of the Bill are domestic ser-

of disablement is not total, the lump sum award is to be reduced proportionately to the degree of disablement.

An interesting point of principle is illustrated by the increased scale of compensation for natives with wages over £13 6s. 8d. a month. The small minority of natives so treated will be those who are approaching European

standards of life. The purpose of the Bill in this respect is apparently to assist such natives, when possible, in retaining the standard of civilization to which they have struggled. Moreover, it appears that in the case of temporary disablement these natives would receive benefits on the European scale except in regard to the length of the waiting period.

Interprovincial Boiler Regulations apply in British Columbia

Pursuant to the provisions of the newly consolidated Boiler Inspection Act of British Columbia (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1931, page 530) new regulations were issued in May governing boilers and machinery in the province. These regulations, with a few variations, conform with the Canadian Interprovincial Regulations (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1922, page 705; October, 1922, page 1040).

The Canadian Interprovincial Regulations for the Construction and Inspection of Steam Boilers, Unfired Pressure Vessels and Machinery were drafted at a conference held in Winnipeg in September, 1918, and at a subsequent conference held in New Westminster, B.C., in April, 1920, were approved by the provinces represented, and have been in force since that time. These regulations, to meet the advance in engineering, required to be re-drafted, and for this purpose a conference was held at Toronto in May, 1927, at which the following delegates were present:—

Mr. John Peck, Mem. A.S.M.E., Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Machinery, New Westminster, B.C., representing the Province of British Columbia (chairman).

Mr. R. N. Blackburn, Wh. Sc., M.E.I.C., Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, Regina, Sask., representing the Province of Saskatchewan (secretary).

Mr. F. W. Hobson, Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, Edmonton, Alberta, representing the Province of Alberta.

Mr. R. A. Stewart, Ass. Mem. A.S.M.E., Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, Winnipeg, Man., representing the Province of Manitoba.

Mr. D. M. Medcalf, Mem. A.S.M.E., Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, Toronto, Ont., representing the Province of Ontario.

Mr. N. S. Walsh, Ass. Mem. E.I.C., Mem. A.I.E.E., Provincial Examiner of Steam Boilers and Machinery, Montreal, representing the Province of Quebec.

While the primary object of these regulations, it is stated, is to secure safe boilers, the standardization of design and construction is an important desideratum for economic production, and the maintenance of a good standard both of design and workmanship is of

vital importance not only to steam users but it is also in the best interests of the industrial welfare of the Dominion. The members of the Conference have endeavoured to keep all of the above objectives in view and hope that the general adoption of these regulations throughout the Dominion will materially assist in the furtherance of these aims.

The Canadian Interprovincial code committee for 1931 is composed of the following members:—Messrs. D. M. Medcalf, Mem. A.S.M.E., Toronto, Ont. (chairman); T. M. Inglis, A.M.E.I.C., Regina, Sask. (secretary); A. S. Bennett, Vancouver, B.C.; F. W. Hobson, Edmonton, Alberta; R. A. Stewart, Ass. Mem. A.S.M.E., Winnipeg, Manitoba; N. S. Walsh, A.M.E.I.C., Mem. A.I.E.E., Montreal, Quebec.

The regulations apply to all steam boilers, steam heating plants, compressed air tanks, gas tanks, retorts and all or any other tanks or reservoirs used for holding liquid and gaseous substances in so far as the same is provided for by the Inspection Acts of the several provinces. They apply to all steam boilers and steam-heating plants operated within the province, except as hereinafter exempted. Except where otherwise provided by the Act, they do not apply to railway locomotives on railways operating under the supervision of the Dominion Railway Commission, or to any boilers subject to inspection under the Dominion "Steamboat Inspection Act," or to any boiler or steam-heating plant with a capacity of 30 square feet of heating surface or under, or to steam-heating plants in private residences. Rooming houses and apartment houses are not considered private residences.

All fittings and piping attached to boilers after the coming into force of these regulations must be such as are sanctioned by the regulations.

The exceptions and variations made in the code by the new British Columbia Regulations are in the specifications for steel pipe, and in the sections on fittings; and an addition is made in the rules for welding. Certain exceptions are allowed in the application of the rules governing unfired pressure boilers.

MINING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1930

THE annual report of the British Columbia Bureau of Mines for 1930 describes the progress of mining and prospecting in the province, mineral production being reviewed by districts and divisions. Included also are the reports of the resident mining engineers and the reports of the inspectors of mines. The provincial mineralogist points out that the decrease in 1930 of \$12,853,450, or 18·8 per cent in the gross value of mineral production (as compared with the total of \$68,245,443 for 1929) was caused chiefly by lowered metal prices, together with a substantial drop in the outputs of coal and miscellaneous metals and minerals.

The mineral production of British Columbia is divided into four classes—metal-mining, coal-mining, structural materials, and miscellaneous metals and minerals. Of these, the first class is by far the most important, with a production for 1930 valued at \$41,067,630 (including placer gold). This is followed by coal, with an output valued at \$9,435,650, and structural materials and miscellaneous metals and minerals, totalling together \$4,888,713.

As compared with 1929, the figures show increased quantities of gold, silver, lead and zinc, and a decreased quantity of copper. Coal output was considerably lower than in the preceding year. The valuation of structural materials shows an increase over the 1929 figure, while that of miscellaneous metals and minerals is considerably less than in the preceding year.

The total number of workers employed in the mining industry in British Columbia during 1930 was 14,032 as compared with 15,565 in 1929. Of the total of 14,032, there were 4,645 employed in or about coal mines; 3,576 employed in lode mining; 425 in placer mining; 832 in concentrators; 843 in quarries; 344 in structural material plants; and 170 in miscellaneous mineral work.

As regards the coal industry the statistics show that during 1930 nineteen coal companies operated twenty-one collieries, with forty-three mines, employing 3,389 men underground. In the supervision of underground employees there were sixteen managers, two safety engineers, twenty-six overmen, 146 fire-bosses and shotlighters, a total of 190, or one official for every eighteen persons employed underground. The number of tons of coal mined per employee for the year was 406, while the number of tons of coal mined per underground employee was 556.

The collieries were practically free from labour disputes during the year, the only time

lost being through lack of trade. Taking the average of all the mines in the Vancouver Island district, about 30 per cent of the working days were lost through lack of trade. In the Nicola-Princeton district the different collieries worked from 76 to 90 per cent of the working days, averaging for the district about 85 per cent of the working days. The mines in the East Kootenay district worked from 51 per cent at the lowest to 79 per cent at the highest of the working days during the year, and worked for an average for the whole district about 63·4 per cent of the time.

Accidents.—During the year there were 54 fatal accidents as compared with 12 for 1929. However, of the 54 fatalities in 1930, a toll of 45 lives was taken by one mine disaster. Analyzed by causes, these 54 fatalities are accounted for as follows: explosion of gas, 45; falls of roof and coal, 6; mine cars and haulage, 2; blasting, 1.

The ratio of fatal accidents per 1,000 persons employed was 11·62 as compared with 2·38 in 1929. In 1928 the ratio was 2·64; in 1927, 2·10; in 1926, 1·88; in 1925, 1·10; in 1924, 1·66; in 1923, 7·32; in 1922, 4·66; in 1921, 1·45; the average for the ten-year period being 3·61.

The number of fatal accidents per 1,000,000 tons produced during 1930 was 28·61; during 1929 the fatalities per 1,000,000 tons mined was 5·33; in 1928, 5·54; in 1927, 4·48; in 1926, 4·3; in 1925, 2·45; in 1924, 4·52; in 1923, 1·76; in 1922, 12·01; in 1921, 3·98, the average for the ten-year period being 8·56.

There were 19 fatal accidents in and about metalliferous mines, being five more than the total for 1929. By causes the fatalities in metalliferous mining were divided as follows: falls of ground, 5; gases (following blasting), 4; moving ore, 4; falls in chutes and shafts, 3; haulage, 2; blasting, 1.

The ratio of fatal accidents was 5·31, compared with 2·81 in 1929. The ratio for the last ten-year period was 2·52. The tonnage mined per fatal accident was 358,097, compared with 498,406 tons per fatal accident in 1929. The tonnage mined per fatal accident for the last ten-year period was 426,214 tons.

Mine Rescue, Inspection, etc.—The report of the chief inspector of mines details the production at the various mines. In this respect, the effect of hydro power and fuel oil competition is traced. A tabular summary indicates the quantity of different explosives used in mining operations, while other sections show the distribution of safety lamps and the illuminant used.

Details are also given regarding mine ventilation, mine air sampling, precautions against coal dust and explosions. The mining disaster at No. 4 mine, Coalmont, is reviewed in two special reports which are included in general report of the department. During 1930 there were 10 prosecutions for infractions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act and special rules, all of which resulted in convictions.

The Department of Mines has now five mine-rescue stations in different parts of the Province and centrally located in the mining districts—namely, at Nanaimo, Cumberland, Merritt, Princeton, and Fernie. The stations are equipped with the most modern rescue apparatus and adequate supplies to maintain emergency service. The maintenance of rescue crews depends on voluntary service by mining employees and there has been no scarcity of men when their services were required.

There are also a number of mine-rescue and first-aid associations in the province—the East Kootenay, Association, with headquarters in Fernie; the Princeton and District Association at Princeton; and the Vancouver Island Mine Rescue and First Aid Association at Nanaimo. These associations carry on much valuable work in fostering the safety-work in the coal and metalliferous mines by holding demonstrations of mine-rescue and first-aid work and in maintaining classes of instruction of a nature to induce new men to take an interest in safety measures.

The training in mine-rescue work is carried on by qualified government instructors at the different stations and is free to all who wish to undertake the course.

In addition to the trained rescue crews that maintain a training schedule throughout the year, there are mine rescue training courses with certificates of competency for successful completion.

SOME ASPECTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Paper read by Mr. Bryce M. Stewart* at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association, May 27-29, 1931

APPROXIMATELY 48,000,000 of the world's workers are now protected against unemployment by some form of governmental unemployment insurance. Of this number, roughly 45,000,000 are covered by compulsory legislation and about 3,000,000 by voluntary systems which receive financial aid from governments. Except for approximately 150,000 workmen in the Australian state of Queensland and the comparatively small number to be covered by the recent law of New Zealand this body of insured persons is confined to the British Isles and the continent of Europe.

In the United States, Canada, Australia (except Queensland) and South Africa the workers are dependent on the unemployment benefits of their trade unions, employers' benefit plans, or schemes set up by employers and workers jointly with no help from governments. The number so covered is less than 250,000 in the United States and 1,000,000 is probably a high figure for all the countries mentioned. Apparently the compulsory principle is necessary to secure any adequate provision of unemployment insurance.

Examination of a list of countries with unemployment insurance legislation shows that

all the more important industrial countries have adopted compulsory insurance and that those of lesser industrial importance have voluntary forms, except that France is in the voluntary column. Nine cantons of Switzerland have compulsory and fourteen have voluntary systems, the remaining two being without legislation. Placing the countries with compulsory insurance in the sequence of their adopting it, one finds Great Britain at the head of the list, with 1911 as the date for partial inauguration of the scheme and 1920 for its extension to the great majority of the industrial wage earners. Despite Germany's industrial importance she was next to the last nation to adopt the compulsory principle, the legislation having been enacted in 1927. A glance at the two lists of countries and the order in which the compulsory form was adopted tempts one to suggest the following formula: the normal course of the evolution of unemployment insurance is from simple, local forms on a voluntary membership basis to highly complex, national forms compulsory for practically the whole body of wage earners; the stages of this evolution generally correspond with the degree of industrialization of the country, but its rate is accelerated or retarded and its form partly determined according as (a) the labour movement is strong or weak; (b) there is a centralized or decentralized form of government.

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COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

<i>Compulsory Insurance</i>	<i>Date</i>	
	<i>First Adopted</i>	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1911 ^a	
Italy	1919 ^b	
Irish Free State ^c	1920	
Austria	1920	
Australia: Queensland	1922	
U.S.S.R.	1922	
Poland	1924	
Bulgaria	1925	
Switzerland (9 cantons)	1925-1930 ^c	
Germany	1927	
New Zealand	1930	
<i>Voluntary Insurance</i>		
France	1905	
Norway	1915	
Netherlands	1916	
Finland	1917	
Spain	1919	
Belgium	1920 ^d	
Denmark	1921 ^e	
Czechoslovakia	1921	
Luxemburg	1921	
Switzerland (14 cantons)	1924-1929 ^f	

^a The Act of 1911 covered only certain industrial groups. Various other industries were added by the Act of 1916, and the great majority of industrial wage earners by the Act of 1920.

^b The act was reorganized by a decree issued in 1923.

^c The federal Act granting subsidies to approved funds was passed in 1924.

^d A temporary measure was first adopted in 1919 which was made more permanent by 1920.

^e This Act was considerably restricted by an Act passed in 1927.

^f In eight cantons the municipalities are authorized to make unemployment insurance compulsory.

^g Before the constitution of the Irish Free State all of the Act of 1911 applied throughout the British Isles.

The experience of most countries exemplifies this evolution. Industrial unemployment in its early manifestations is regarded as part of the problem of poor relief and as a local concern. As industrial expansion knits all parts of the country together, and it is discovered that each geographic section and economic group is largely affected by the prosperity or depression of the others, the national government steadily assumes a larger measure of responsibility, and the earlier view that the local relief authorities should care for their own unemployed is not often expressed. This has been the history in Great Britain, until now the national government has reformed the poor law, established contributory old age pensions, employment exchanges and compulsory unemployment insurance. Unemployment is viewed as largely due to the imperfect adjustment of industry to the changing conditions in export trade, which absorbs so much of her production. Accordingly, the government is adopting remedial measures at home and asserting itself in the international sphere to

bring about better conditions in world trade. The most highly industrialized nation, the most dependent on world prosperity, with the highest degree of labour organization, Great Britain was first to turn to compulsory unemployment insurance, and all but France of the greater industrial countries of Europe have followed her lead. Her strong labour movement influenced the form of the insurance system adopted, and speeded its coming in that labour had developed its own forms of protection and a body of experience upon which the governmental system was largely based. It could not be disregarded in establishing the structure of the national scheme.

Much the same development might be traced in Germany, but here as elsewhere the federal form of government retarded the development. In the spread of responsibility from local to national government the state authorities stood in the way. The agricultural states were less concerned with the unemployment of the industrial districts and less interested in national attention to the problem. Accordingly, Germany adopted compulsory unemployment insurance in 1927, just sixteen years after the first British measure. Moreover, the German system was designed to place most of the burden on industry itself so that the agricultural states had less ground for protest.

The countries with voluntary schemes of unemployment insurance have some variation of the system adopted at Ghent in Belgium in 1900. This system provides government subsidies in proportion to the benefits paid to workers by the unemployment funds of their organizations; a variation adopted at Liege related the subsidies to the worker's contributions to such funds. These voluntary forms also reflect the peculiar trade union influences, political sentiment and structure of the countries in which they have developed. In Belgium, for example, local government is relatively strong. Before the war, when the labour movement was not highly centralized, each municipality established its own subsidy amounts and conditions. The national government in turn added its subsidies but allowed these widely varying local conditions to continue. Since the war the national government has been confronted with the problem of standardizing the insurance procedure, a task that will require years for complete achievement.

Denmark affords a direct contrast. Here political power is vested in the national government to a much greater degree. Accordingly, at an early stage in the development of unemployment insurance the national authorities established the conditions upon which

they would pay subsidies to unemployment funds and so brought about standardization.

The Netherlands stands midway between the two. Political power was more centralized than in Belgium, but in addition two powerful trade unions developed national forms of organizations and influenced the central government to use its subsidies to establish a considerable measure of uniformity among the unemployment funds.

So much for this general discussion. It suggests that unemployment insurance is an expression of the national life in which it functions and that no nation can wholly adopt the system of another. But granting this, each scheme in this new field is partly in the nature of an experiment. It affords a laboratory for the discovery of principles by which the nations that have yet to enact unemployment insurance legislation may profit.

Turn now to the unemployment insurance of three countries—Switzerland, where the first experiments in voluntary and compulsory insurance began; Great Britain, the first national government to adopt the compulsory principle; and Germany, the last important industrial nation to set up a national system. You will have to rely on your memories for the terms of the legislation in each case, for this paper refers to them only in the most incidental way. It is mainly concerned with the considerations for future legislation that seem to arise out of the separate experiences of these countries. You will appreciate that in trying to precipitate the insurance experience of three peoples within the limits of a single paper, it has been necessary to deal with each in the most summary fashion.

The Experience of Switzerland

Switzerland, the first country to experiment with unemployment insurance, was slow in developing national legislation. Varied local conditions, love of locality and a decentralized government have been contributing factors. The result is a permissive federal law passed in 1924 that provides subsidies of 30 or 40 per cent of benefits to recognized funds of cantons, municipalities, trade unions, and employers and workers. Since the passage of this measure nine cantons have adopted compulsory insurance laws which force workers to become members of public, trade union or joint funds. Cantonal subsidies are given in addition to the federal grant. Fourteen cantons subsidize any funds approved by the federal government, and eight of these provide that municipalities may make insurance compulsory. Two cantons with small non-industrial populations have taken no action. Only 41 per cent of the estimated insurable population is insured and

only 22 per cent of all wage earners. The experience suggests:—

(1) When a federal country leaves action to the component states there will be a variety of systems and degrees of protection ranging from compulsory insurance on through voluntary schemes to no legislative provision.

(2) Federal legislation providing subsidies and making for standardization will accelerate the rate of development among the highly industrialized states but the remainder will lag.

(3) Employers and workers are left free to establish their own systems within the prescribed subsidy provisions and so to secure flexibility and adaptation to the conditions of their industries.

(4) Such a procedure, with no administration by government, except in the case of municipal and cantonal funds, avoids bureaucratic methods and minimizes the danger of political interference with actuarial principles.

The Experience of Great Britain

First to adopt the compulsory system, Great Britain extended it in 1920 to the main body of wage earners. The extension occurred on the brink of a depression and the fund had to borrow. When recovery began, the fund encountered an unexpected risk—chronic unemployment in some of the older exporting industries—and has steadily gone deeper into debt. The pressure of the relief problem resulted in political manipulation of the scheme, practically unlimited duration of benefit, and sacrifice of the actuarial basis. The fund is burdened with non-insurables and persons who have exhausted their right to benefit. It is now confronted with the necessity for retrenchment, of delimiting the spheres of insurance and relief, and re-establishing its actuarial foundations. Retrenchment in such matters is always difficult and especially after a policy of marked liberality.

The following considerations arise out of the British experience:—

(1) Unemployment insurance should be so organized as to make all parties in industry more sensitive to changing conditions in internal and international trade.

(2) Unemployment insurance should be coordinated with a system of old age pensions. While apparently older workers are not discriminated against in dismissals, once released they have more than average difficulty in securing new jobs. A dismissal wage feature in the insurance scheme, and a pension system, would relieve pressure on the labour market in depressions.

(3) A system of unemployment insurance should be constructed and maintained on in-

insurance lines. The degree of protection paid for by, or in behalf of, the claimant and not his need is the only proper determinant of the amount of benefit he should receive.

(4) An insurance scheme that has adjusted its benefits to the wages of the unskilled worker has difficulty in maintaining the interest of the insured in the higher wage groups.¹

(5) State contributions and administration facilitate governmental liberalization of the provisions and sacrifice of insurance principles under social pressure in periods of distress.

(6) The system should not be financed in such a way as to force enterprises which have fairly even employment to carry an unreasonable share of the unemployment costs of industries with extremely irregular employment.

(7) The fact that the fund was depleted to meet the chronic unemployment of the post-war period, a risk that had not been considered, suggests that if reserves are not provided against all the risks, the fund may be consumed in meeting any one of them.²

(8) The experience has demonstrated the importance of a national system of employment exchanges as an administrative agency, but suggests that the exchanges should not be burdened with insurance duties to the detriment of their placement work.

(9) More elaborate statistics are necessary to provide an actuarial basis.

(10) Unemployment insurance has not overcome the need for a well-organized program of relief.

(11) Unemployment insurance should not be the sole or even major reliance in combating unemployment. There must be a framework of prevention.

The Experience of Germany

Germany determined to profit by British experience. She turned, in her law of 1927, from the tripartite system of contributions to equal contributions from employers and employees. Government aid was limited to emergency unemployment allowances, one-fifth to be contributed by the national government, and four-fifths by the localities needing such special aid. These allowances were in-

¹ On this point the *Economist* (May 9, 1931) says, "There is a strong case to be made for either having different scales of benefit in different industries and localities or, alternately, making benefit proportionate to the wages earned by the contributor when in employment."

² The *Economist* (May 9, 1931) has a somewhat similar suggestion: ". . . We are of opinion that there is much to be said for having two separate and self-contained funds, the one an insurance fund proper, the other a fund for financing the provision for exceptional unemployment." *Ibid.*

tended for periods of depression and were designed to aid insurable persons who had not qualified by contributions or had exhausted their right to benefit. Administration was vested in an autonomous body—the Federal Institution for Placement and Unemployment Insurance—which throughout its board of directors, national administrative council, district and local administrative committees was made equally representative of employers and employees. The flat rate of contributions was rejected in favour of a percentage-of-wages basis, and the flat rate of benefits in favour of a scale graduated according to eleven wage groups. Participation of workers' organizations in the administration of the scheme as provided for in Great Britain was omitted. Administration and finance were organized by districts, and it was provided that contributions might be reduced for districts showing a favourable balance, as against the English procedure of rebates to individual employers established by the Act of 1911 but abandoned by the Act of 1920.

Germany's severe unemployment has forced the Insurance Institution to borrow from the Treasury and to a considerable degree the financial experience of the British system has been repeated. But Germany has made a more serious effort to maintain insurance principles. The contribution rate has been raised from 3 to 3½ to 4½ and recently to 6½ per cent. Loans from the Treasury have been cancelled on the theory that they were granted for an emergency. The present purpose is that the actuarial basis shall be resumed with the aid of the higher contributions, and that in future borrowing with its attendant political control shall be avoided. The emergency allowances are regarded as a compromise. They are opposed by the proponents of pure insurance and a movement to abolish them is under way, leaving the unemployed to rely either on insurance or poor relief.

The German experience suggests the following considerations:—

(1) Opposition to state aid seems to have been strengthened by the experience with government loans and emergency unemployment allowances.

(2) As in Great Britain, disregard of the actuarial principles has forced in the end realization of the necessity for their re-establishment.

(3) It has been proved administratively feasible to adjust contributions and benefits to wages, that is, to protect the workers' standard of living rather than a minimum of subsistence as in Great Britain.

(4) The provision for reduction of contributions by districts that have accumulated re-

seems to have been little if any more effective than the system of rebates in the British Act of 1911. Some employers have been all too ready to throw their employees upon the fund and workers in some lines, such as seasonal industries, have participated unduly in the benefits.

(5) The experience has demonstrated the need for a well-organized relief system.

(6) As in England, the unemployment of abnormal market conditions, an unplanned-for risk, has depleted the fund, suggesting again that if all risks are not provided against the fund may be consumed in meeting any one of them.

(7) The experience has shown that there are limits to the benefits an insurance scheme can afford.

It would seem that the promoters of unemployment insurance legislation on this side of the Atlantic should be able to profit by European experience. However, persons examining that experience make contradictory deductions and it may be throwing caution to the winds to suggest any specific points for consideration. The following highly tentative conclusions are given for what they may be worth. They involve some repetition of points stated for the three countries considered.

Conclusions

The federal form of government in the United States and Canada will probably force a piecemeal approach to unemployment insurance, especially in the former. In other federal countries financial aid from the central government has speeded up the extension of coverage, but this implies participation of the state and national governments in the cost of the insurance. After the British experience with what Mr. Davison calls "political tinkering," and in view of Germany's action in almost doubling contributions from employers and employees in order to eliminate government aid and sharing in administration, it might be well in future legislation to avoid assistance from the state, except perhaps in administrative expense. If state participation is being questioned in Europe, we should consider well before adopting it in America, especially when one remembers the experience with Civil War pensions in the United States.

Government aid in voluntary schemes is not open to the same objection, but it is assumed that, with the small development of voluntary plans on this side of the Atlantic, any system of public subsidies is out of the question and that, when legislation is enacted, it will embody the compulsory principle.

Without government aid, the acceleration of the spread of legislation throughout the political subdivisions of the country that comes from central government participation in costs is lost, and each state is left to enact its own compulsory law whenever it so desires. It should be added that the principle of no federal contributions would have the advantage that states without legislation would not be taxed for the support of the systems of others.

With no government sharing the burden of costs, it seems essential that employees as well as employers should contribute. In many industries the cost of any reasonable measure of protection would be altogether too great to add to payroll expense in a brief span of years. Employee contributions would be contradictory to what has been the predominating opinion, especially in the United States, but that view seems to have been partly based on the fallacious analogy of accident compensation, where the costs are much lower and management has a larger measure of control. In no existing compulsory system do the employees escape contributions, except in Russia. It is noteworthy that although a vast majority of the earlier American industrial pension plans were non-contributory, as the heavy burden of accrued liability has become more apparent in recent years the trend toward the contributory type of plan has been pronounced. Finally, if the employees are to share in the administration it seems desirable that they should contribute.

It would be unfortunate not to utilize the stimulus to legislation and standardization involved in federal government contributions. We have noted as a suggestion arising out of the British experience that systems of insurance for unemployment and old age should be co-ordinated. Possibly this offers a solution. There is less objection to government participation in pension than in unemployment costs. True, pensions may be, and will be, increased by governments and the pension age may be lowered, but the annuity cannot be granted before the age of eligibility, the expectation of life is definite, and only a relatively small proportion of the population is affected. A national government might perhaps announce the general unemployment insurance principles it would favour; it might agree to share in the administrative expense of any such plan established by its political units; with regard to pensions it might indicate that it would assume a stated proportion, or even the entire pension costs of any unit of the federation that had established the approved unemployment insurance system. By some such indirect method, the federal urge

to the spread of insurance legislation and its standardizing influence might be preserved.

What further standards should a federal government establish for unemployment insurance? Time permits only the barest statement of some of them:—

(1) Equal contributions from employers and employees and no government contributions as already suggested. The contributions should be on a percentage of pay basis and, in the beginning at least, should be equal for all industries;

(2) The workers' contributions should be deducted regularly from their pay by the employer and forwarded by him, together with his own contribution and all necessary statistical data, to the designated state authority, to be placed in a state fund for investment and control;

(3) The contributions of each industry should constitute a separate branch of the fund, and each industrial fund should be administered by a stabilization board established for the industry.

(4) Each board should prescribe the benefit conditions for the industry with the approval of the state authority. These conditions should include the period to be established for the accumulation of reserves, allocation of the contributions to the different risks, the rate and duration of benefit

(5) In allocating contributions to the different risks, each board should determine as accurately as possible the relative importance of ordinary, emergency and separation unemployment, and should distribute the contributions to three corresponding accounts in the industry fund. Ordinary unemployment might be defined to include time lost from seasonal causes and the day-to-day loss of time through miscalculation by management, climatic or other reasons. Emergency unemployment should include the unemployment of depressions, and separation unemployment should include unemployment for technological or other reasons which necessitate the permanent release of the worker, in contrast with the other two types which ordinarily involve only temporary layoff.

(6) A scale of benefits, approved by the governmental authority, should be established for each of the three accounts. For the ordinary account, benefits should be a percentage of wages with a fixed duration period. Benefits on the emergency account might have a more flexible arrangement. In time of depression, a board, with the approval of the government authority, might declare that an emergency existed in the industry and might state a scale and duration of benefit. At the expiration of that period, another period of

benefit might be authorized if the circumstances and the state of the fund warranted. Benefit under the separation account might be in the form of a dismissal wage, scaled to earnings and length of service.

(7) The contributions from each industry should be pooled as an incentive to the stabilization board to plan for regular employment in the industrial group. With the approval of the government, each board should establish an experience rating, according to which firms might be refunded a portion of their contributions for affording a prescribed measure of regular employment. This would provide an incentive for regularization within the plant.

(8) As part of the machinery of regularization within the industry, stabilization boards might be authorized to establish industrial employment exchanges, which, if conducted on approved lines, might be financed from insurance contributions, or perhaps in large part from public funds. In that case the central government might bear part of the cost of the exchanges and it should also meet at least 50 per cent of the budget of the public exchanges. One condition for recognition of industrial exchanges would be their close co-ordination with the public employment service.

(9) The stabilization boards should be equally representative of employers and employees. They should be established by the state authority from panels submitted by organizations of the two parties in the proportion that such organizations are representative of management or labour in the industry. In the remaining degree, the members should be designated by the state authority. The chairman of each board should be chosen by the members of the board with the approval of the state.

Consideration of the terms of future legislation on unemployment insurance might be carried much further into such matters as the conditions of transfer between industrial funds and whether the separation allowances should be on a firm or industry basis.

The brief history of unemployment insurance has at least made clear that insurance is only one unit in the attack on unemployment; that it is only a part of a larger program of economic planning. The state that feels it can rest on its oars after adopting an insurance system will be rudely shocked, and the social welfare workers who think that all their difficult cases will be taken care of by the insurance schemes are doomed to disappointment. Indeed the British experience seems to have pointed to the need for better organization in relief work, to the importance of

national standardization of relief conditions and methods, following in some measure the principles of the insurance scheme itself.

Let me repeat that I have no strong convictions about any of these suggestions, they are submitted merely as a basis for discussion. It should be remembered that governmental unemployment insurance has a history of only thirty years, and as a national measure of

only twenty years. The element of trial and error must loom large in any system for many years to come. Fortunately for the American countries, the European nations are shaping, by hard experience, certain principles that may be found to stand the test over here when we take our part in the field of social experiment.

INTERIM REPORT OF BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

THE Unemployment Insurance Commission appointed by the British Government (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1931, page 4) with Judge Holman Gregory as chairman, presented interim majority and minority reports last month. The terms of reference of this Commission, as already stated, were as follows:—"To inquire into the provisions and working of the unemployment insurance scheme and to make recommendations with regard to (1) its future scope, the provisions which it should contain, and the means by which it may be made solvent and self-supporting, and (2) the arrangements which should be made outside the scheme for the unemployed who are capable of and available for work."

Majority Report

The report of the majority emphasizes the fact that the most serious element in the situation is the average level of unemployment, over the last ten years, of 12·2 per cent, which represents a "persistent and obdurate" problem. The Commission suggest that it would be unwise to treat this experience as transitory, or to assume that it overvalues the risk that has to be provided for in the next few years. Owing to the effects of the world-wide depression the present level of unemployment is much higher than 12·2 per cent. There is no assurance that it will fall appreciably in the next few months, and for the purpose of adjusting the finances of the Unemployment Fund to present circumstances the Commission do not feel justified in anticipating an average live register of less than 2,500,000.

In the section dealing with the development of unemployment insurance the Majority Report shows how "in the course of frequent amending legislation, there has been a progressive relaxation, amounting practically to the abandonment of the principles upon which the original insurance scheme was framed," and that 'successive Governments, confronted by an unprecedented mass of unemploy-

ment, have. . . . used the scheme as a means of dealing with a situation for which it was not suited."

Under the heading of public assistance it is pointed out that one effect of the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1930 has been to reduce very considerably the number of persons in receipt of poor relief, by transferring to unemployment benefit (mainly "transitional" benefit) large numbers of persons who had previously been disallowed or were not eligible for benefit. The decrease between March and July, 1930, in the total number of unemployed persons and their dependants in receipt of out-door relief was from 233,920 to 109,226 in England and Wales, and from 66,172 to 32,058 in Scotland. Since then, however, the numbers of the able-bodied unemployed in receipt of out-door relief have gradually increased.

When the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1920 came into operation the Unemployment Fund had a credit balance of over £22,000,000. In July, 1921, this reserve was exhausted, and recourse was had to borrowing. The outstanding debt of the Fund on May 23, 1931, was £82,810,000.

Assuming an average live register of 2,500,000, the annual income of the Fund from contributions would be £44,550,000; and the annual payments for insurance benefit alone (i.e., without counting "transitional" benefit) would be £84,000,000 (viz. £61,250,000 to insured persons; £13,250,000 to dependants; £5,000,000 cost of administration; and £4,500,000 interest on debt). The deficit would thus be £39,450,000, without taking into consideration the cost of transitional benefit. The additional cost of transitional benefit is estimated for a full year to amount to £35,000,000.

The Majority Report comments on the seriousness of the financial position thus disclosed, especially when considered in conjunction with other State expenditure on social services. Excluding war pensions, the contribution of the State to social services has in-

creased, since 1910 from £28,500,000 to £126,000,000 in 1927, and to £158,600,000 (estimated) in 1930. If account be taken also of loans to the Unemployment Fund the growth of the charge for Unemployment Insurance is still more pronounced. In the last financial year borrowing amounted to £36,440,000. If this sum were included, the total State contributions to social services for 1930-31 would be raised to about £195,000,000, and the contribution to Unemployment Insurance alone would be £73,000,000.

The report makes a series of proposals—on the assumption that unemployment will continue at a level of about 2½ millions—under which the total expenditure on benefits would be cut from the present figure of £119 millions to £95 millions. Half of this cut is to be secured by reducing the rate of benefit from 17s. to 15s. in the case of a man, from 15s. to 13s. in the case of a woman, and from 9s. to 8s. for an adult dependant, the rate for children being alone unchanged. As to the other half, £5 millions is to be saved by setting an upper limit to the amount of benefit which can be drawn by part-time workers—the limit varying with their earnings during the days that they are at work—and by regulations which will prevent the drawing of benefit by married women unless it is clear that they are likely to be re-employed in an insured occupation. A further £3 millions is to be saved by imposing a means test for transitional benefit, not in all cases, but in case of single adults living with relatives of married women, and of pensioners, etc., while £3¼ millions are to be saved by the provision that the 30 contributions which qualify a man or woman to become an insured person must have been paid during the preceding six years. This elimination from the scheme of persons who have practically not worked for several years is the only one of the economies which will involve recourse to the Poor Law, and inasmuch as there will be a strict means test in all these cases it may be presumed that the additional charge on the Poor Law will be less than the amount saved under the Insurance scheme.

On the other side of the account it is proposed that contributions should be raised to 9d. (taking as a representative case an adult male) from each of the three contributing parties, namely, the State, the employers and the workers, which means an addition of 2d. a week from the worker, 1d. a week from the employer and 1½d. a week from the State. These contributions are estimated to yield £9 millions of additional revenue, which, with the £24 millions of reduced expenditure, will make it possible to reduce the £40 millions a

year which are now being borrowed to a deficit of £7 millions. This is not solvency, but it is a serious attempt to attain it.

Minority Report

The minority propose that no changes should be made until the final report has been completed. They disapprove of borrowing and recommend that the whole of the cost in excess of contributions should be met by general taxation. They dissent from the proposals to limit the period of benefit, increase contributions or reduce rates: "so long as the rate of unemployment benefit is less than a reasonable subsistence level, any variation in the rate of benefit to take account of variations in the cost of living is irrelevant." With regard to transitional benefit, they object to any stiffening of conditions of qualification. As regards short-time workers, they think that the recommendations require further consideration; they agree with the majority in the proposals for dealing with seasonal and intermittent workers; and Mr. Asbury, but not Mrs. Rackham, agrees with the majority findings in the case of married women.

In addition to Judge Gregory, the commissioners are: Mr. W. Asbury, chairman of the Public Assistance Committee; Professor Henry Clay, of Manchester University; Dr. H. J. W. Hetherington, chancellor of Liverpool University; Mr. E. C. P. Lascelles, deputy umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Acts; Mrs. C. D. Rackham, temporary inspector of factories; and Mr. H. M. Trouncer, president of the Institute of Actuaries.

The experience of 167 Ontario firms employing 250 or more on the average as reported to the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations for the first four months of this year indicates a steady increase in the number of employees in industries in the province. The February figures showed 1,919 more workers than in January; in March there were 1,401 more than in February, and the April figures show a further increase of 248 employees. The average number of hours worked per employee in April stood at 193, and the total number of persons employed by 167 firms making the report stood at 78,519 in the same month. From reports that have been made for nearly two and a half years a steady decline in accident frequency is apparent. Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, attributes this drop in accident frequency largely to more interest on the part of executive officials of the companies making the report. The average frequency in April, 1929, stood at 34·54, in April, 1930, at 14·78 and in April, 1931, at 12·23.

TRIENNIAL CONVENTION OF BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN

THE triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen convened at Columbus, Ohio, on June 8, with 934 delegates enrolled, while 629 delegates attended the sessions of the Ladies' Society of the Brotherhood. Governor George White of Ohio and Mayor J. J. Thomas of Columbus welcomed the delegates.

President Robertson in his opening address pointed out that the two essentials for the improvement of conditions were shorter hours and good wages. He referred to the loss sustained by the Brotherhood in the death of general secretary-treasurer Albert H. Hawley on May 28. The convention later passed a memorial resolution in recognition of the services of the late secretary during his forty years' connection with the Brotherhood, the last twenty-three in the position of general secretary-treasurer.

The report of the grand lodge officers was contained in a volume of 500 pages, a copy of which was handed to each delegate. This report gave in detail a review of conditions since the last convention, and outlined the activities carried on during that period. It stated that the paramount issue at the present time confronting the membership was the unemployment situation. The report further stated that notwithstanding that "many members of the Brotherhood voluntarily reduced their mileage so as to divide time with their brothers, 35,000 members have been furloughed, some because of the depression, and others because of the introduction of more powerful locomotives." It was regarded by the officers as a very creditable showing that although 35,000 members were out of work, the membership as at January 1, 1931, stood at 98,187, as compared with 107,637 on November 1, 1929, or a decline of only 9,180.

Considerable space in the report was devoted to activities in Canada, and emphasis was laid on the Brotherhood's efforts to straighten out complications arising out of the exercising of seniority rights in the operation of trains over the international boundary. The action of the United States Government in levying a head-tax and visa fees amounting to \$18 was denounced as "objectionable and unfair" in view of the more liberal attitude of the Canadian Govern-

ment. The report also stressed the need of a shorter work day.*

A recommendation of the committee on joint relations favouring an amalgamation with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was adopted by the convention.

The delegates voted to create a finance committee of nine members, composed of the international president as chairman, the general secretary-treasurer as secretary, and the members of the board of directors. This committee will have complete jurisdiction over the finances of the Brotherhood, the investment of its funds and the custody of its securities.

In the revision of the insurance laws of the Brotherhood, which was authorized by the previous convention and recommended after careful study and investigation, two double indemnity features were adopted, certain departments abolished and others substituted. In speaking of the completed revision of the insurance laws, President Robertson stated that "the various insurance departments of the Firemen's Brotherhood, as a result of these extensive investigations, should prove to be as sound as the best actuarial advice can make them."

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Advocating the equipping of locomotive boilers with thermic syphons to prevent explosions;

Recommending that continued efforts be made to curb abuses in the issuance of injunctions by Federal judges in the United States;

Approving of the action taken to give relief to members of the Brotherhood who were flood victims in San Marcial, Mexico;

Favouring the substitution of the six-hour day for the present eight-hour day without reduction in pay;

Demanding the elimination of unfair competition with railroads through fair and proper regulations of competing transportation services, both on the highways and waterways and various pipe lines;

Recommending that steps be taken to secure a national compensation and pension law that would effectively and adequately protect in-

*Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1931, page 435, to the waiving of the provisions of the contract labour regulations in favour of railway workers exercising seniority rights.

jured, incapacitated and superannuated railroad employees;

Authorizing the president to use the influence of the organization to protect the interests of railroad employees in connection with railway consolidations;

Endorsing joint political action with other railroad labour organizations in the interest of the workers;

Expressing resentment at the practice of railroads in maintaining on adjustment boards

general managers and other operating officials who already had been required to pass on cases on their individual lines;

Reaffirming the policy of the Brotherhood in connection with the newspaper *Labour*, and authorizing the renewal of subscription for the entire membership.

The business of the convention was not concluded at the time the *LABOUR GAZETTE* went to press.

Ontario-Quebec Typographical Conference

The 20th annual convention of the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions was held at Montreal on June 29-30. The delegates, 36 in number, were welcomed by Mr. E. J. Teague, chairman of the local convention committee; Mr. Joseph Pelletier, president of the Montreal Allied Printing Trades Council; Mrs. E. Davis, president of the Women's Auxiliary of the Typographical Union; and Mr. John T. Edward, president of Montreal Typographical Union No. 176. Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress, extended fraternal greetings from that organization. Others who spoke were Mr. W. R. Lucas, who presented the greetings of Mr. Charles Howard, president of the International Typographical Union; Mr. A. Tremblay, president of Typographical Union No. 145 (the local for French-speaking members), and Mr. Frank J. Plant, who gave an outline of the work of the Federal Department of Labour.

Mr. Wm. Schmitt, the president, referred to the tariff on foreign magazines, and in the discussion which followed the hope was expressed that the proposed tariff would be adopted, as being in the interest of the printing industry in Canada. Mr. Hugh S. Bentley, the second vice-president and chairman of apprenticeship was commended for his report on apprentices and the annual apprentice competition. The Typographical Union was shown to be assisting beginners and helping to turn out competent printers.

Reports were presented on trade conditions at Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Hamilton, Ottawa, Peterborough, Kingston, London and Kitchener.

The report of the secretary-treasurer, which as adopted, showed receipts from all sources of \$409.23; expenditures, \$249.96, leaving a balance of \$159.27. It was decided that the head office of the International Typographical Union be asked to make a grant of \$200 for the work of the conference.

The conference went on record in favour of the limitation of the work day in the following resolution:—"That the shortening of hours is desirable without loss of purchasing power, and that same should be brought about through the co-operative efforts of the employers and employees to the common good in aiding the serious unemployment depression, and that the press should utilize its power to not only adopt the shorter work week in their own industry, but advocate this course in all branches of industry; and that local unions entering into wage agreements should present this view point."

Other resolutions recommended as follows:—

A high tariff on books of French authors resident in Quebec, who send their books abroad to be printed, mainly to France, Belgium and Scotland;

A fair wage clause in all provincial government contracts, including those for printing;

Establishment of an apprentice division in the conference whereby apprentices would be given representation in the conference, and the formation of "typo clubs" for apprentices;

That the Dominion Government be asked to exempt from sales tax and customs duty the I.T.U. printed courses of lessons to apprentices in the printing trade in Canada, they not being of any commercial value;

That the executive officers of the I.T.U. be asked to appoint two organizers in Canada, one for the east and the other for the western territory.

Officers elected were as follows:—President, L. A. Lewis, Toronto; first vice-president, Wm. Schmitt, Kitchener; second vice-president, Hugh Bentley, Hamilton; secretary-treasurer, E. J. Teague, Room 2, No. 408 St. James St., Montreal.

The question of the appointment of three persons as an advisory committee to the officers was referred to the executive.

London was chosen for the meeting place in 1932.

Ontario Provincial Council of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners

The 20th annual convention of the Ontario Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners took place in Welland June 25-27, the delegates being welcomed by Mayor Fred. J. Bradey, E. J. Anderson, president of Welland Board of Trade, and Geo. T. Crowe, chief of police, Mr. John Cottam of Toronto, the president of the council, who presided, made reference to the year 1931 being the golden jubilee of the brotherhood, the organization having been formed in 1881, at which time the membership was about 10,000, as compared with approximately 400,000 at the present time.

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada addressed the delegates, making special reference to the unemployment situation. Among others who conveyed greetings during the meeting were Arthur Martel, Canadian member of the general executive board of the Brotherhood of Carpenters; Joseph Hunter, Canadian vice-president of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators; James F. March, representative of the Carpenters, and Fred J. Hawes, district instructor of apprenticeship, and Drummond Wren of the Workers' Education Association.

The report of the secretary-treasurer, T. Jackson, referred to the work of his office during the past year, the numerical strength of the council, the monthly bulletin, and the financial standing, the receipts for the year being \$4,652.77, with expenses of \$1,698.62, leaving a balance of \$2,954.15.

Resolutions on the following subjects received favourable consideration:

Empowering committees appointed to negotiate with employers to use their own discretion as to whether they shall report back to the local unions, the committees however to have power at all times to accept or reject any proposition of the employers affecting wages or working conditions for a period not longer than two years;

Opposing the acceptance by workers of stock in any company in lieu of wages;

That the provincial government adopt legislation to prevent the foreclosure of mortgages under present conditions;

Favouring unemployment insurance;

That the Ontario Government adopt a fair wage policy similar to that of the Dominion Government;

That all future wage agreements stipulate no overtime, except to save life or property; and that all money received in excess of straight time be handed to the treasurers of the respective local unions or district coun-

cils to be used in keeping unemployed members in good standing;

Opposition to reductions in wages as a means of stabilizing industry;

Congratulating the Ontario Apprenticeship Board on the progress made and for the effort that is now being put forth to enable Canadian boys to become competent mechanics; also advising local unions to give special attention to the Ontario Apprenticeship Act, and suggesting that all branches carry out the instructions of the general constitution and appoint apprenticeship committees;

That civic, provincial and federal bodies, as well as contractors and others, be urged to establish the five-day forty-hour week as a means of more evenly distributing the available work;

In favour of local branches and district councils of the Brotherhood initiating organizing campaigns with a view to all carpenters in Ontario being organized;

In favour of regulations being adopted by the Federal Government with a view to the enforcement of fair wages and labour conditions on all Government undertakings, as well as of the specifications of the contract;

That the Ontario Government adopt legislation providing that where the Government assists any corporation or public body with financial grants, subsidy or guarantee of bonds, a fair wage policy be imposed.

It was also decided that the Provincial Council assist up to \$100 each local branch which sends a delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress convention to be held in Vancouver in September next.

Officers elected were: President, John Cottam, Toronto; vice-presidents, C. R. Nichols, Ottawa; Albert Blythe, Hamilton, and Wm. Thompson, Windsor; secretary-treasurer, Tension Jackson, 9 Mount Noel Ave., Toronto 6, Ont.

The convention for 1932 is to be held in Cornwall.

About 750 employees, or practically the entire staff of the Canadian Kodak Company's plant at Mount Dennis, Ontario, will share in the annual wage dividend due on July 1. The dividend of 2½ per cent of the annual payroll amounts to approximately \$115,000, or an average of about \$150 per worker. However, it will be distributed in proportion to the employees' service over a period of 5 years. Only those who were laid off before the first of the calendar year and have not been in the company's employ the required 26 weeks will be ineligible. Only forty employees are not eligible.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Investigation by Commissioner finds Combine in Motion Picture Industry

That "a combine exists in the motion picture industry in Canada within the meaning of the Combines Investigation Act" is the finding of Mr. Peter White, K.C., appointed in September of last year as a Commissioner under the Combines Investigation Act to investigate the activities of certain distributors and exhibitors of motion pictures in Canada.

The Commissioner's report, made public on July 7 following the conclusion of the investigation June 29, states that those found to be the principal parties to the combine are Famous Players Canadian Corporation, Limited, the dominant company in the Canadian motion picture business; Paramount Publix Corporation, its United States parent company; thirteen companies distributing motion picture films in Canada; and Motion Picture Distributors and Exhibitors of Canada, an association of distributors referred to as the Cooper Organization. A number of theatre companies which are subsidiaries of Famous Players Canadian Corporation also are listed as participants in the offences stated to have been committed. The combine has operated against the public interest, according to the Commissioner, by various improper methods adopted for securing control of motion picture theatres throughout Canada and for influencing the operations of film distributors, independent theatre owners and others.

Hearings in the case were held in Toronto, and extended at intervals over a period of six months, concluding in March. The methods and results of the extension of control by Famous Players Canadian Corporation over Canadian movie theatres and the Canadian motion picture business were the chief subjects of the investigation.

Control in Motion Picture Industry

Taking Canada as a whole, the report states, Famous Players occupy either an exclusive or a dominant position in practically all towns and cities having a population of 10,000 or more. This finding is stated to apply almost with equal force to practically all towns where they are operating theatres. In many important locations Famous Players have a complete monopoly of the business. Some sixty pages of the report are occupied by a survey of Famous Players' theatres throughout Canada under the headings of the various cities and towns in which they are located.

"By the control and operation of the above theatres," reports Mr. White, "Famous Players is in a position to dictate to the exchanges in regard to the purchase, selection and booking of pictures, not only for its own theatres, but in a large measure in regard to the booking of and contracting for the pictures in the theatres which are in opposition to them."

Of the 299 chain theatres in Canada, controlled by owners of three or more theatres, 207 are controlled by the Famous Players company, most of them being in the larger centres. The company is stated also to have acquired control over or interests in the business of many other persons engaged in the motion picture industry and to have entered into

"contracts, agreements, arrangements and combinations which have or were designed to have the effect of preventing or lessening competition in the sale or supply of motion picture films to the exhibitors, and through them to the public."

As a further development,

"Famous Players and its subsidiaries and affiliations have obtained practically complete control of the vaudeville theatrical business in Canada."

The films shown in Canadian theatres are supplied almost entirely by ten Canadian distributing companies, of which all but one are controlled through direct stock ownership by United States producing companies, that one being controlled by persons close to the Famous Players organization. One of these United States companies, Paramount Publix Corporation "is in virtual control of Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited," by its ownership of 93 per cent of the stock of the Canadian company. It also controls two of the Canadian distributors and "is a dominating influence in the motion picture business in Canada, as it controls the companies which dominate the situation here." Regarding the purchase of pictures, the Commissioner states, "it is a fair conclusion from the evidence that, while there may be a certain amount of bargaining between Famous Players and the distributors, the percentages and flat rentals paid by Famous Players are fixed by them; and the distributors, if they would deal with Famous Players, must accept Famous Players' terms." In contrast to this condition "there is no effective organization of independent theatre owners." Recently, however, an organization known as Exhibitors Co-operative of Canada, Limited, has been formed with a membership operating about 31 theatres. This group does some collective bargaining for

pictures, in a comparatively small way. The distributors which have been named as members of the combine are stated to control at least 95 per cent of the distribution of films in Canada.

Protection System

The Commissioner scores the policy of "protection" as enforced by Famous Players with the concurrence of the film distributors. Protection, or the withholding of a picture from a subsequent showing for a period of time after the close of a previous run, is found to have been afforded for periods "far beyond what could possibly be justified if it were for the purpose of protecting the business of these first run theatres and not for the purpose of injuring other independent exhibitors." The period of protection is frequently set at 60 or 90 days, and in some cases even at 120 days. It is the Commissioner's conclusion that Famous Players has demanded and obtained for its theatres

"protection for periods longer than is necessary for the proper conduct of the business of these theatres, by reason of which Famous Players has been able to lessen, by reason of actual or tacit agreements or arrangements, and has lessened competition in many areas and districts, and generally in Canada, in the supply of motion picture films to the independent theatres and that this has been detrimental to the public in that:

- (1) It has cost the public more money.
- (2) It has prevented large sections of the public from seeing pictures while they are still fairly new.
- (3) It has given Famous Players and its affiliations an undue advantage over its competitor exhibitors, and over the public generally in Canada."

The entire idea of protection as such is not condemned by the Commissioner:

"I am not prepared to find, on the evidence which I have heard," he states, "that a certain amount of protection may not be of some advantage to the industry, provided that it is not used as a weapon to delay the subsequent runs to such an extent that the subsequent run houses are unduly hampered in their business; and their patrons, who are not in a position to see the first runs at the downtown houses, are unable to see the pictures until after their novelty has disappeared.

Referring to the argument that, without such protection being given the first-run houses, the producers would not secure as large a revenue and therefore would be unable to expend the large sums now being spent on the production of the highest class of moving pictures, Mr. White says:

"I am not at all convinced that protection is a necessity. . . . If the doing away with protection had the result of decreasing some of the enormous sums of money paid to artists engaged in the production of pictures, and if their scale of living were thereby reduced to that of the ordinary citizen engaged in professional pur-

suits, it might not be altogether a bad thing for the industry, and although the place of production of practically all of our pictures is not in Canada, still Canada by means of this protection is made to contribute its share to the very extravagant salaries paid these artists."

Film Booking Arrangements

With regard to block booking, which is the contracting for a group of pictures offered as a whole; and blind booking, which is the making of contracts to accept a picture or a number of pictures which have not been produced and consequently cannot be screened and seen before purchase, Mr. White finds that these two systems "prevail generally in the sale of pictures by the distributors in Canada, and that by reason of the consequent overbuying on the part of the exhibitor, and the showing of inferior pictures, the system of distribution by block booking and blind booking is decidedly detrimental to the public."

Films are found to be withheld from independent theatres by contracts and arrangements allowing Famous Players to have first choice of the pictures to be released. Unfair competition against independent theatres is said to be created further by the distributors allowing lower prices to Famous Players' theatres, and granting other concessions of an unduly discriminating nature. It is found also that competition on the part of independent theatre owners in dealings with distributors is further lessened by booking arrangements and pooling agreements by which Famous Players books for other theatres the films which these theatres are to show to the public.

Monopoly Tactics

Evidence of the combine's operations is revealed in the report also in

"the acquisition by Famous Players, their subsidiaries and affiliations, of many theatres, sometimes by threats of building theatres in opposition to the theatre sought to be acquired, sometimes by threatening to cause the withholding of a supply of suitable pictures, sometimes by taking steps to actually withhold such supply, as evidenced particularly, but not exclusively, by the operations of B. & F. Theatres Limited, and of Mr. N. L. Nathanson, when manager of Famous Players, as disclosed by the evidence of various witnesses, including Mr. Wainwright, and by the improper use of Famous Players' buying power and paramount position in the moving picture business in Canada, looking to the concentration of moving picture theatres, particularly in the larger cities and towns and in the strategic positions therein, in the hands of Famous Players, their subsidiaries and affiliations, and to the lessening of competition in the operation of such theatres."

The following example of such methods is one of a number cited by the Commissioner.

In Trail, B.C., where one theatre was controlled by W. P. Dewees, an exhibitor holding substantial theatre interests throughout British Columbia in close association with Famous Players, the supply of films to an independent theatre was practically cut off by the film exchanges at the demand of Mr. Dewees, with the alleged purpose of forcing the independent owner out of business. The owner of the independent theatre threatened to charge the film exchanges with conspiracy in legal proceedings under the Criminal Code. Such liability was practically admitted by parties to the arrangement in their correspondence with Colonel John A. Cooper, president and secretary of the Motion Picture Distributors and Exhibitors of Canada, and in correspondence between various officers of the distributing companies. It was suggested that the independent be again offered films "as such offer would be good evidence in case of a Government investigation" and as "if proceedings were commenced it would prove rather expensive and damaging to the industry and might precipitate investigation at other centres." For a time certain concessions were made to Mr. Lauriente, the owner of the independent theatre. The Commissioner finds that

"it is quite clear that Mr. N. L. Nathanson, in his capacity of Managing Director of Famous Players, was able to frustrate the efforts of Mr. Lauriente to get a satisfactory supply of films for his theatre and that this was in pursuance of his determination to 'bring Lauriente to time,' even though Famous Players had no direct interest in Dewees' Trail Theatre. The conclusion is forced on one that this must have been not so much for the purpose of advancing the legitimate interests of Famous Players or protecting those interests as it was for the purpose of injuring the business of Lauriente."

Famous Players is found further to have purchased theatre sites and obtained options on such sites in various centres throughout Canada, and to have used these to deter others from building theatres in competition with those of Famous Players. The company is also stated to have closed and kept closed a number of theatres in such a way as to furnish a constant menace to anyone considering the building of a competing theatre.

Practices in Leasing Films

The joint policies of the Canadian film distributors and the Famous Players organization are stated to be put into effect mainly through Motion Picture Distributors and Exhibitors of Canada, an incorporated body of which most of the parties to the combine were members. Leading activities of this association, referred to in Mr. White's report as the Cooper Organization, where the imposi-

tion and enforcement of a Standard Exhibition Contract regulating the terms on which films should be leased to Canadian theatres, the formation and control of Film Boards of Trade for governing dealings between the film distributors and the theatre owners, including notably provisions for arbitration and for the enforcement of credit committee rules; as well as general propaganda efforts for the influencing of public opinion.

"The evidence, without going into particulars, clearly discloses that the Cooper Organization is a mere offshoot of a corresponding organization in United States, presided over by Mr. Will Hays, and referred to as the 'Hays Organization'; the policies being dictated by, the finances controlled by, the budgets subject to the approval of, and the activities generally subject to the control and direction of the Hays Organization. The minutes are submitted to New York, and also the proceedings of the Film Boards of Trade, and the New York office is consulted, not only on important matters such as censorship in Canada and amusement tax, but also on matters which might be considered almost routine."

The exhibitor members of the association are representatives of Famous Players only, and "any benefit to exhibitors has been incidental to the main and primary purpose of the Cooper Organization, which has been to advance the interests of the New York producers and their Canadian subsidiaries."

Rules of arbitration for dealing with disputes between distributors and exhibitors are found to have been adopted by the distributors to suit their own purposes, and the parties to the combine undertook "to enforce the awards of arbitrators by harsh and unreasonable means, leaving the exhibitor, against whom an award has been made, entirely at the mercy of the exchanges."

"If the exhibitor were free to contract with a distributor to the extent that he could agree or not agree to this arbitration clause, and if under those circumstances the exhibitor signed the clause willingly, he could not perhaps complain, but the fact is, and I so find, that all of the distributors require all of the exhibitors to sign contracts containing this clause, otherwise they cannot get any pictures for their theatres, as the distributors, acting in concert under the direction of the Cooper Organization, refuse to sell otherwise than under this Standard Exhibition Contract, now Canadian Exhibition Contract.

"I also find that by their actions in connection with arbitration under this clause, the distributors and the Cooper Organization have contributed very materially to the influence and strength of Famous Players in competition with the independent exhibitors, and this actually to the public detriment."

Generally concerning the credit committee rules, Mr. White has concluded that

"these distributors, and the Motion Picture Distributors and Exhibitors of Canada, and Famous Players, through their association as aforesaid with the Cooper Organization, are

a combine within the meaning of the Act, operating in this respect to the detriment of the public."

In its publicity work "the Cooper Organization has engaged in a program of propaganda with various social organizations, particularly women's organizations, with the idea of creating what to me appears to be a false idea of the objects and aims of this combination of producers, distributors and Famous Players."

British Films

In the release year 1928-29, a total of 548 feature pictures were released in Canada, and 401 in the release year of 1929-30. A total of only 73 pictures of British origin were released in Canada in the release year of 1928-29 and the year 1930, or seven and one-half per cent of all pictures provided for the Canadian public. The number of pictures produced in Canada has been of minor importance. The principal British producers whose pictures have been exhibited here are Gaumont British Corporation, Limited; Gainsborough Productions, Limited, and British International Pictures, Limited. Productions of the latter company are distributed in Canada by Regal Films, Limited, a distributor controlled by Paramount Publix Corporation. The Gaumont and Gainsborough pictures are supplied in Canada through the offices of Canadian Universal Film Company, which distributes the productions of Universal Picture Corporation, a United States company. Regarding these selling arrangements the Commissioner states in his report: "I can find no evidence that either of these distributors has made any serious effort to promote the exhibition of British pictures, and any utterance in the evidence has been of a more or less disparaging nature."

Parties to the Combine

The Commissioner's report states that the following companies "are parties or privies to or knowingly assisted in the formation or operation of the combine within the meaning of the Combines Investigation Act;"

Famous Players Canadian Corporation, Limited, and the following affiliated theatre companies:

B. & F. Theatres, Limited
 Eastern Theatres, Limited
 Premier Theatres, Limited
 Mansfield Theatre Company, Limited
 United Amusement Corporation, Limited
 Theatre Holding Corporation, Limited
 Hamilton United Theatres, Limited
 B.C. Paramount Theatres, Limited
 Paramount Theatres, Limited

Radio-Keith-Orpheum (Canada), Limited

Paramount Publix Corporation
 Motion Picture Distributors and Exhibitors of Canada, and the following distributors:
 Canadian Educational Films, Limited
 Canadian Universal Film Company, Limited
 Famous Lasky Film Service, Limited
 Fox Film Corporation, Limited
 R. K. O. Distributing Corporation of Canada, Limited
 Columbia Pictures of Canada, Limited
 Regal Films, Limited
 United Artists Corporation, Limited
 Vitagraph, Limited
 Tiffany Productions of Canada, Limited
 First National Pictures, Incorporated
 Warner Brothers Pictures Incorporated
 Vitagraph, Incorporated;

the latter three being United States companies distributing through Vitagraph, Limited, and the other distributors being companies incorporated in Canada.

The report states further that there are a number of other companies and individuals which might be properly included in this list but who are so closely identified with Famous Players that it appears unnecessary to name them separately.

In the conclusion of his report Mr. White states that

"under its present management, Famous Players does not appear to me to be conducted with quite the ruthless disregard of the rights of others, and of the public interest, as was formerly the case; though the present manager is, however, still under the direction of the United States interests who control the company. As an illustration of how far things are still carried, it might be mentioned that, failing to agree with the distributors on the length of protection or clearance periods, a demand has been made for protection for periods very much in excess of anything heretofore contemplated or demanded."

Counsel for the Dominion Government at the hearings of the Commission were A. C. Heighington, K.C., and B. H. L. Symmes. Strachan Johnston, K.C., and R. H. Parmenter, K.C., appeared as counsel representing Famous Players Canadian Corporation and related companies. Other counsel representing parties under investigation in the case were J. R. L. Starr, K.C., for Motion Picture Distributors and Exhibitors of Canada; G. W. Mason, K.C., and F. C. Carter for eight companies distributing films in Canada; M. H. Ludwig, K.C., and L. Rosenfeld for Columbia Pictures of Canada, Limited; and G. M. Willoughby for B. & F. Theatres, Limited.

Plumbing Combine Cases Appealed in Ontario Supreme Court

The conclusion of the Crown's court actions against members of the Amalgamated Builders' Council, a combine in the plumbing and heating industry in Ontario, was reached on June 26, when, in the case of *Rex v. Belyea and Weinraub*, the president and secretary-treasurer of the A. B. C. were convicted of violations of the Combines Investigation Act and of section 498 of the Criminal Code.

In the same judgment of the Second Divisional Court the appeal of the defendants in *Rex v. Singer et al.*, against their convictions and sentences for similar offences was dismissed. The judgment, delivered by Chief Justice Latchford, appears in full text below.

On April 25, in the case of *Rex v. White et al.*, sentences were imposed in Toronto by Mr. Justice Middleton on eleven previously convicted Windsor members of the same organization.

A further decision in the court actions following the investigation under the Combines Investigation Act into the A. B. C. and related organizations was delivered in Toronto on June 15, when the appeal by W. F. O'Connor, counsel associated with the plumbing combine, in his suit against Gordon Waldron, K.C., former Commissioner under the Combines Investigation Act, was dismissed in a judgment of the First Divisional Court.

A. B. C. Head Officers convicted in Crown Appeal

Roy E. Belyea, president of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild and Amalgamated Builders' Council, and Harry A. Weinraub, secretary-treasurer of the same organizations, on June 26, in Toronto were found guilty of participating in the formation and operation of a combine within the meaning of the Combines Investigation Act and of conspiracy to injure trade or commerce under section 498 of the Criminal Code. The case was heard by the Second Divisional Court in an appeal by the Crown from a judgment of Mr. Justice Wright in the case of *Rex v. Singer et al.*, delivered at Sandwich, Ontario, on March 23, in which the above two Toronto plumbing contractors were found not guilty of the offences charged against them. The judgment of Mr. Justice Wright is reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1931, p. 430. The two officers found guilty by the Appeal Court were sentenced to pay fines of \$4,000 each, with an alternative of four months' imprisonment.

Appeals by the defendants from the convictions and sentences of Louis M. Singer, K.C., of Toronto, and Charles E. Paddon and

Herbert Ward, Windsor plumbing contractors, in the case tried by Mr. Justice Wright at Sandwich, were argued before the Second Divisional Court together with the Crown's appeal, on May 26 to June 1, and concluded on June 10. The statement of reasons for judgment of the Appeal Court, which dismisses the defence appeal and upholds the appeal of the Crown, follows.

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO, APPELLATE DIVISION

Rex v. Singer, et al.

Rex v. Belyea and Weinraub.

Second Divisional Court

June 26, 1931.

Appeals by the defendants and the Crown from the judgment of Wright, J. (1931), 40 O. W. N. 195.

The appeals were heard by Latchford, C. J., Riddell, Masten, Orde and Fisher, JJ.A.

LATCHFORD, C. J.—The first of these appeals, which were argued together, is against the conviction by Mr. Justice Wright on March 23, 1931, of Louis M. Singer, Charles E. Paddon and Herbert Ward of offences against the Combines Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1927, c. 26, and of conspiracy contrary to the provisions of sec. 498 of the Criminal Code. Singer was condemned to pay fines amounting to \$8,000 or in default to suffer imprisonment and Paddon and Ward were fined \$400 each. Their appeals are by leave against the sentences as well as the convictions.

Three other persons accused of the same offences, W. F. O'Connor, Roy E. Belyea and Harry Weinraub, similarly accused were found not guilty. It is against the acquittal of Belyea and Weinraub that the second appeal has been taken by the Attorney General under the provisions of the Dominion Act of 1930, 20-21 Geo. V, 11, sec. 28.

The substance of the indictments and the facts adduced in evidence are, I think, stated accurately, and with sufficient fullness in the reasons for the judgment of the learned Trial Judge, and need not be repeated.

In opening his appeal Mr. O'Connor candidly admitted that if the facts were as found, the conclusions arrived at were justified, but the facts, he ably argued, were quite otherwise.

From the most careful consideration possible of the arguments presented in the first appeal, and of all the evidence we are not only unable to dissent from the conclusions of Mr. Justice Wright as to the guilt of Singer, Paddon and Ward, of the charges against them, but we agree in his conclusions. Each of the accused was a party or privy to or knowingly assisted in the formation of a combine within the meaning of the Act of 1927. Such actions on their part established that they had entered into a conspiracy to do or cause to be done unlawful acts in restraint of trade as defined by sec. 496 of the Code.

The organization and registration by the accused of the Amalgamated Builders' Council as a trade union was an attempt to cloak the

operations of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, under the protection of sec. 497 of the Code. What was in appearance a real trade union and registration under the Trade Unions Act, distinct from the Guild was, in fact, a mere sham, and the operations of the A.B.C., as it was called, were throughout those of the Guild itself, and always subject to the absolute control and direction of Singer, who was paid an annual salary of \$15,000 from the ample revenues obtained or levied from its members to the Guild. The evidence of Mr. Singer himself is conclusive on conditions and other matters relevant to the convictions.

We can see no ground for interference by this Court, and are of the opinion that the appeal of Singer, Paddon and Ward should be dismissed.

As to the second appeal, it may be said that it is limited to matters which involve only questions of law.

Mr. O'Connor argued that there are questions of fact involved in the appeal. In that view we cannot agree. Without saying that it is a rule of universal application, we are content to accept as the test whether this is a pure question of law the statement that if it would have been the duty of the Judge, were the matter to be tried by a jury, to instruct them that if they found the facts as they were in this case found by him, and admitted by the defendants themselves, it was proper for them to convict. This is the test suggested by the counsel for Belyea and Weinraub, and we accept it as satisfactory.

Had the case been tried by a jury, and the facts made to appear as they were at this trial, and indeed as admitted by the respondents themselves, it would have been the duty of the presiding Judge to instruct the jury that they should convict.

That these respondents took an active part in the original scheme,—the conspiracy which formed the basis for the prosecution,—is admitted; the error in law into which the learned Judge fell was in not distinguishing between the conspiracy itself and overt acts which, while not themselves the conspiracy, were evidence of the existence of the conspiracy. Because these respondents were not proved to have taken part in these subsequent overt acts, the learned Judge acquitted them, saying of one of the respondents, "There is no evidence that connects him with any of the illegal operations."

We are of opinion that the appeal of the Crown must succeed. Belyea and Weinraub were most active in carrying out the projects of the conspiracy; were originally united with Singer himself in the conspiracy of which the latter was found guilty. They should have been convicted as were Singer, Paddon and Ward. Their part in the illegal acts was much greater than that of Paddon and Ward, but less than that of Singer.

Finding Belyea and Weinraub guilty on the same counts as Singer was found guilty upon by Mr. Justice Wright, the Court after careful consideration has fixed their fines at one-half of those imposed on Singer. Each is condemned to pay a fine of \$2,000 for infraction of The Combines Act and \$2,000 for conspiracy or \$4,000 in all. In default of payment of \$2,000 in each case, imprisonment is imposed for a period of four months—to run concurrently.

A word may be added. In regard to the form of the indictments, they follow the Statutes under which they are laid, and their form is sanctioned by secs. 852,954 and 1010 (2) of the Code.

Windsor Plumbing Contractors Sentenced

Sentences were imposed on eleven Windsor plumbing contractors and sheet metal contractors, members of the Amalgamated Builders' Council by Mr. Justice Sedgewick at Toronto on April 20, in the case of *Rex v. White et al.* The conviction of the accused in this case by a jury at the Supreme Court Assizes in Sandwich on April 1 was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1931.

After the hearing by Mr. Justice Sedgewick of a motion in arrest of judgment, made by W. F. O'Connor for the defendants on April 10, the motion was dismissed on April 25 and each was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 for offences against the Combines Investigation Act. Sentence was suspended on the three counts under section 498 of the Criminal Code, under which each of the eleven accused was found guilty by jury, and each was placed under \$4,000 recognizance to keep the peace for a period of one year. Those sentenced were A. J. Brian, F. W. Burford, J. C. Collins, A. R. Cook, Herbert Pragnell, B. E. Service, F. J. Tansley and Alexander White, plumbing contractors; and W. H. Cunningham, J. R. Lynn and J. E. Murphy, sheet metal contractors.

Appeal Against Commissioner Dismissed

The appeal of W. F. O'Connor, counsel associated with Louis M. Singer, K.C., the controlling officer of the Amalgamated Builders' Council and Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, against a judgment of Mr. Justice Orde delivered May 5, 1930, dismissing his suit against Gordon Waldron, K.C., Commissioner at the investigation into the Amalgamated Builders' Council under the Combines Investigation Act in 1929, for \$25,000 for alleged slander was dismissed in a judgment delivered at Osgoode Hall on June 15, 1931, by the First Divisional Court, Mr. Justice Hodgins dissenting. The judgment of Mr. Justice Orde was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, at p. 613.

The appeal was heard on April 20 and 21, by Mulock, C.J.O., Magee, Hodgins, Middleton and Grant, J.J.A. Mr. Justice Middleton, writing the judgment of the Court, stated in reviewing the facts of the case, that during the course of the investigation under the Combines Investigation Act "it was suggested that the plaintiff, who is a practising barrister and solicitor, had suggested or advised the things that were shown to have been done and which, in the opinion of the Commissioner constituted

a combine. The Commissioner expressed his disapproval of the plaintiff's conduct in strong and emphatic language. Hence this action."

"Upon the argument of the appeal," the judgment continues, "the plaintiff confined himself to the presentation of three contentions only, although the notice of motion took a wider range. During the course of the argument it became plain that there was only one contention really relied upon, to wit, that the appointment of the plaintiff under the Statute in question, did not confer upon him a status entitling him to rely upon that immunity which is commonly described as the judicial privilege, or the privilege of courts and other tribunals exercising true judicial functions."

The Court reviews the law relating to judicial privilege and makes extended reference to cases relating to this subject. In its conclusion the judgment states: "This case emphasizes the impossibility of an individual discharging a duty cast upon him by the law of the land, if at all times he should be constantly in fear of actions against him by reason of that which he might do in the discharge of this duty" The appeal by Mr. O'Connor is dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Hodgins in his dissenting minority judgment states that "there is a great preponderance of authority in favour of absolute privilege for those who act or profess to

act judicially in performing some statutory duty but none to my mind which settle definitely that there is no limit to what can be said to and of those who are during an inquiry being examined in public and in the face of the press and who are not then on their trial.

"As Commissions such as the one in question are frequently issued in Canada to Judges and others to inquire into social, economic and professional matters, and in some cases into questions which on working out may touch some political issue or party, it is to my mind advantageous that an authoritative pronouncement should be arrived at and that that can only be done by sending the case for trial.

"Apart from that view I think that the plaintiff is entitled to set up and prove, if he can, the words which the defendant does not admit using, as they seem rather irrelevant to the inquiry. The plaintiff has also the right to dispute the regularity of the issue of the Commission itself. On the whole therefore I am inclined to the view that the appeal should be allowed and the action sent to trial."

Mr. W. F. O'Connor appeared before the Court on his own behalf and H. H. Davis, K.C., acted as counsel for Mr. Gordon Waldron.

On behalf of R. E. Belyea and H. A. Weinraub, it has been intimated that appeals will be carried to the Supreme Court of Canada.

The Automobile Industry in Canada, 1930

Production from the automobile industry in Canada during 1930 was valued at \$101,677,487, according to a recent report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This value was 43 per cent below the record which was established in the previous year at \$177,315,593 and was the lowest reported for the industry since 1924. The total value for the industry includes the selling value at the works of cars and parts made in the automobile manufacturing plants and also the amount received for custom work and repairs done in these factories. Automobile production alone amounted to 153,372 cars with a sales value, f.o.b. plant, of \$91,766,806. This was a decline of 42 per cent in number and 44 per cent in value from 1929 when the high level of 262,625 cars valued at \$163,497,675 was attained. Export shipments (including re-exports) totalled 45,371 cars which was a drop of 56 per cent from the previous year and imports numbered 23,233 cars or 48 per cent less than the corresponding total of 44,724 in 1929.

During 1930 a total of 11 companies manufactured or assembled motor cars in Canada and sixteen separate factories were in operation. Ten establishments were in Ontario, 2 in Quebec, 2 in British Columbia, 1 in Manitoba, and 1 in Saskatchewan.

Capital employed in the industry was given at \$90,671,678; of this total, \$51,985,366 represented the value of lands, buildings, fixtures and machinery.

The average number of employees in 1930 was 12,541, as compared with 16,435 in 1929. The 2,208 salaried employees were paid \$4,775,918 during the year, and the 10,333 wage-earners received \$14,697,864. The number of wage-earners on the payrolls each month varied from 13,282 in April to 7,513 in October, the average being 10,333.

The recent report on "The Tourist Trade in Canada, 1930" issued by the Bureau, estimates the gross value of the automobile tourist trade to Canada at \$202,409,000 and the amount expended in the United States by Canadian motor tourists at \$63,489,000 as compared with revised data for 1929 of \$215,577,000 and \$65,055,000 respectively.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations), constituted under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace, was held at Geneva, Switzerland, from May 28 to June 17, 1931.

The objects for which the International Labour Organization was formed are set out in Part XIII of the Treaties of Peace and are, briefly, to promote the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreements.

Fourteen previous sessions of the International Labour Conference have been held as follows: Washington, D.C., 1919 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1919); Genoa, Italy, 1920 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1920); Geneva, 1921 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1922); Geneva, 1922 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1922); Geneva, 1923 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923); Geneva, 1924 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1924); Geneva, 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925); Geneva, 1926 (8th and 9th Sessions) (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1926); Geneva, 1927 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1927); Geneva, 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1928); Geneva, 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1929); Geneva, 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1929); and Geneva, 1930 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1930).

The Treaty of Peace requires that "the meetings of the general conference of representatives of the members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year." It will be observed that two sessions of the Conference were held in 1926 and also in 1929.

Each member state is entitled, under the terms of the Treaties of Peace, to send four delegates to the International Labour Conference, two of whom must be Government delegates and the two others are to be delegates representing, respectively, the employers and the workpeople of the country, chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in the respective countries. Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two in number for each item of the agenda.

The decisions of the conference may take the form of either a Recommendation or a Draft Convention. A two-third majority of the votes cast by the delegates is required for the adoption of any Recommendation or Draft Convention by the Conference. The Recommendations and Draft Conventions are afterwards transmitted through the Secretariat of the League of Nations to the different

countries represented in the International Labour Organization for acceptance or otherwise. Each country is obliged under the Treaties, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the Conference, to bring the respective Recommendations or Draft Conventions "before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action."

In Canada, the provisions of the different Draft Conventions and Recommendations have been examined in all cases by the Law Officers of the Crown to determine whether the subject-matters were within federal or provincial jurisdiction and they have thereupon been brought before the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Governments, together with the Law Officers' reports on the subject of jurisdiction.

Conference Agenda

The agenda of the Fifteenth Session of the Conference comprised three items as follows: (1) The Age of Admission of Children to employment in non-industrial occupations; (2) Hours of Work in Coal Mines; and (3) Partial Revision of the Convention concerning employment of women during the night.

In accordance with the double-discussion procedure, the first of these items was the subject of a preliminary discussion with a view to the possibility of adopting a Draft Convention or Recommendation at the 1932 session. The second item came before the Fourteenth Session of the Conference, on which occasion a Convention was drafted dealing with the restriction of hours of work in coal mines in European countries, but failed on the final vote to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority. The third item related to minor amendments which had been proposed in the Convention concerning the employment of women during the night as the result of experience gained under the Convention since its adoption in 1919.

Decisions of the Conference

The decisions of the Fifteenth Conference may be summarized as follows:—

Age of Admission of Children to Employment in Non-Industrial Occupations

After a first discussion, the Conference decided by 101 votes to nil to place on the

agenda of the next session, for a second and final discussion, the question of the age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations.

The Conference adopted unanimously a number of "conclusions" drawn up by a committee of the Conference with regard to the points on which governments should be consulted, by means of a questionnaire to be prepared and issued by the International Labour Office, prior to the second stage of the discussion. These conclusions were prefaced by the statement that, in the opinion of the committee, the questionnaire should be framed in such a way as to lead up to a Draft Convention.

Among the points on which governments are to be consulted is the question whether the minimum age should be fixed at 14. Other questions relate to light employment outside school hours, domestic work, work in theatres and film studios, and street trading.

Hours of Work in Coal Mines

The Conference adopted by 81 votes to 2 a Draft Convention for the limitation of hours of work in coal mines.

The Convention limits to 7½ hours a day the hours of work for underground workers in all coal mines, whether hard coal or lignite, the hours being calculated "from bank to bank." Provision is made for the authorization of overtime in certain circumstances and within certain limits. The Convention will come into force after ratification by any two of seven specified European coal-producing countries. Within three years of its coming into operation, the Conference will consider its revision with a view to a further reduction of the maximum working day and of the amount of overtime allowed.

The Conference also adopted unanimously a resolution requesting the governing body to consider the possibility of placing on the agenda of an early session of the Conference the question of the employment of workers under 16 and of women in underground work in coal mines.

Night Work of Women

The Conference adopted, by small majorities, two amendments to the Washington (1919) Convention concerning the night work of women. They related to the exemption from the general prohibition of women holding positions of managerial responsibility, and to the precise hours to be deemed "night." These amendments were embodied in a new Draft Convention, which on the final vote obtained only 74 votes against 40. As this did not give the necessary two-thirds majority required by the Peace Treaty, the Convention was not adopted.

Application of Conventions

The Conference took note of reports presented by the governing body on the application of a number of conventions which have been in force for ten years. It referred to the next session which will deal with maritime questions the reports relating to two maritime conventions.

The conference unanimously adopted the report of a committee on the annual reports presented by governments with regard to the observance of conventions ratified by them. The report contained observations on the failure of certain governments to present their reports in due time, or to apply conventions strictly, and on certain divergencies of interpretation which had been noticed.

Standing Orders

The Conference adopted some slight alterations in the Standing Orders with regard to the appointment of substitute delegates and substitute advisers. It referred to the governing body the questions of the use of non-official languages and of standing orders for committees of the Conference.

Governing Body

The Conference elected a new governing body, on the original basis of a membership of 24, the amendment to Article 393 of the Treaty for the enlargement of the membership to 32 not yet being in operation. A resolution was adopted expressing disappointment that this should be so, and requesting the governing body to make every effort to ensure that there should be no further delay in the ratification and bringing into force of the amendment, in order that the oversea countries might obtain due representation.

Resolutions

A number of resolutions were adopted. For the most part they called for the investigation of specific problems; in some cases they suggested that the problems should be considered by future sessions. The resolutions related to incomplete delegations, the application of recommendations, labour conditions in the East, representation of native and coloured workers in the Conference, conditions of labour in unorganized industries and non-industrial occupations, accidents to electrical workers, the promotion of ratifications, freedom of association, economic agreements in the coal industry, silicosis, conditions in the iron and steel industry, action to remedy unemployment, and consultation of governments on the ten-yearly reports relating to the operation of Conventions.

Countries Represented

Of the fifty-five countries which are members of the International Labour Organization, forty-six sent delegates to the fifteenth session. In addition, Mexico and Turkey each sent an observer. A list of the countries represented follows:—

Argentine Republic	Irish Free State
Australia	Italy
Austria	Japan
Belgium	Liberia
Brazil	Lithuania
Bulgaria	Luxemburg
Canada	Netherlands
Chile	Norway
China	Panama
Colombia	Paraguay
Czechoslovakia	Persia
Denmark	Peru
Dominican Republic	Poland
Estonia	Portugal
Finland	Rumania
France	Siam
Germany	South Africa
Great Britain	Spain
Greece	Sweden
Guatemala	Switzerland
Haiti	Uruguay
Hungary	Venezuela
India	Yugoslavia

Canadian Delegation

The Canadian delegates to the Conference were as follows:—

Delegates representing the Dominion Government:

The Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, High Commissioner for Canada in London.

Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva.

Adviser to the Government Delegates:

Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board.

Workers' Delegate:

Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Employers' Delegate:

Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, secretary of the Industrial Relations committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

On account of existing economic conditions in Canada, no technical advisers were appointed by the Dominion Government to accompany any of the delegates to the Conference this year. Mr. V. A. Sinclair, Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, attended the Conference, however, on behalf of the Government of Ontario and was accredited as an Adviser to the Government delegates.

Officers of the Conference

The following were elected as officers of the Conference:—

President.—Mr. Francois Sokal, Permanent Polish Delegate, was unanimously elected.

Vice-President.—Mr. Bramnaes, Government Delegate for Denmark; Mr. Gemmill, Employers' Delegate for South Africa; and Mr. Schürch, Workers' Delegate for Switzerland.

Secretary-General.—Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office.

Deputy Secretary-General.—Mr. Harold B. Butler, Deputy Director of the International Labour Office.

Election of the Governing Body

During the sessions of the Conference an election was held for the appointment of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, which, under the requirements of Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles, is chosen every three years. The membership of this body comprises twelve Government representatives (of whom eight are entitled to be chosen, under the provisions of the Treaty, from the member states which are of the "chief industrial importance," and four by the Government delegates to the Conference), six persons elected by the Employers' delegates to the Conference and six persons elected by the Workers' delegates to the Conference. It was decided by the Council of the League of Nations in 1922 that the eight countries, members of the International Labour Organization, which are of "chief industrial importance" are as follows, in the alphabetical order of the names in the French language: Germany, Belgium, Canada, France, Great Britain, India, Italy and Japan. The Governments of these countries, including Canada, retain their membership accordingly in the Governing Body. Four other Governments were chosen for membership in the Governing Body by the Government group in attendance at the Conference as follows: Brazil, Poland, Spain and Denmark. The following were chosen to represent the Employers' and Workers' groups respectively:—

Employers' Group.—Mr. Gemmill (South Africa); Mr. Lambert-Ribot (France); Mr. Oersted (Denmark); Mr. Olivetti (Italy); Mr. Forbes Watson (British Empire); and Mr. Vogel (Germany).

Workers' Group.—Mr. Hayday (British Empire); Mr. Johanson (Sweden); Mr. Jouhaux (France); Mr. Mertens (Belgium); Mr. Moore (Canada); and Mr. Muller (Germany).

Appointment of Committees

Committees were appointed by the Conference as follows:—

Selection Committee.—Twenty-four members: 12 from the Government group and 6 from the Employers' and Workers' groups, respectively.

Standing Orders Committee.—Thirty members.

Committee on Hours of Work in Coal Mines.—Forty-eight members.

Committee on the Age of Admission of Children to Employment in Non-Industrial Occupations.—Forty-two members.

Committee on the Partial Revision of the Convention Concerning Employment of Women During the Night.—Thirty-six members.

Committee on Article 408.—Thirty-six members. (This committee considers the annual reports by States on measures taken to give effect to Draft Conventions ratified by them, these reports being summarized in the Director's Report to the Conference and accompanied by the findings of the Committee of Experts.)

Hon. G. H. Ferguson, senior Government Delegate of Canada, was chosen as Chairman of the Selection Committee, which is regarded as the principal committee of the Conference. Canada was represented on all but the second and third of the above-mentioned committees.

The President's Address

Mr. Francois Sokal, in his presidential address to the Conference, directed attention to the existing economic depression and the resultant unemployment.

"Although," he said, "the economists of the whole world collaborating to discover the means of overcoming the crisis now upon us have not yet found explanations satisfactory to all those seeking the real causes of the evil, two facts are nevertheless becoming more and more evident. The first is that this crisis, the causes of which are essentially international, a crisis which affects all countries without exception, can be overcome only by common action and not by isolated national action. The second is that this very state of crisis contains the seeds of a new economic and social order towards which the world is moving with ever-increasing rapidity. Only some few days ago Pope Pius XI expressed this necessity in his Encyclical *Quadragesimo Anno*, issued on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Encyclical *Rerum Novarum*, by declaring that "the reorganization of the

economic system and its reconciliation with the principles of social justice are an absolute necessity."

"Human thought is beginning to rebel against the acceptance as an act of fate of economic cycles, against those 'inevitable' periods of depression which each time deliver millions of human beings into the power of poverty.

"The present crisis thus teaches us that it is of fundamental necessity to modify the economic and social structure of the world by concerted international action.

"In this connection there arises a problem, which has always confronted us whenever any task, no matter how unimportant, has been attempted by the International Labour Organization. I mean the interdependence of social and economic questions. How often this problem has been evident at Sessions of the Conference, in the Governing Body, and in the criticisms and appreciations of our work.

"Those who in the past regarded social reform solely as the realization of certain humanitarian reforms affecting the workers are coming to appreciate more clearly the purely economic importance of those reforms. Social policy, which has hitherto been dominated entirely by moral ideals, is beginning to seek for allies in the economic sphere. This is one of the most noticeable features of contemporary social life. The idea that social legislation may be a powerful force capable of influencing economic life is spreading. The question of the reduction of working hours is an example. This important social reform, which the workers of all countries have always made their first demand, is beginning to be regarded as one of the means of regulating production. The reduction of working hours as a means of combating unemployment and over-production has ceased to be a demand put forward by the workers alone. Without expressing any view on its significance in this respect, I may point out that it is very frequently mentioned in discussions on the means of preventing unemployment.

"Economic and social life are thus tending towards greater unity. Economic policy and social policy are two aspects of one problem—the direction which should be given to production, commerce and consumption. These two departments of public and international activity are as closely interdependent as different organs of the same body.

"If, therefore, it is desired to reconstruct the economic life of the world on rational lines, it is essential that there should be an economic policy inspired by social principles and a social policy conscious of the economic aims which it pursues.

"After ten years of strenuous work, new tasks await us; are we progressing on the right lines? Have we understood the historic commands dictated to us by the conditions in which we now have to work? I hope, and indeed I am profoundly convinced, that, thanks to the spirit of solidarity by which we are inspired, our work will effectively contribute to overcoming the crisis from which the world is suffering so acutely, and will open the way to further progress."

Discussion of the Director's Report

The Annual Report of the Director of the International Labour Office, a summary of which appeared in the June issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (pp. 678-682), was under discussion in the Conference at a number of successive sittings.

No fewer than 53 speakers took part in this discussion—19 representatives of Governments—15 of employers and 19 of workers, from 28 countries in all.

First, it was recognized by all speakers—Government delegates, employers and workers equally—that the present crisis is not a mere cyclical phenomenon, due to the more or less regular alternation of prosperity and the reverse with which economists have for many years been familiar, but is rather the product of the addition to such a periodical depression of an exceptional dislocation of the economic life of the world.

Secondly, the speeches showed that the factors responsible for this disorganization are manifold, and political and financial rather than social, and that the evil is not susceptible of treatment by any single or clear-cut remedy. There was, it is true, a tendency to argue from the employers' side that the solution would be found in a lowering of the cost of production by a reduction of wages and a curtailment of social charges. On the other hand, workers' delegates sought to demonstrate that the way out was by a shortening of hours and a raising of wages. But it was generally recognized that the present situation was mainly attributable to the transition from an old economic system to a new, and that what was needed was a new policy adapted to meet new conditions.

Thirdly, it was recognized on the whole that the formulation and execution of any such policy, having regard to the political, financial and economic questions involved, was outside the scope of an institution such as the International Labour Organization, occupied primarily with social questions, but that, having regard to the interdependence of economic and social conditions, it was the bounden duty of the Organization to play an active

part in the devising and application of remedial measures.

Finally, in spite of some criticisms, there was common agreement that, pending the adoption of remedies which would go to the root of the trouble, it was the duty of the members of the International Labour Organization to persist in its program, including the establishment and co-ordination of labour exchanges, the advancement of public works and the institution or extension of unemployment insurance, all of which, although avowedly "palliatives," tend to mitigate the acuteness of unemployment.

The Director's Reply

Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, in replying to the discussion on his Annual Report, dealt in the main with the existing economic crisis and unemployment. Recent statistics of unemployment received in the International Labour Office had shown slight improvement in the situation in certain countries, but not more than was accounted for by seasonal variations, while in other countries, not subject to seasonal changes, the critical condition remained unchanged and in two or three countries was actually worse. The existing unemployment, indeed, was world-wide. True (he said) each country had its own illness but there was a sort of universal influenza which aggravated the situation everywhere. The duty of the International Labour Organization was, therefore, to do what might be possible to assist. Unhappily, in these cases there was no such thing possible as a specific solution. There were a number of different solutions and remedies which might be applied but no one solution existed for the unemployment crisis.

The Director proceeded to discuss the suggestions which had been made in his Annual Report for the relief of unemployment (see *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1931, pp. 678-682), and pressed these proposals upon the further attention of the International Labour Organization: public employment exchanges; the gold standard; vocational guidance and re-training; the raising of the school-leaving age and of the minimum age for admission to industrial employment; hours of labour; migration; unemployment insurance; and public work.

"To-day," declared Mr. Thomas, "when the United States and the old world are trying by all the means at the disposal of the modern capitalist system to create more organization and order, there is a ready-made formula on the other side of Europe in case we should fail. This is a danger which threatens us and of which we are warned by far-seeing men of all parties. What I wish to em-

phasize is this: if we want to spare the world the waste of human resources from which Russia suffered during the first years of her revolution and which she is now trying to remedy by bending all her energies for the realization of the Five-Year Plan; if we wish to bring about the renewal, the transformation and the organization of Western and Central Europe and North America without violence and loss of energy, we must study together the methods of peaceful progress towards justice and stability. It is essential that we should all realize the efforts of collaboration which are necessary between all those who care for civilization."

Annual Reports under Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles

The annual reports made by various countries on measures taken by them to give effect to draft conventions which they had respectively ratified under provisions of Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles were referred to a committee composed of 42 members of the Conference, of whom fourteen represented governments, fourteen employers and fourteen workers. Mr. P. M. Draper, Workers' Delegate of Canada, was elected Vice-Chairman of this committee. Following the procedure which had been adopted in 1929 and 1930, the reports of the member states had been submitted on these matters for preliminary examination to a committee of international experts in advance of the committee of the 1931 Conference. The committee of experts in its report referred particularly to the following points: (a) missing, incomplete, or late reports; (b) failure to carry out the obligation incumbent upon the States which have ratified

a convention, under Article 405, paragraph 7, of the Treaty of Versailles; (c) divergent views with regard to the interpretation of certain conventions; and (d) application of the conventions to colonies.

The committee on Article 408 appointed in 1930 felt obliged to state in its report that "no ratification at all is better than a ratification which remains ineffective". The Conference committee of 1931 associated itself with this opinion and affirmed that the conventions of the International Labour Conference are of a strictly legal character and that immediately after the entry into force of each Convention, the obligations undertaken by the contracting states must be strictly and fully carried out. No question was raised either by the experts or by the committee of the Conference in regard to any of the ratifications which have been registered by Canada and their due observance.

In view of divergent views in regard to the interpretation of certain conventions, the committee suggested that any questions of this nature which may arise should be submitted in the first instance to the committee of experts appointed on Article 408 for examination and report and that in case of sufficient practical importance the question in dispute should be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice for authoritative interpretation.

The report of the Conference on Article 408 was adopted without amendment by the general Conference.

The full texts of the Draft Convention concerning Hours of Work in Coal Mines, and of the various Resolutions that were adopted by the Conference are as follows:—

DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING HOURS OF WORK IN COAL MINES

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Fifteenth Session on May 28, 1931, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to hours of work in coal mines, which is the second item on the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Draft International Convention,

adopts, this day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

Article 1

This Convention shall apply to all coal mines, that is to say, to any mine from which only

hard coal or lignite, or principally hard coal or lignite together with other minerals, is extracted.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "lignite mine" shall mean any mine from which coal of a geological period subsequent to the carboniferous period is extracted.

Article 2

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "worker" shall mean:

- (a) In underground coal mines, any person occupied underground, by whatever employer and on whatever kind of work he may be employed, except persons engaged in supervision or management who do not ordinarily perform manual work;
- (b) In open coal mines, any person employed directly or indirectly in the extraction of coal, except persons engaged in supervision or management who do not ordinarily perform manual work.

Article 3

Hours of work in underground hard coal mines shall mean the time spent in the mine calculated as follows:

1. Time spent in an underground mine shall mean the period between the time when the worker enters the cage in order to descend and the time when he leaves the cage after re-ascending.

2. In mines where access is by an adit the time spent in the mine shall mean the period between the time when the worker passes through the entrance of the adit and the time of his return to the surface.

3. In no underground hard coal mine shall the time spent in the mine by any worker exceed seven hours and forty-five minutes in the day.

Article 4

The provisions of this Convention shall be deemed to be complied with if the period between the time when the first workers of the shift or of any group leave the surface and the time when they return to the surface is the same as that laid down in paragraph 3 of Article 3. The order of and the time required for the descent and ascent of a shift and of any group of workers shall, moreover, be approximately the same.

Article 5

Subject to the provisions of the second paragraph of this Article, the provisions of this Convention shall be deemed to be complied with if the national laws or regulations prescribe that for calculating the time spent in the mine the descent or ascent of the workers is to be calculated according to the weighted average duration of the descent or ascent of all shifts of workers in the whole country. In this case, the period between the time when the last worker of the shift leaves the surface and the time when the first worker of the same shift returns to the surface shall not in any mine exceed seven hours and fifteen minutes; provided that no method of regulation shall be permitted by which the hewers as a class of workers would on the average work longer hours than the other classes of underground workers in the same shift.

Any Member which, having applied the method laid down in this Article, subsequently applies the provisions of Article 3 and 4 shall make the change simultaneously for the whole country and not for any part thereof.

Article 6

1. Workers shall not be employed on underground work in coal mines on Sundays and legal public holidays. National laws or regulations may, however, authorize the following exceptions for workers over 18 years of age:

- (a) For work which, owing to its nature, must be carried on continuously;
- (b) For work in connection with the ventilation of the mine and the prevention of damage to the ventilation apparatus, safety work, work in connection with first aid in the case of accident and sickness, and the care of animals;
- (c) For survey work in so far as this cannot be done on other days without interrupting or disturbing the work of the undertaking;
- (d) For urgent work in connection with machinery and other appliances which cannot

not be carried out during the regular working time of the mine, and in other urgent or exceptional cases which are outside the control of the employer.

2. The competent authorities shall take appropriate measures for ensuring that no work is done on Sundays and legal public holidays except as authorized by this Article.

3. Work permitted under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be paid for at not less than one-and-a-quarter times the regular rate.

4. Workers who are engaged to any considerable extent on work permitted under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be assured either a compensatory rest period or an adequate extra payment in addition to the rate specified in paragraph 3 of this Article. The detailed application of this provision shall be regulated by national laws or regulations.

Article 7

Lower maxima than those specified in Articles 3, 4 and 5 shall be laid down by regulations made by public authority for workers in workplaces which are rendered particularly unhealthy by reason of abnormal conditions of temperature, humidity or other cause.

Article 8

1. Regulations made by public authority may provide that the hours specified in Articles 3, 4, 5 and 7 may be exceeded:

(a) In case of accident, actual or threatened, in case of *force majeure*, or in case of urgent work to be done to machinery, plant or equipment in the mine as a result of a breakdown of such machinery, plant or equipment, even if coal production is thereby incidentally involved, but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the mine;

(b) For workers employed on operations which by their nature must be carried on continuously or on technical work, in so far as their work is necessary for preparing or terminating work in the ordinary way or for a full resumption of work on the next shift, provided, however, that this shall not refer to the production or transport of coal. The additional time authorized by this paragraph shall not exceed half an hour on any day for any individual worker, and in the case of all mines in normal operation the number of workers concerned shall at no time exceed 5 per cent of the total number of persons employed at the mine.

2. Overtime worked in accordance with the provisions of this Article shall be paid for at not less than one-and-a-quarter times the regular rate.

Article 9

Regulations made by public authority may, in addition to the provisions of Article 8, put not more than sixty hours' overtime in the year at the disposal of undertakings throughout the country as a whole.

This overtime shall be paid for at not less than one-and-a-quarter times the regular rate.

Article 10

The regulations mentioned in Articles 7, 8 and 9 shall be made by public authority after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned.

Article 11

The annual Reports to be submitted under Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace shall contain all information as to the action taken to regulate the hours of work in accordance with the provisions of Articles 3, 4 and 5. They shall also furnish complete information concerning the regulations made under Articles 7, 8, 9, 12, 13 and 14 and concerning their enforcement.

Article 12

In order to facilitate the enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, the management of every mine shall be required:—

(a) To notify by means of notices conspicuously posted at the pithead or in some other suitable place, or by such other method as may be approved by the public authority, the hours at which the workers of each shift or group shall begin to descend and shall have completed the ascent.

These hours shall be approved by the public authority and be so fixed that the time spent in the mine by each worker shall not exceed the limits prescribed by this Convention. When once notified, they shall not be changed except with the approval of the public authority and by such notice and in such manner as may be approved by the public authority.

(b) To keep a record in the form prescribed by national laws or regulations of all additional hours worked under Articles 8 and 9.

Article 13

In underground lignite mines Articles 3 and 4 and Articles 6 to 12 of this Convention shall apply subject to the following provisions:—

(a) In accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by national laws or regulations, the competent authority may permit collective breaks involving a stoppage of production not to be included in the time spent in the mine, provided that such breaks shall in no case exceed thirty minutes for each shift. Such permission shall only be given after the necessity for such a system has been established by official investigation in each individual case, and after consultation with the representatives of the workers concerned.

(b) The number of hours overtime provided for in Article 9 may be increased to not more than seventy-five hours in a year.

In addition, the competent authority may approve collective agreements which provide for not more than seventy-five hours further overtime a year. Such further overtime shall likewise be paid for at the rate prescribed in Article 9, paragraph 2. It shall not be authorized generally for all underground lignite mines, but only in the case of individual districts or mines where it is required on account of special technical or geological conditions.

Article 14

In open hard coal and lignite mines Articles 3 to 13 of this Convention shall not be applicable. Nevertheless, members which ratify this Convention undertake to apply to these

mines the provisions of the Washington Convention of 1919 limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, provided that the amount of overtime which may be worked in virtue of Article 6, paragraph (b), of the said Convention shall not exceed one hundred hours a year. Where special needs so require, and only in such cases, the competent authority may approve collective agreements which provide for an increase of the aforesaid one hundred hours by not more than a further hundred hours a year.

Article 15

Nothing in this Convention shall have the effect of altering national laws or regulations with regard to hours of work so as to lessen the guarantees thereby afforded to the workers.

Article 16

The operation of the provisions of this Convention may be suspended in any country by the Government in the event of emergency endangering the national safety.

Article 17

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

Article 18

This Convention shall be binding only upon those members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

It shall come into force six months after the date on which the ratifications of two of the following members have been registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands and Poland.

Thereafter the Convention shall come into force for any Member six months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

Article 19

As soon as the ratifications of two of the members mentioned in the second paragraph of Article 18 have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other members of the Organization.

Article 20

A member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of five years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Each member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of five

years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of five years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of three years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 21

At the latest within three years from the coming into force of this Convention the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall place on the Agenda of the Conference the question of the revision of this Convention on the following points:—

- (a) The possibility of a further reduction in the hours of work provided for in paragraph 3 of Article 3;
- (b) The right to have recourse to the exceptional method of calculation laid down in Article 5;
- (c) The possibility of modifying the provisions of Article 13, paragraphs (a) and (b), in the direction of a reduction of the hours of work;
- (d) The possibility of a reduction in the amount of overtime provided for in Article 14.

Moreover, at the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this

Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 22

Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, the ratification by a member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve denunciation of this Convention without any requirement of delay, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 20 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force.

As from the date of the coming into force of the new revising Convention, the present Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the members.

Nevertheless, this Convention shall remain in force in its actual form and content for those members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 23

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

AGE OF ADMISSION OF CHILDREN TO EMPLOYMENT IN NON-INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS

The following conclusions comprise the points which were adopted by a majority of the Committee appointed to examine the question of the age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations:—

Preamble

The Conference, having held a first discussion on the question of the age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations, first item on the Agenda, requests the International Labour Office to frame a complete questionnaire in order to enable the Governments to express their views on all the points which might be included in the international regulations contemplated and considers it desirable to consult the Governments in particular on the following points:—

I. General Principle

(1) Whether they are in favour of international regulations, i.e. a Draft Convention or Recommendation, on the subject of the age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations.

The Committee expressed the opinion that the questionnaire should be framed in such a way as to lead up to a Draft Convention.

II. Scope

(2) Whether all children not covered by the three Conventions already adopted by the International Labour Conference should be included in the present Convention.

(3) (a) Whether they consider that the competent authority in each country should define the line of demarcation between non-industrial occupations and industrial, agricultural and maritime occupations.

(b) Whether they consider that the competent authority should consult employers' and workers' organizations before defining the above line of demarcation.

III. Age of Admission

(4) The desirability of adopting a general age limit; if so, what age?

(5) (a) If they are of opinion that 14 years should be the age of admission of children to non-industrial occupations.

(b) If they consider that an exception should be made for those countries where the school-leaving age is higher than fourteen years: in such cases should not the age of admission to occupation coincide with the school-leaving age?

IV. Effects of Employment on Education, Light Employment

(6) The desirability of prohibiting all employment during hours of school attendance.

(7) The desirability of prohibiting altogether the employment of children outside of school hours, as this would be in their educational interest.

(8) The possibility of allowing light employment outside school hours, provided such employment is not dangerous or unsuitable for children and not such as to prejudice their attendance at school.

(9) The desirability of leaving it to the competent authority in each country to define "light employment," or on the contrary of including a list of such employments in the regulations under consideration.

(10) The desirability of leaving it to the competent authority in each country to lay down the conditions in which light employment should be authorized.

(11) The desirability of limiting employment in light work outside school hours.

(12) The desirability of limiting if necessary by international regulations the employment in light work of children outside school hours, by fixing a definite number of hours:

- on days when instruction is given both morning and afternoon;
- on half holidays;
- on whole holidays.

(13) The desirability, in the interest of the physical and mental development of young people, of the absolute prohibition of overtime and night work for all children employed in non-industrial occupations. Is the definition of night work to be all work performed between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m.?

(14) The desirability of prohibiting or limiting employment on Sundays, public holidays and during school holidays.

(15) The desirability of entirely prohibiting, by international regulations, the employment in light work, before the minimum age of admission, of children whose health or education might suffer thereby.

V. Exemptions

(16) The desirability of taking special account, and if so in what way, of certain occupations, e.g., domestic work.

(17) Whether an exception should be made in the case of establishments in which only members of the same family are employed.

(18) The desirability of special regulations or special exemption in the case of technical and professional schools, this exception being conditional upon the work being essentially of an educative character and not utilized for commercial profit, and being approved and supervised by public authority.

(19) In the case of children being employed in theatres and in the film industry in the interests of art and science, what special safeguards for the health and physical development of such children they would recommend?

(20) Desirability of the absolute prohibition of the employment of children in those occupations which are dangerous in character or likely to injure their morals or health.

(21) Desirability, by international regulations, of deciding the question of what occupa-

tions are considered specially injurious to the health or morals of children and of making special regulations for them.

(22) Desirability of special regulations for the age of admission to street trading.

(23) In view of the moral dangers attending street trading.

(a) in the case of young females, if they should be prohibited altogether from street trading up to the age of 18;

(b) in the case of young males, if the minimum age should not be higher than the age of admission to non-industrial occupations, and if so, what the age of admission should be?

(24) Desirability of treating employment at counters outside shops in the same way, as regards age of admission, as street trading.

VI. Various Provisions

(25) a. Desirability of modifications for countries in which climatic conditions or other special circumstances make the conditions substantially different.

b. Desirability of a special minimum age for these countries and, if so, what age.

VII. Application

(26) Desirability of the following methods of enforcement of the provisions of the Convention:

(a) lists of children employed to be kept by the employer;

(b) licences to be carried and badges to be worn by children engaged in outdoor occupations;

(c) special consideration to be given to public entertainments, such as licences, right of entry, etc.

(d) penalties to be imposed for non-observance of conditions of control;

(e) any other recommendations suggested.

(27) Whether provision should be made for adequate public supervision of the enforcement of the protective measures laid down.

(28) Whether persons who have been convicted of crime or who are notorious drunkards should be forbidden to employ children other than their own, and whether the same provision shall apply when such persons are living in the same family community and desire to employ children other than their own.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE STATES MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION AND INCOMPLETE DELEGATIONS

Whereas the International Labour Organization is intended to be universal in its membership and in the scope of its activities;

And whereas certain countries of industrial importance and others have not yet seen their way to become Members of the Organization with the result that large numbers of workers are excluded from the international protection that only the Organization can give, and further certain countries which have already assumed the obligations of membership are still being represented by incomplete delegations at successive Sessions of the Conference thereby seriously disturbing the balance of interests represented in the Organization to the prejudice of the workers.

The Conference requests the Governing Body to consider the possibility and advisability of instructing the International Labour Office to prepare for the consideration of an early Session of the Conference a report on the steps, if any, which have been or may be taken to induce such countries as are not Members of the Organization either to become Members or to accept the Conventions and Recommendations passed by the Conference, indicating at the same time the progress which has been achieved in the direction of remedying the unsatisfactory situation which arises year after year in the Conference owing to the presence of incomplete delegations.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE EFFECT GIVEN TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

Whereas more than a decade has elapsed since the International Labour Organization was established and it seems desirable that the General Conference should have an opportunity for taking stock of the legislative and other results obtained from the Conventions and the Recommendations hitherto adopted with a view to ascertaining the practical benefits which have accrued to the workers as a consequence of the adoption and application of such Conventions and Recommendations; and

Whereas adequate machinery already exists in the procedure for submitting annual reports under Article 408 of the Treaty on the application of ratified Conventions including the work of the Committee of Experts and of the Conference Committee on Article 408, and in the ten-yearly reports on the working of the Con-

ventions provided for in the Conventions themselves to enable some idea to be formed as regards the extent to which the States have taken legislative or other measures to apply the Conventions to which they are parties and to some extent also the practical value of such Conventions, while no such machinery exists in the case of the Recommendations;

The Conference requests the Governing Body to consider the advisability of instructing the International Labour Office to submit for the consideration if possible of the next Session of the Conference a detailed report on the measures taken by the States Members to apply the Recommendations which they have accepted along with such material as is already available with regard to the working of the Convention.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE CONVOCATION OF AN ADVISORY CONFERENCE OF ASIATIC COUNTRIES

Whereas the labour conditions obtaining in the Asiatic countries are somewhat different from those obtaining in the Western countries;

Whereas those labour conditions deserve to be considered in greater detail than is generally possible at the General Conference, and improved so as to bring them more into conformity with the general standards laid down by the International Labour Organization;

Whereas it is commonly objected that many of the Conventions hitherto adopted by the General Conference were framed more particularly with reference to European conditions; and

Whereas the failure to ratify these Conventions on those and other grounds has caused profound disappointment among the workers throughout the Asiatic countries;

The Conference requests the Governing Body to consider the desirability of consulting the Governments of the Asiatic countries Members of the International Labour Organization with a view to the convening at a reasonably early date of an advisory conference, including representatives of organized employers and workers, to consider such special matters affecting labour conditions in the East as may appear proper to the Governing Body and to report thereupon to the Governing Body.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING REPRESENTATION AT THE CONFERENCE OF WORKERS IN COLONIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES AND NATIVE COLOURED WORKERS

The Conference draws the attention of the States Members of the International Labour Organization to the Resolutions passed by the Tenth and Twelfth Sessions of the Conference regarding the desirability of securing direct representation at the Conference of workers in colonies and mandated territories and of native and coloured workers;

The Conference reaffirms the two Resolutions passed by the Tenth and Twelfth Sessions of

the International Labour Conference and hopes that the State Members which are responsible for the administration of colonies and mandated territories or countries wherein the white people are the ruling class but where the natives or coloured workers form either a majority or a substantial portion of the population, will give effect to the said Resolutions at the future sessions of the Conference.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE CONDITIONS OF WORK IN UNORGANIZED INDUSTRIES AND NON-INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS IN ASIATIC COUNTRIES

Whereas the conditions of work in unorganized industries and non-industrial occupations of Asiatic countries are in many respects worse than those in organized and industrial occupations, and it is urgently desirable that the conditions in such industries and occupations should be improved as soon as possible;

The Conference requests the Governing Body to consider the advisability of requesting the Governments of the States Members concerned

to undertake in their respective countries enquiries into the conditions of labour in unorganized industries and non-industrial occupations, and to communicate the results of such enquiries not later than the end of the year 1933 to the International Labour Office, in order to enable the Governing Body and the Conference, in the light of all the facts available, to consider what action, if any, may be taken to improve the conditions of labour in such industries and occupations.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES

Whereas serious accidents are liable to occur to workers employed in the generation, transformation, distribution or use of electrical energy, and the general utilization of electrical power is rapidly extending, the Con-

ference invites the Governing Body to consider the advisability of placing the question of the protection against accidents of workers so employed on the Agenda of a future Session of the International Labour Conference.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS

The Conference, having examined the Directors' Report on the progress of ratifications,

Expresses its disappointment that the ratification of its decisions has not been more rapid and more widespread;

Asks the International Labour Office to continue by every means in its power to draw attention to the importance and urgency of ratification;

Ventures to ask the Members of the Organization:—

(1) to give immediate consideration to the possibility of further ratifications, and

(2) to examine, particularly where constitutional reform is in prospect, the machinery for the consideration, ratification and application of international Labour Conventions.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

The Conference requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider the possibility of placing the question of freedom of association on the Agenda of the Inter-

national Labour Conference in as short a time as possible, with a view to the adoption of an international Convention to ensure freedom of association of the workers.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE TO REMEDY THE INTERNATIONAL CRISIS IN THE COAL INDUSTRY

Whereas the Resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations at its Tenth Session in September, 1929, asked the International Labour Organization to consider international regulation of working conditions, including hours of work, in coal mines, with a view to the conclusion of one or more international Conventions in this matter;

Whereas the Fourteenth Session of the International Labour Conference decided that the question should be referred to the Fifteenth Session with the object of arriving finally at the adoption of a Convention;

Whereas, too, the Assembly, in accordance with proposals submitted to it by the Economic Committee, considered that international action for the purpose of overcoming the difficulties at present being encountered in the coal industry should also include measures in the economic field, and for this reason in the resolution referred to above, invited the Council to convene a Conference of the Governments concerned for studying the recommendations formulated by the Economic Committee;

Whereas, moreover action in this direction, which was also advocated by the International

Miners' Federation in a resolution adopted at Nimes in 1927, which resolution has since been endorsed on different occasions by the Executive Committee of the said International, has not so far been taken to an extent which could improve the situation in the coal industry, which not only continues to be unsatisfactory but is constantly becoming worse;

Whereas the International Labour Office, within the limits assigned to it by Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, has dealt with the social aspect of the coal problem;

The Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference invites the Governing Body to draw the attention of the other competent bodies of the League of Nations to the results which have been secured by its own efforts to regulate internationally hours of work in coal mines and to urge such bodies not to delay further taking any measures which can contribute in the economic field to remedying the international crisis in the coal industry, where a solution of the problem in the social field is not possible without an economic agreement to supplement it.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE LIST OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES AND THE INCLUSION OF SILICOSIS IN THIS LIST

Whereas the Committee on occupational diseases appointed by the 1925 Session of the Conference expressed the opinion that the Governing Body should be instructed to include in the agenda of a future Conference, and if possible in 1926, a new and additional proposed Draft Convention containing a list of occupational diseases which would seem to merit addition to those mentioned in the 1925 Convention;

Whereas such a list of occupational diseases and toxic substances was framed in joint agreement by the Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene of the International Labour Office at the meeting it held in Geneva from April 16 to 18, 1928;

Whereas the said list was officially communicated to the Governing Body, which took note of it at the meeting it held on April 25, 1928;

Whereas, moreover, the inclusion of silicosis in the said list was postponed by the said Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene pending the result of fresh scientific research in different countries;

Whereas silicosis has been a subject of research of this kind not only nationally but also in the international field: International Occupational Diseases Congress, held at Lyons in April, 1929; International Silicosis Conference, held at Johannesburg in August, 1930;

Whereas the latter Conference settled the principle that from the medical standpoint

silicosis constitutes an occupational disease liable to involve diminution of capacity for work;

Whereas the results of the International Silicosis Conference were communicated by the International Labour Office for information to the States Members of the International Labour Organization;

The International Labour Conference at its Fifteenth Session invites the Governing Body to consider the desirability of including in the Agenda of a future Session of the International Labour Conference, and if possible in 1932, the question of drawing up an additional list of occupational diseases, including silicosis.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE CONDITION OF LABOUR IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Considering the economic difficulties which are manifesting themselves in the iron and steel industry throughout the world;

The Conference requests the Governing Body

to consider the possibility of undertaking an investigation as early as possible into the conditions of work in the iron and steel industry in the various countries.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 393 OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

Whereas the participation by an increased number of States Members in the work of the Governing Body is desirable in order to promote closer and more active co-operation in the betterment of labour conditions throughout the world;

Whereas at the Fourth Session of the Conference held in 1922 a draft amendment to Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace was adopted which had as its object the increase of the membership of the Governing Body from 24 to 32; and while the Conference notes with gratification that 42 out of the 44 States Members whose ratifications are necessary have duly ratified the said draft amend-

ment, and that one of States Members represented on the Council of the League of Nations has announced its adhesion to this amendment subject to the observance, of the necessary constitutional formalities;

The Conference expresses its deep disappointment that this amendment has not been put into application after nine years; and

The Conference specially requests the Governing Body to make all possible fresh efforts to ensure that there may be no further delay in bringing the amendment into operation; the Conference further requests the Governing Body to make a report on its efforts and the progress made concerning the matter to the next Session of the Conference.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE ACTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION TO REMEDY UNEMPLOYMENT

The Conference, having discussed the Director's Report and having heard the speech by the Director which concluded the discussion,

Requests the Governing Body, taking into account the record of the Conference, to con-

sider the effect which might be given to the proposals which have been made for the continuance and development of the action of the International Labour Organization to remedy unemployment and its consequences.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE CONSULTATION OF GOVERNMENTS WITH A VIEW TO THE PREPARATION OF THE DECENNIAL REPORTS

Whereas the report of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, for which provision is made in Article 7 A of the Standing Orders of the Governing Body, cannot give all the necessary and desired information unless the Governments have an opportunity of expressing their opinion with regard to the revision of the Convention concerned;

The Conference requests the Governing Body to instruct the International Labour Office, before preparing the said report, to ask the Governments to inform it, after consultations with the employers' and workers' organizations concerned, of their opinion concerning the revision of the Convention in question.

Representatives of twenty-nine manufacturers of pulp and paper in the province of Quebec, at a meeting held at Montreal early in July, decided to organize a safety association under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act enacted by the Legislature at its recent session. The Act provides that employers carrying on industries in Schedule

1 may form themselves into an association for accident prevention; if the Commission considers that such an association is sufficiently representative of the industry any safety rules that may be drawn up by such an association may be made binding upon all employers in the industries in that class (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1931, page 527.)

The Fourth International Conference of Labour Statisticians

The Fourth International Conference of Labour Statisticians met at Geneva from 20 to 23 May, 1931. Twenty-six countries were represented, including the United States, which though not a member of the International Labour Organization is interested in the technical and social aspects of its work.

Canada was represented at the conference by Mr. Renaud, of the staff of the Canadian office. The other countries sending representatives were Argentina, Austria, Belgium, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, and Yugoslavia.

The Conference unanimously elected Mr. J. Hilton, British delegate, as Chairman.

The subject dealt with at the conference was the purchasing power of wages in various countries, statistics on which have been compiled and published by the International Labour Office since 1924 and have also been given from time to time in summary form in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (December, 1930, page 1471, etc.). This subject, the Statistics of Real Wages, was also on the agenda of the Second Conference of Labour Statisticians in April, 1925 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1925, page 602).

In the Resolutions it adopted, the Conference, recognizing the value of the information

as to wages and prices which has in the past been collected by the International Labour Office for the purpose of calculations relating to the purchasing power of wages in different countries, made a number of recommendations with the object of improving the bases and methods of compilation of such statistics.

It declared among other resolutions that it would be desirable to include in the data referring to cost of living, information on the relative level of rents, and it expressed the wish that the International Labour Office invite the statistical authorities in each country to furnish regular information on this subject.

The Conference recommended that the Governing Body place the question of the supply of the data required for the purpose of these international comparisons of wages and cost of living on the agenda of a future International Labour Conference, with a view to the framing of a Convention binding the Governments which ratify it to collect and supply the information at regular intervals.

It recommended that a small Committee of Experts representing the competent national statistical authorities might be set up. The function of this Committee would be to assist the Office in its work of developing and publishing wage and cost of living statistics, and in preparing for any future international conference which might appear desirable in the near future.

48-Hour Week for Women in Shops in New York State

The New York State Legislature, at its session this year, enacted a law to provide for the establishment of a 48-hour week for women in mercantile establishments. The new law, which took effect on July 1, allows for two working schedules, one of 8 hours a day for a six-day week; and the other providing for a weekly half holiday and permitting nine hours a day for five days a week, plus four and a half hours on the day of the half holiday, making a working week of 49½ hours. The new law was worked out in a series of conferences between representatives of employer groups and the Women's Trade Union League and Consumers' League of New York representing working women.

For the firms on the six-day schedule, overtime, exclusive of inventory, is limited to 10 hours a year, with equivalent time off; and for the firms granting the half holiday, to 25 hours a year. Under previous legislation, overtime for women employees amounting to

78 hours a year was allowed those manufacturing and mercantile firms which gave a weekly half holiday, while those on the straight six-day schedule were permitted to use no overtime.

The Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics published by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, gives the area under wheat in the fiscal year 1930-1931, as 18,149,424 acres, with a production of 215,625,651 bushels, or 11.88 bushels per acre. The following figures are given for manufacturing industries in the period 1928-29: number of establishments, 22,916; hands employed, 450,482; salaries and wages paid, £90,986,908; value of plant machinery, land and buildings, £239,348,849; value of materials used, £238,938,566; value added by manufacture, £167,623,316; value of output, £420,445,288. Of the total number of employees, 333,110 were male and 117,372 were female.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACT, 1930

Relief Provided in Co-operation with Provinces, Municipalities and Railway Companies

AN account was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1930, of the special session of the Parliament of Canada summoned especially to deal with problems arising out of exceptional economic conditions with resultant unemployment, and of the enactment during that session of the Unemployment Relief Act. Particulars of the expenditures approved have been given from month to month in subsequent issues.

The following joint expenditures have been approved by the Minister of Labour up to June 30:—

Province	Total cost of Public Works and Undertakings
Prince Edward Island.....	200,000
Nova Scotia.....	2,338,875
New Brunswick.....	1,452,675
Quebec.....	10,064,850
Ontario.....	15,556,127
Manitoba.....	2,563,761
Saskatchewan.....	2,900,157
Saskatchewan (Drought area).....	1,014,545
Alberta.....	2,839,232
British Columbia.....	3,439,893
Yukon.....	20,000
Grade Crossing Fund.....	2,445,312
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	11,514,000
Canadian National Railways.....	14,119,403
Dept. of the Interior (Parks Branch).....	37,000
Banking Nova Scotia Coal.....	150,000
	70,655,830

The various provinces, railway companies and departments of the Government, which are co-operating under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, have furnished statistics showing the actual volume of employment given to June 30, 1931. Details for each province are as follows:—

Locality, etc.	Individuals given employment	Number of Man-days work given
Nova Scotia.....	32,581	480,994
Prince Edward Island.....	2,195	19,389
New Brunswick.....	19,500	270,000
Quebec.....	85,452	1,069,284
² Ontario.....	43,000	2,384,000
Manitoba.....	28,997	316,519
³ Saskatchewan.....	26,506	593,592
Alberta.....	22,580	369,472
British Columbia.....	33,586	700,926
Yukon.....	150	2,096
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	9,538	291,115
Canadian National Railways.....	6,232	175,453
Totals.....	310,317	6,672,840

¹ This figures does not include repeaters, i.e., no one individual is counted more than once, although he may have been laid off and re-employed.

² In the City of Toronto from November 1st, 1930, to April 30th, 1931, 10,134 men were given work, totalling 112,177 man-days.

³ Saskatchewan number of team-days, 141,823.

It will be seen from above figures that at least 310,317 individuals have been given employment and 6,672,840 man-days work from commencement of operation, under the Unemployment Relief Act to June 30, 1931.

It may be observed that the above figures take no account of individuals engaged in the production and distribution of the materials of all kinds which have been necessarily involved in the construction of the public works and undertakings which have been so far carried on.

The following figures show the number of families and individuals reported by the provinces as having received direct relief to June 30, 1931:—

Province	Families granted Direct Relief	Individuals granted Direct Relief
Nova Scotia.....	2,790	
Prince Edward Island.....		496
New Brunswick.....	400	
Quebec ¹	39,669 including	196,163
Ontario ^{2,3}	19,000	
Manitoba.....	13,588 including	40,509
Saskatchewan.....		22,268
Alberta.....	6,699 and	20,423
British Columbia.....	5,977 and	16,406

¹ In addition to above the Cities of Montreal and Quebec report having given 324,620 nights' lodgings to single men and 1,794,304 meals.

² Including individuals.

³ Direct Relief given in Toronto, December 3rd, 1930, to April 27th, 1931, to 9,338 families with 14,818 children. Casual Relief given December 13th, 1930, to April 30th, 1931, 172,772 nights' lodgings and 527,745 meals.

The *American Labour Legislation Review* states that since state unemployment insurance funds have been given much unfavourable publicity because of their mounting obligations and the consequent financial difficulties in which some have become involved, a recent report concerning the prosperous condition of the fund in the Irish Free State is of particular interest. The administration of the fund has been so successful that an accumulated debt was practically paid off by the end of 1930, and contributions by employers, workers and the state have been reduced while the scale of benefits remains unchanged. The reduction in the rate of contributions will relieve employers and workers of a total payment amounting to approximately 250,000 pounds per year.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN MAY, 1931

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on June 1 was 7,865, the employees on their payrolls numbering 940,875 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for April was 1,808, having an aggregate mem-

bership of 198,059 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 67 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

(1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of June, 1931, as reported by Employers

Employment at the beginning of June showed further improvement, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,865 firms throughout Canada, whose payrolls aggregated 940,875 persons, as compared with 927,437 on May 1. This increase of 13,438 persons, or 1.4 per cent brought the index number to 103.6, as compared with 102.2 in the preceding month and 116.5, 122.2, 113.8, 107.2, 102.2, 95.6, 96.4, 98.5, 90.3 and 87.7 on June 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The employment afforded by the co-operating firms was less than on the same date in the last four years, but was greater than on June 1 in the preceding years of the record.

Large advances were registered in construction, and transportation, trade, services and communications also reported increases. On the other hand, manufacturing, logging and mining showed curtailment.

Employment by Economic Areas

Expansion was indicated in all of the five economic areas, firms in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces employing the greatest number of extra workers.

Maritime Provinces.—Further gains were noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 598 employers with a combined working force of 72,086 persons, as compared with 71,254 on May 1. This increase was considerably less than that reported on June 1 last year, when the index was many points higher. Manufacturing (particularly

of lumber, fish and textile products), logging, mining, trade and construction registered heightened activity, the improvement in the last-named being most pronounced. On the other hand, transportation was seasonally slacker, and iron and steel plants also released employees.

Quebec.—Construction and transportation recorded important increases in personnel in Quebec, and there were also gains in the trade group. On the other hand, manufacturing was slacker, particularly in the iron and steel division, and logging and mining also showed less activity. Employment was in smaller volume than on the same date in 1930. Statements were tabulated from 1,831 firms employing 277,954 workers on June 1, or 5,597 more than in their last monthly report.

Ontario.—Employment in Ontario showed a further but smaller advance; the index, at 104.2, was lower than on June 1, 1930, when larger gains had been noted in the province. The payrolls of the 3,489 co-operating establishments aggregated 386,070 employees, as against 384,622 on May 1. Construction and transportation registered the greatest expansion, but gains were also noted in logging and mining. In manufacturing, considerable increases in the lumber, animal food, building material, mineral product and some other groups were offset by losses in iron and steel, textile and pulp and paper factories.

Prairie Provinces.—Construction, especially railroad construction, transportation, services and communications reported improvement in the Prairie Provinces, but iron and steel

factories and trade released employees. The 1,161 firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 125,312 persons, as against 121,098 in the preceding month. Larger increases were indicated on June 1, 1930, and the index then was higher.

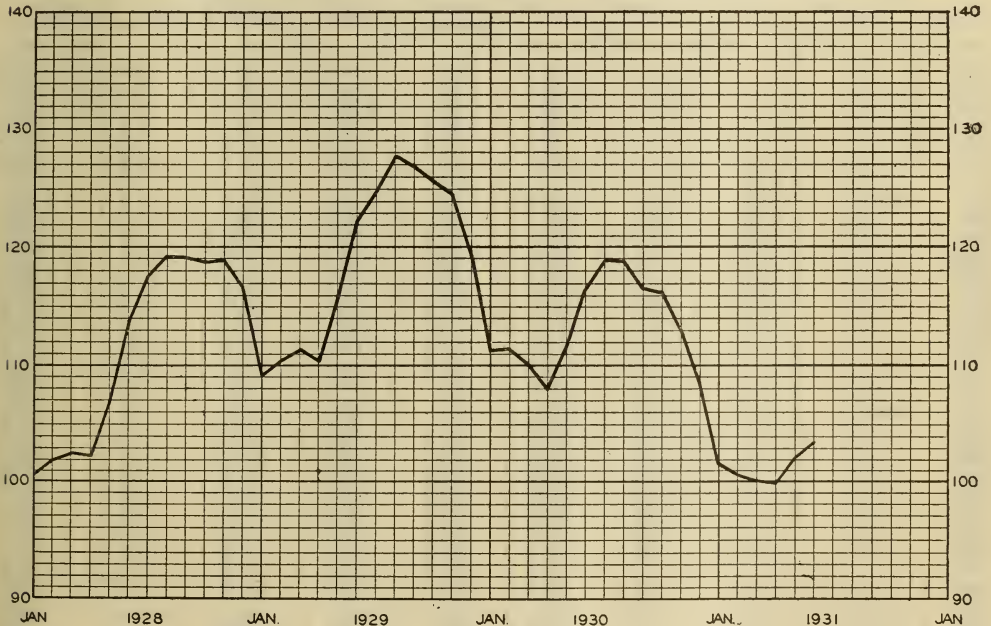
British Columbia.—An aggregate payroll of 79,453 workers was registered by the 786 reporting employers, who had 78,106 at the beginning of May. Employment was in smaller volume than in the early summer of 1930, when the gains indicated were on a larger scale. Construction and transportation recorded the most noteworthy expansion on the date under review, but trade and services also afforded heightened employment, while metal works and mining showed curtailment.

over their May 1 staffs. Transportation construction and trade reported increases, but manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, was slacker. The index, at 107.1, was lower than in June, 1930.

Quebec.—Continued, but smaller gains were registered in Quebec City, chiefly in manufacturing and transportation. Statements were tabulated from 140 establishments having 13,759 workers, as against 13,661 in the preceding month. Considerable advances had been indicated at the beginning of June a year ago, when the index was a few points lower. Employment as reported by the employers making returns, was in greater volume on the date under review than on June 1 in any other year for which statistics are available.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Employment by Cities

The trend of employment was upward in four of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made: Montreal, Quebec, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed considerable gains; declines were noted in Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor, including the adjacent Border Cities, while in Ottawa there was no general change.

Montreal.—Improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,020 co-operating firms employed 144,625 persons, an increase of 232

Toronto.—Returns were furnished by 1,109 employers in Toronto with 123,216 persons on their payrolls, compared with 124,224 on May 1. Manufacturing, particularly of textile and iron and steel products, was slacker, but improvement was shown in construction and transportation. The index was lower than on June 1, 1930, when general gains had been indicated.

Ottawa.—Construction showed heightened activity in Ottawa but manufacturing released some employees, so that the general situation

was unchanged; employment was at a rather lower level than at the beginning of June last year, when an increase had been recorded. A combined working force of 14,457 employees was indicated by the 163 co-operating firms; this was practically the same as in the preceding month.

Hamilton.—Further reductions in staffs were noted in Hamilton, where 231 employers reported 32,376 workers on their paylists, as compared with 33,698 at the beginning of May. Most of the decrease took place in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel plants, but construction also showed a decline. Employment was not so active as on the same date a

year ago, when a smaller contraction was noted.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.—Employment in the Border Cities showed a decline on June 1, when data were received from 133 firms with 12,293 employees, or 733 less than at the beginning of May. Most of the reduction took place in automobile factories, while construction was rather busier. Smaller losses had been registered on June 1, 1930, and employment was then in greater volume.

Winnipeg.—An aggregate working force of 30,210 persons was indicated by the 370 employers whose statistics were received, and

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
June 1, 1921.....	87.7	100.4	79.5	90.4	90.5	82.8
June 1, 1922.....	90.3	98.1	84.0	93.5	92.2	85.7
June 1, 1923.....	98.5	105.5	95.4	103.1	94.8	89.1
June 1, 1924.....	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
June 1, 1925.....	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
June 1, 1926.....	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
June 1, 1927.....	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1.....	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
April 1.....	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1.....	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1.....	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1.....	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1.....	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1.....	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1.....	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1.....	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1.....	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1.....	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
April 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
April 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1, 1931.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
Relative weight of employment by districts as at June 1, 1931.....	100.0	7.7	29.6	41.0	13.3	8.4

who had 29,568 employees on May 1. This gain involved a larger number of persons than that noted at the beginning of June last year, but the index was then higher. Most of the advance recorded in June of the present year was in construction, manufacturing and communications, while trading establishments released some help.

Vancouver.—Manufacturing, trade, communications and transportation reported minor gains in Vancouver, and there were larger increases in construction. Statements were tabulated from 317 employers with 30,840 workers in their employ, as compared with 30,180 on

May 1. Practically no change, on the whole, was indicated on June 1 a year ago, when the index was a few points higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

Statements were tabulated from 4,767 manufacturers employing 489,837 operatives, as compared with 496,231 in the preceding month. Gains of a seasonal nature were registered in lumber mills, while advances were also made in the fish-preserving, vegetable food, building material, woollen, cotton, electric current and mineral product industries. On the other hand,

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1922.....	87.0		95.7				95.1	84.1
June 1, 1923.....	96.6		99.3	116.7	99.6		89.2	82.0
June 1, 1924.....	97.4		94.1	108.2	87.5		85.6	86.3
June 1, 1925.....	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3		87.5	89.3
June 1, 1926.....	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
June 1, 1927.....	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
Jan. 1, 1928.....	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1.....	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1.....	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
April 1.....	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1.....	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1.....	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1.....	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1.....	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1.....	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1.....	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1.....	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1.....	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	107.6	100.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	108.0	104.5
April 1.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	107.7	107.7
May 1.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1.....	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1.....	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	123.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
April 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.3	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	117.3	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
April 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
Relative weight of employment by cities as at June 1, 1931.....	15.4	1.5	13.1	1.5	3.4	1.3	3.2	3.3

iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, leather-using, electrical apparatus, pulp and paper, clothing, tobacco and some other factories were slacker. Employment was in smaller volume than on June 1, 1930, when general improvement had been reported in manufacturing.

Animal Products, Edible.—There were further pronounced increases in the number employed in this group, particularly in the fish-preserving division in the Maritime Provinces. Statistics were tabulated from 237 firms employing 19,738 persons, as compared with 18,243 in the preceding month. This increase

was not so extensive as that reported on June 1, 1930, and the index was then a few points higher.

Leather and Products.—Employment in this group generally showed a falling off, which was somewhat larger than that indicated in the same month last year, when however the index was several points lower. The working forces of the 241 co-operating employers totalled 18,557 persons, as against 19,041 in the preceding month. The largest declines were in Quebec and Ontario.

Lumber and Products.—Continued seasonal expansion was noted in lumber mills, and

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
June 1, 1921.....	87.7	87.8	85.4	92.8	91.2	90.6	68.7	86.7	91.8
June 1, 1922.....	90.3	91.1	67.7	96.9	86.5	98.1	79.4	83.8	89.3
June 1, 1923.....	98.5	101.2	94.8	106.3	87.8	100.7	86.0	90.9	91.2
June 1, 1924.....	96.4	95.7	96.6	108.5	94.5	101.6	90.4	95.1	91.8
June 1, 1925.....	95.6	95.6	92.6	98.8	94.6	97.1	95.6	97.2	93.1
June 1, 1926.....	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
June 1, 1927.....	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1.....	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
April 1.....	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1.....	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1.....	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1.....	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1.....	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1.....	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1.....	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1.....	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	119.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
April 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
April 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
April 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
Relative weight of employment by industries as at June 1, 1931.....	100.0	52.1	1.5	5.0	2.9	12.1	14.6	2.4	9.4

there were also gains in container factories. Returns were compiled from 802 manufacturers in the lumber group having 44,643 em-

ployees, compared with 42,294 at the beginning of May. All except the Prairie Provinces shared in the upward movement on June 1,

TABLE IV—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	June 1 1931	May 1 1931	June 1 1930	June 1 1929	June 1 1928	June 1 1927	June 1 1926
<i>Manufacturing</i>	52.1	99.4	100.7	113.6	121.2	112.6	106.9	101.6
Animal products—edible.....	2.1	112.3	103.3	116.9	119.5	116.7	115.4	109.0
Fur and products.....	.2	102.9	94.5	98.9	102.5	91.1	97.3	101.0
Leather and products.....	2.0	91.2	93.8	88.6	91.0	100.4	100.3	92.3
Lumber and products.....	4.7	84.0	79.2	109.3	120.7	109.7	111.3	110.2
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.6	72.1	63.6	105.6	119.6	106.5	113.2	115.0
Furniture.....	.9	101.8	103.9	112.0	123.7	117.1	105.6	100.8
Other lumber products.....	1.2	106.8	108.4	118.3	121.6	113.4	108.5	102.9
Musical instruments.....	.2	53.4	47.2	64.5	96.5	92.4	96.9	95.8
Plant products—edible.....	3.1	102.2	101.8	106.7	104.8	100.0	98.5	93.7
Pulp and paper products.....	6.3	97.5	98.1	110.9	111.8	111.3	108.1	100.0
Pulp and paper.....	2.8	86.9	87.3	108.6	108.7	113.5	113.1	101.3
Paper products.....	.8	100.5	100.4	106.7	111.4	112.5	104.4	98.3
Printing and publishing.....	2.7	110.4	111.6	115.4	116.0	108.7	103.1	99.0
Rubber products.....	1.3	96.8	97.6	118.0	143.6	125.7	113.8	97.3
Textile products.....	8.8	101.3	102.4	102.1	108.8	106.3	105.5	98.9
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.1	102.8	102.1	97.3	107.0	110.5	109.6	100.2
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.8	107.6	108.1	106.6	114.0	104.0	102.5	99.9
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	100.0	103.8	105.1	107.2	101.9	99.8	97.0
Other textile products.....	1.0	90.5	90.8	101.3	109.4	108.7	114.3	98.9
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.6	115.1	117.3	126.3	125.2	120.1	107.7	101.7
Tobacco.....	.9	105.7	109.4	113.5	112.8	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.7	128.9	128.5	146.4	145.1	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	107.0	113.3	138.1	186.5	133.8	95.7	99.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	.9	119.0	121.0	120.7	117.6	114.1	106.2	103.1
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	111.3	108.3	130.3	131.3	115.7	108.0	105.8
Electric current.....	1.6	124.2	122.7	139.7	132.3	118.9	106.7	99.8
Electrical apparatus.....	1.6	134.7	137.8	158.2	139.0	117.5	105.0	94.5
Iron and steel products.....	12.7	92.2	98.9	115.8	133.2	118.1	105.9	104.2
Crude, rolled and forged products.	1.3	97.3	110.4	122.8	143.9	125.3	112.8	105.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)...	1.2	98.1	102.3	126.8	133.3	123.9	110.6	99.5
Agricultural implements.....	.3	36.4	42.3	75.4	124.9	102.8	109.9	100.9
Land vehicles.....	6.0	94.3	101.2	114.6	131.5	118.7	103.1	106.6
Automobiles and parts.....	1.5	99.7	110.7	138.3	182.9	170.0	116.6	113.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing...	.3	87.5	107.6	122.6	135.2	125.4	110.3	111.3
Heating appliances.....	.5	103.5	105.0	113.2	137.9	112.7	101.9	101.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)...	.8	125.4	128.9	162.8	178.2	138.8	111.0	102.4
Foundry and machine shops pro-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ducts.....	.5	90.6	98.7	115.9	137.2	113.9	105.5	100.1
Other iron and steel products.....	1.8	92.1	95.1	111.0	117.4	108.4	104.5	100.4
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.9	116.6	119.8	128.0	136.5	120.7	114.0	95.2
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.3	127.0	123.6	149.1	136.7	116.9	104.5	101.7
Miscellaneous.....	.5	108.6	106.6	113.6	113.2	103.9	106.9	100.0
<i>Logging</i>	1.5	53.3	55.9	90.0	92.7	85.9	86.8	96.4
<i>Mining</i>	5.0	105.3	106.0	115.6	115.8	112.3	105.5	96.5
Coal.....	2.6	92.2	92.3	96.4	99.3	100.7	101.8	94.6
Metallic ores.....	1.7	139.4	137.9	148.8	138.4	126.6	110.9	95.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).	.7	97.7	105.0	135.3	140.9	135.2	111.9	105.2
<i>Communications</i>	2.9	104.7	104.0	119.6	120.9	106.9	103.7	100.4
Telegraphs.....	.6	106.2	101.5	119.9	126.8	111.5	106.8	102.6
Telephones.....	2.3	104.3	104.5	119.5	119.3	105.7	102.7	99.9
<i>Transportation</i>	12.1	98.6	96.6	108.0	113.9	108.0	104.8	102.1
Street railways and cartage.....	2.6	121.0	119.1	124.1	125.1	112.3	104.4	100.8
Steam railways.....	7.7	92.2	90.4	101.7	109.9	105.1	103.0	98.5
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.8	101.7	98.1	118.3	120.3	119.8	114.8	124.6
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i>	14.6	121.8	106.6	137.0	144.6	136.8	121.3	114.5
Building.....	4.8	113.8	106.7	140.8	134.7	118.3	112.4	104.3
Highway.....	5.7	159.7	135.4	177.2	144.3	142.5	125.0	95.4
Railway.....	4.1	97.7	82.0	114.8	154.2	144.1	126.8	128.3
<i>Services</i>	2.4	125.9	123.1	134.7	131.1	118.4	105.4	100.9
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.3	125.5	118.3	136.4	131.9	114.7	101.5	101.0
Professional.....	.2	125.2	124.6	126.8	122.5	118.5	107.2	100.2
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	.9	126.6	129.6	134.3	132.5	123.6	109.8	100.9
<i>Trade</i>	9.4	124.0	123.3	127.6	126.0	113.7	104.8	96.7
Retail.....	6.9	130.9	130.3	132.2	130.8	116.3	106.5	95.6
Wholesale.....	2.5	108.5	107.7	117.2	115.4	108.3	101.9	98.9
<i>All Industries</i>	100.0	103.6	102.2	116.5	122.2	113.8	107.2	102.2

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

the most marked advance taking place in Ontario. Greater additions to staffs were made on the same date last year, when the index was considerably higher.

Musical Instruments.—There was an upward trend in employment in musical instruments factories, 34 of which increased their payrolls from 1,312 persons at the beginning of May to 1,536 on June 1. A slight gain only had been indicated on the same date last summer, but employment then was at a higher level.

Plant Products, Edible.—Increases were noted in this group at the beginning of June, when 310 persons were added to the forces of the 409 co-operating manufacturers, who had 29,375 employees. Fruit and vegetable canning and biscuit and confectionery establishments reported most of the improvement, which occurred mainly in Quebec and British Columbia. The increase registered on June 1, 1930, was larger, and the situation then was rather more favourable than on the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Printing and publishing establishments showed declines, and pulp and paper mills were also rather slacker. The index number stood at 97·5, compared with 110·9 at the beginning of June last year, when little general change had been noted. An aggregate payroll of 59,267 workers was reported by the 563 establishments whose statistics were compiled, which had employed 59,629 in the preceding month.

Rubber Products.—Forty-two rubber factories recorded a combined working force of 12,349 persons, or 129 less than in their last return, most of the loss being in Quebec. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of June a year ago, when an increase had been indicated.

Textile Products.—There was a seasonal reduction in activity in textiles on the date under review, chiefly in clothing factories in Quebec and Ontario. Data were received from 734 firms employing 82,339 persons, as against 83,194 in the preceding month. This contraction involved a much smaller number of workers than that indicated on June 1, 1930, when the index was practically the same as at the time of writing.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Activity in this group showed a reduction, according to 148 employers whose staffs decreased from 15,047 in the preceding month to 14,802 on the date under review. Tobacco factories in Quebec reported most of this decline. The index number on June 1, 1930, was higher than on the date under review, an upward movement having then been indicated.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Statements were tabulated from 133 plants in this division with 8,549 persons on their payrolls, as against 8,734 in the preceding month. The index number stood at 119·0, compared with 120·7 on the same date in 1930, when a small loss was also reported.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further improvement was noted in building material plants, 164 of which employed an aggregate working force of 11,519 persons, or 317 more than on May 1. The index stood at 111·3; this was lower than that recorded on June 1, 1930. Ontario reported the bulk of the increase, in which the brick and glass branches of the industry shared.

Electric Current.—An advance as compared with May was shown in electric current plants, in which activity was lower than at the beginning of June, 1930. The 96 co-operating companies increased their staffs by 186 workers to 15,167 at the beginning of June. The Prairie Provinces recorded the greatest gain.

Electrical Apparatus.—Decreased activity was shown in electrical appliance factories, 72 of which reduced their payrolls by 340 employees to 14,918 on the date under review. A recession had also been recorded on June 1, 1930, but employment then was at a higher level. Quebec and Ontario firms registered practically all the reduction.

Iron and Steel Products.—There was a further decline in iron and steel works, mainly in vehicle plants, although the rolling mill and some other divisions also reported curtailment. Returns were tabulated from 736 manufacturers employing 119,669 persons, compared with 128,331 on May 1. Contractions were noted in all provinces, the largest losses taking place in Ontario. Losses were also registered on June 1, 1930, when the index was many points higher.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Smelters and refineries and manufacturers of lead, tin, zinc and copper products reported slightly reduced activity, according to 125 firms employing 18,060 persons, compared with 18,521 at the beginning of May. The decrease took place chiefly in Quebec and British Columbia. Improvement had been recorded at the beginning of June a year ago, when employment was in greater volume.

Mineral Products.—Continued seasonal advances were noted generally in this group, in which they were slightly larger than those indicated on June 1, 1930, when the index number was, however, many points higher. An aggregate payroll of 12,495 persons was employed by the 93 co-operating firms, who had 12,195 in the preceding month.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.—The production of roofing materials and various other articles listed under this heading showed an increase, 64 workers having been added to the forces of the 88 manufacturers whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 4,521 at the beginning of May.

Logging

Employment in logging camps showed a decrease, chiefly in Quebec, where river-driving operations in many camps were this season completed earlier than usual. Returns were received from 231 firms employing 14,520 persons, or 837 less than on May 1. Increased activity had been indicated on June 1, 1930, when the index was higher.

Mining

Coal Mining.—Employment in the Eastern and Prairie coal fields showed slight improvement, but there was a moderate falling-off in British Columbia, so that practically no general change occurred. Statements were compiled from a total of 81 operators with 24,456 employees, or 13 less than at the beginning of May. The index was a few points lower than on June 1, 1930, when an increase had been recorded.

Metallic Ores.—An advance was shown in metallic ore mines, chiefly in Ontario; 64 employers enlarged their staffs from 16,277 workers on May 1, to 16,140 at the beginning of June. Despite this gain, the index was lower than on June 1, 1930, when curtailment was indicated.

Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal).—According to data received from 80 firms in this group, they employed 6,477 persons, or 515 less than in the preceding month. Employment was not so active as on June 1, 1930, improvement having then been reported by the co-operating firms.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—A further increase was registered in local transportation on June 1, when 160 companies added 354 employees to their staffs, bringing them to 24,544 on the date under review. This gain was not quite so large as that noted at the beginning of June, 1930, when the index was about three points higher. The improvement shown was chiefly in Quebec.

Steam Railways.—Expansion was indicated in steam railway operation, in which the 102 co-operating employers enlarged their staffs from 71,038 in the preceding month to 72,407 on June 1. Quebec and the Maritime Provinces reported reductions, but elsewhere there

were increases, that in Ontario being most pronounced. Employment was at a lower level than on June 1 of last year.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There were pronounced seasonal losses in employment in the Maritime Provinces, but the trend was decidedly upward in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Statistics were received from 84 firms with 17,126 employees, as compared with 16,516 in the preceding month. Greater gains were noted on June 1, 1930, when the index was higher.

Communications

Continued improvement was indicated on telegraphs, but telephones were rather slacker; the 67 companies and branches reporting in the communications group enlarged their staffs from 26,899 persons at the beginning of May, to 27,087 on June 1. Employment was at a lower level than at the beginning of June, 1930.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—An aggregate staff of 45,148 was reported by the 738 contractors furnishing statistics, who had 42,112 workers on May 1. Activity increased in all except the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, but the largest gains were in Quebec and Ontario. Building was not so brisk as on the same date a year ago.

Highway.—The 338 highway and road contractors furnishing returns had 53,611 persons in their employ, or 8,271 more than at the beginning of May. This improvement, in which all provinces shared, was not so extensive as that noted on June 1, 1930, and the level of employment then was higher.

Railway.—Continued advances were registered by the track departments of the railways, in which the volume of employment was less than at the beginning of June last year. The working forces of the 51 co-operating employers totalled 38,454 persons, as against 32,274 in the preceding month. The most noteworthy increases were in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, although general improvement was indicated.

Services

Hotels and restaurants showed their customary seasonal increase, while there were losses in employment in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. Statements were compiled from 276 firms employing 22,766 workers, as compared with 22,269 on May 1. The index, at 125.9, was higher than on June 1 in any other year of the record, except 1929 and 1930.

Trade

Improvement was indicated in both retail and wholesale trade; 826 establishments reported 88,165 employees, or 555 more than in their last monthly return. This gain was smaller than that noted on June 1, 1930, when the index was a few points higher.

TABLES

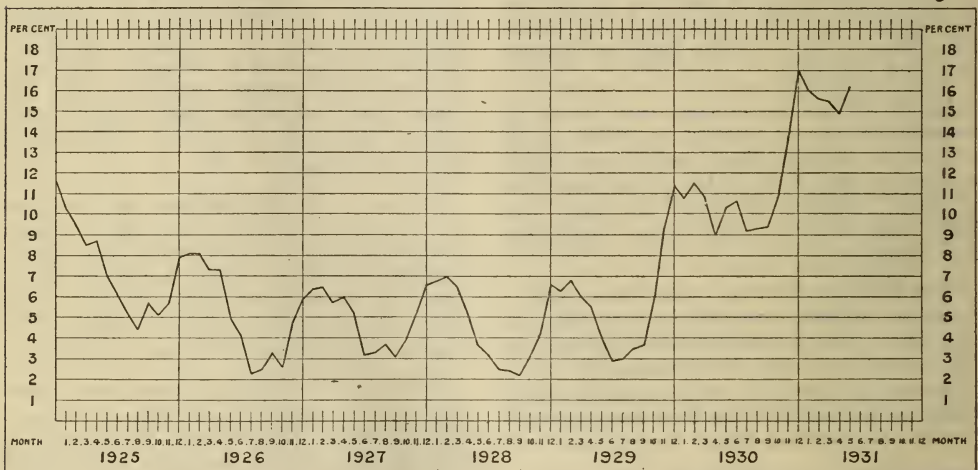
Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the close of May, 1931

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied in work outside their own trades, or who are idle through illness, are not considered as unemployed while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is

extent with the Province of Quebec, and was confined chiefly to the garment trades of Montreal, which indicated marked unemployment due to the slack season. In the same province, however, the building trades showed moderate expansion from April, though inactivity still remained at a rather high level. Alberta unions also reported slight reductions in employment from April, and in New Brunswick and Ontario nominal declines only occurred. In the remaining provinces im-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Industrial activity among trade union members at the close of May was slightly retarded, the 1,808 labour organizations from which returns were tabulated, with 198,059 members, showing 16.2 per cent of idleness in contrast with 14.9 per cent in April. A substantial unemployment increase was noted from May last year, when 10.3 per cent of the members registered were without employment. Responsibility for the unfavourable situation shown from April rested to a large

extent with the Province of Quebec, and was confined chiefly to the garment trades of Montreal, which indicated marked unemployment due to the slack season. In the same province, however, the building trades showed moderate expansion from April, though inactivity still remained at a rather high level. Alberta unions also reported slight reductions in employment from April, and in New Brunswick and Ontario nominal declines only occurred. In the remaining provinces im-

provement in conditions was indicated, British Columbia unions showing the largest gains in activity, while in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia the employment advances were slight. Unemployment in all provinces was in greater volume than in May last year, the declines in Nova Scotia being moderate while the other provinces suffered important losses in activity.

A separate tabulation is compiled monthly showing unemployment in the largest city in each province, excluding Prince Edward Island. Especially noteworthy during May were the extensive contractions of employ-

ment reported over the previous month from Montreal, where the clothing industry was seasonally slack, while in Saint John and Toronto fractional declines were noted. The situation in Regina, on the other hand, was substantially better than in April, and in Halifax, Edmonton and Vancouver the improvement registered was noteworthy. The trend of employment in Winnipeg was also slightly upward from April. The percentages of idleness recorded in all cities used for comparison exceeded those registered for May last year, Regina and Halifax showing moderate reductions of activity while in the remaining cities the curtailment indicated was noteworthy, Saint John unions particularly showing heavy contractions.

The chart which accompanies this article shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1924, to date. Contrary to the downward trend which has been indicated by the curve since the beginning of the year, the course traced during May was slightly upward, showing a less favourable employment situation during the month reviewed. The trend during May paralleled that of the same month last year when the tendency as shown by the curve was also toward greater inactivity, but the unemployment level during the month surveyed was considerably above that of May a year ago.

A substantial drop from the previous month in the volume of employment available for workers in the manufacturing industries was indicated during May, inactivity for garment workers influencing largely the percentage for the group as a whole. The metal trades and pulp and paper industry, in a much smaller way, contributed to the total increase in idleness and the tendency among printing tradesmen, wood, hat and cap, fur and jewellery workers was toward greater unemployment. The situation for textile workers was substantially improved as compared with April, and among glass and cigar and tobacco workers and bakers and confectioners the percentage gains were pronounced, though the members involved were few, as these tradesmen form a very small share of the total membership in the manufacturing industries. For May, reports were received from an aggregate of 488 local unions in the manufacturing industries, covering 57,745 members, and of these 10,350 or 17.9 per cent, were without work on the last day of the month, contrasted with a percentage of 11.1 in April and 12.4 in May a year ago. The metal and garment trades, and pulp and paper makers reported curtailment of activity from May last year, affecting the greatest number of workers, and among printing tradesmen declines on a more moderate scale were recorded. Viewed from a percentage basis the contractions indicated by wood workers, cigar makers, and general labourers were substantial, though the membership involved was slight. On the contrary, leather, textile, jewellery and glass workers were much better employed than in May a year ago and the situation for fur, and hat and cap workers also improved.

From unions of coal miners 44 returns were tabulated at the close of May, showing a membership of 16,569 persons, 2,124, or a percentage of 12.8, of whom were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with a percentage of 11.2 in April. This slight reduction in employment from April was centred chiefly in the province of Alberta,

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

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.3	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.7	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	6.7	8.9	4.4	4.4	6.1	12.4
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.5	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	3.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.4	4.2	3.6	3.3	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.4	4.1	4.4	3.0	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.9	13.3	11.6	11.1
May, 1919.....	4.7	3.4	5.3	2.6	1.5	2.9	1.4	4.9	3.6
May, 1920.....	4.4	5.4	4.0	1.7	2.6	1.3	1.5	5.6	2.4
May, 1921.....	12.9	6.2	26.4	9.1	10.4	9.4	12.0	21.7	15.5
May, 1922.....	12.1	3.1	16.4	3.9	7.1	6.4	5.9	10.9	8.7
May, 1923.....	1.3	1.0	9.1	1.5	5.4	2.0	7.6	2.4	4.5
May, 1924.....	1.6	3.2	13.7	5.8	6.1	1.6	4.7	3.6	7.3
May, 1925.....	3.9	3.2	11.7	3.5	5.8	4.6	16.4	3.4	7.0
May, 1926.....	4.1	2.6	10.0	2.8	1.8	2.3	7.2	3.0	4.9
May, 1927.....	5.8	1.9	8.2	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2
May, 1928.....	5.6	1.5	4.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.0	3.7
Jan., 1929.....	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Feb., 1929.....	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.3
Mar., 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
April, 1929.....	6.0	1.3	9.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.5
May, 1929.....	3.9	5.6	2.6	3.7	2.9	2.9	4.3	2.3	4.0
June, 1929.....	3.3	1.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	2.6	2.9
July, 1929.....	2.0	8.4	4.2	2.2	3.1	1.3	2.7	2.7	3.0
Aug., 1929.....	2.2	8.4	6.5	2.5	2.5	1.8	5.7	3.9	3.5
Sept., 1929.....	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.1	4.7	2.5	6.1	4.5	3.7
Oct., 1929.....	2.3	2.3	7.3	4.4	9.3	4.0	7.2	6.9	6.0
Nov., 1929.....	5.1	3.0	13.6	6.3	10.5	8.3	10.8	9.8	9.3
Dec., 1929.....	5.2	2.4	14.5	9.7	12.8	13.0	13.9	11.5	11.4
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar., 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June, 1930.....	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.9	14.3	8.4	10.6
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.8	9.2
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.5
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Nov., 1930.....	4.4	5.1	19.2	13.9	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Dec., 1930.....	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.8	16.8	17.0
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	17.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.8	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2

while in British Columbia the situation remained almost unchanged with a slight tendency in an unfavourable direction. In Nova Scotia fractional improvement was recorded. Compared with the returns for May last year, when 9.2 per cent of the coal miners reported were idle, British Columbia unions registered a much higher employment volume during the month reviewed, which was, however, more than offset by the heavy reductions registered from Alberta. In Nova Scotia nominal curtailment of activity was apparent.

The situation in the building and construction trades continued to improve during May, though employment on the whole was still quite slack. Returns were tabulated at the close of May from 253 unions of building tradesmen with 29,899 members, 37.7 per cent of whom were idle, contrasted with 40.5 per cent in April. Large percentage increases in employment were registered by hod carriers in comparison with April, and among granite and stone cutters, and bridge and structural iron workers the gains recorded were substantial. Moderate employment expansion was indicated by carpenters and joiners, and electrical workers. Tile layers, lathers and roofers showed a substantial falling off in available work from April, and employment for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, painters, decorators and paper hangers, and plumbers and steam fitters subsided slightly. In making a comparison with the return for May last year in the building trades, when the unemployment percentage stood at 23.3, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, granite and stone cutters, painters, decorators and paper hangers, plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers and hod carriers and building labourers all reported large increases in slackness during the month reviewed, and among electrical workers slight contractions in activity were shown. Bridge and structural iron workers were the only tradesmen to report improvement in conditions from May a year ago, which, however, was but nominal.

Returns were tabulated from 763 unions of transportation workers at the close of May, combining a membership of 67,895 persons, 9.2 per cent of whom were reported idle, contrasted with 9.8 per cent of inactivity in April. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted about 84 per cent of the entire group membership, reporting, and street and electric railway employees registered nominal gains in activity while among navigation workers the situation was much improved. Teamsters and chauffeurs, on the

contrary, reported minor employment contractions. Steam railway employees, navigation workers and teamsters and chauffeurs all shared in the total unemployment increase reported over May last year, when 6.1 per cent of idleness was registered in the group as a whole, and among street and electric railway employees the percentage remained unchanged during the two months compared.

Retail clerks were less engaged during May than in the preceding month, the percentage of idleness rising from 2.1 in April to 4.9 at the close of the month reviewed. The percentage for May was based on the returns tabulated from 5 associations of these workers with 1,257 members. In May last year all members were reported at work.

Activity for civic employees eased off slightly during May from both the previous month and May a year ago, as shown by the returns tabulated from 73 unions with a total of 7,451 members. Of these 158, or 2.1 per cent, were without work on the last day of May, contrasted with .1 per cent in April and with .7 per cent in May, 1930.

During May unemployment in the miscellaneous group of trades showed a moderate increase from the previous month, according to the reports tabulated from 131 local unions, with 6,192 members, 1,038, or a percentage of 16.8 of whom were idle on the last day of the month, compared with 14.1 per cent in April. Hotel and restaurant employees were decidedly less active than in April, and among stationary engineers and firemen employment showed a moderate drop. On the other hand, nominal improvement was manifest by theatre and stage employees, barbers and unclassified workers. Conditions prevailing for all tradesmen in the group during the month reviewed were less favourable than in May last year when 7.8 per cent of idleness was registered in the miscellaneous trades as a whole, stationary engineers and firemen, hotel and restaurant employees, and unclassified workers all reporting pronounced increases in slackness, while among theatre and stage employees, and barbers the declines in employment were fractional.

Fishermen, with 3 unions reporting in May a membership of 1,305 persons, indicated 1.1 per cent of idleness, contrasted with 2.4 per cent in April and with 1.3 per cent in May last year.

Lumber workers and loggers reported some lessening from the previous month of the unemployment volume during May, the 7 unions from which returns were received, with an aggregate of 910 persons, showing 31.8 per cent of inactivity, compared with 37.3 per

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

Months	Percentages of Unemployment in Trade Unions by Groups of Industries																													
	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Shipping and stevedoring	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations	
1919	4.1	.....	2.8	3.6	2.4	6.1-2	1.2	5.0	0.7	3.7	0	1.6	7.3	2.5	6.0	0	.....	8.7	1.6	8.0	1.8	4	0	0	2.3	1.1	0	2.6	3.6	
May, 1920	.....	.....	1.2	3.2	4.8	1.2	12.2	1.1	0	2.6	.....	5.4	3.9	5	1.5	2.9	.....	4.3	1.1	2.0	1.5	.....	.....	.....	0.1	1.3	0	2.6	2.4	
May, 1921	2.9	42.2	12.6	22.6	8.5	3.6	4.4	3.0	6.4	.....	17.9	10.5	29.7	24.8	20.5	1.6	15.8	8.2	8.1	9.9	.....	4.8	4.8	.....	0.6	1.1	5.1	7.7	15.5	
May, 1922	37.7	11.0	15.0	.....	3.2	2.7	1.0	3.5	10.4	4.5	.....	5.0	54.5	10.4	24.4	0	1.6	8.3	13.7	5.6	3.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.3	8.7	
May, 1923	.....	5.2	11.4	9.2	3.0	2.3	1	3.0	15.9	27.4	9.8	5.8	10.4	1.6	3.9	6.0	0	4.3	2.0	3.9	4.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.4	4.3	
May, 1924	0	0	1.3	4.9	3.1	7.2	7.4	3.8	16.7	38.7	10.6	15.0	2.8	6.4	6.0	4.2	2.2	15.5	3.1	5.5	3.3	1.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	6.7	7.0
May, 1925	0	17.3	10.2	12.1	7.2	7.6	9.0	6.8	4.1	36.9	18.1	38.3	2.8	6.4	6.0	4.2	2.2	15.5	3.1	5.5	3.3	1.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	6.7	7.0
May, 1926	1.3	48.0	9.6	6.1	6.1	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	31.8	19.0	33.3	2.3	2.8	4.0	3.0	0	9.4	7.3	2.1	5.9	2.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
May, 1927	5.3	8.7	8.4	5.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	5.4	27.6	8.2	2.4	31.7	8.2	3.8	4.0	3.0	0	9.4	7.3	2.1	5.9	2.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
May, 1928	1.1	9.5	7.5	4.1	1.3	1.4	7.8	1.9	3.0	11.8	5.5	12.1	10.8	2.6	1.8	4.0	0	3.7	2.3	1.4	2.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
January, 1929	6.6	0	1.5	5.6	3.1	5.4	7.8	2.8	12.3	7.8	0	12.1	10.8	2.6	1.8	4.0	0	3.7	2.3	1.4	2.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
February, 1929	1.2	5.3	5.3	6.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	12.3	7.8	0	12.1	10.8	2.6	1.8	4.0	0	3.7	2.3	1.4	2.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
March, 1929	1.2	2.8	6.3	3.3	4.6	3.0	6.3	2.4	10.3	22.9	0	8.2	3.9	6.2	2.8	5.8	0	16.5	17.9	4.3	35.4	4.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
April, 1929	2.6	13.3	6.4	7.0	3.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	13.2	22.9	0	8.2	3.9	6.2	2.8	5.8	0	16.5	17.9	4.3	35.4	4.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
May, 1929	3.7	0	5.8	4.8	3.3	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.9	15.0	0	16.5	13.8	6.4	1.9	6.1	4.7	0	16.7	11.3	2.6	10.7	2.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
June, 1929	2.6	0	4.6	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.3	2.0	4.6	8	0	8	0	6.2	2.9	3.0	1	0	16.7	11.3	2.6	10.7	2.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
July, 1929	1.3	1.1	1.8	3.6	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.7	0	1.8	0	3.4	3.5	2.9	1	0	16.7	11.3	2.6	10.7	2.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
August, 1929	1.6	6.9	5.0	3.9	4.2	3.0	1.8	3.6	3.7	3.9	12.1	1.0	18.1	1.5	3.9	5.8	2.2	0	13.9	7.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
September, 1929	1.2	4.7	2.7	3.5	2.0	2.5	1.2	2.9	6.7	14.4	0	13.7	11.1	1.4	3.3	4.9	1.7	0	12.3	6.6	2.3	13.0	2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
October, 1929	2.9	1.9	2.6	7.3	1.5	2.2	1.0	2.6	7.1	14.4	0	13.7	11.1	1.4	3.3	4.9	1.7	0	12.3	6.6	2.3	13.0	2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
November, 1929	19.7	6.3	5.0	13.7	0.6	5.9	10.1	3.5	8.5	43.2	2.6	46.5	.....	19.8	8.3	3.6	6	0	27.3	10.4	3.0	20.2	7.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
December, 1929	24.6	2.7	5.0	13.7	0.6	5.9	10.1	3.5	8.5	43.2	2.6	46.5	.....	19.8	8.3	3.6	6	0	27.3	10.4	3.0	20.2	7.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
January, 1930	18.4	12.2	6.6	8.9	11.6	8.0	15.3	4.1	13.2	2.7	18.8	8.3	3.2	0.8	6.7	2.0	3.6	0	39.3	25.6	7.3	21.7	9.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
February, 1930	1.3	17.9	11.8	7.4	7.1	7.5	15.3	4.1	9.4	8.2	18.8	7.2	21.4	18.6	6.7	2.0	3.6	0	42.3	30.6	7.3	21.7	9.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
March, 1930	1.8	11.9	9.1	8.0	8.0	4.8	6.4	4.6	13.2	2.7	18.8	7.2	21.4	18.6	6.7	2.0	3.6	0	42.3	30.6	7.3	21.7	9.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
April, 1930	1.3	12.7	9.2	13.2	3.0	4.8	9.4	5.0	9.2	2.8	15.0	1.0	16.7	11.1	6.3	10.4	3.6	0	42.3	30.6	7.3	21.7	9.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
May, 1930	1.3	2.3	6.9	12.2	3.8	3.7	2.6	3.1	18.6	41.1	27.8	5.1	3.5	25.0	6.0	11.3	4.3	0	42.3	30.6	7.3	21.7	9.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
June, 1930	0.22	2.8	8.7	7.3	3.7	5.2	5.7	5.1	1.0	7.3	29.2	4.6	40.0	18.8	6.2	12.7	4.7	0	42.3	30.6	7.3	21.7	9.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
July, 1930	1.2	1.8	6.5	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.7	5.1	1.8	3.5	3.8	17.2	6.0	1.6	14.2	3	0	21.3	23.8	4.9	26.9	5.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
August, 1930	1.5	1.7	5.3	8.7	3.8	8.3	11.9	6.4	16.5	8.6	3.8	17.2	6.0	1.6	14.2	3	0	21.3	23.8	4.9	26.9	5.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
September, 1930	2.3	8.6	1.9	10.7	6.6	8.3	11.9	6.4	16.5	8.6	3.8	17.2	6.0	1.6	14.2	3	0	21.3	23.8	4.9	26.9	5.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
October, 1930	13.6	20.2	2.2	14.8	7.0	11.1	21.9	7.7	22.1	3.7	14.1	13.9	6.2	15.4	13.1	5	0	43.7	27.9	5.4	22.0	5.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
November, 1930	11.5	4.1	7.6	17.7	6.4	14.4	5.2	7.3	31.4	13.9	6.2	15.4	13.1	5	0	43.7	27.9	5.4	22.0	5.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
December, 1930	11.5	4.1	7.6	17.7	6.4	14.4	5.2	7.3	31.4	13.9	6.2	15.4	13.1	5	0	43.7	27.9	5.4	22.0	5.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
January, 1931	11.0	30.6	6.3	34.2	0	13.1	25.3	7.1	30.0	13.9	17.1	13.5	16.7	19.7	8.5	12.9	5.2	0	38.5	44.5	10.6	6.3	12.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
February, 1931	11.9	32.6	6.2	40.6	12.8	10.7	18.3	7.1	30.0	13.9	17.1	13.5	16.7	19.7	8.5	12.9	5.2	0	38.5	44.5	10.6	6.3	12.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
March, 1931	4.0	34.7	3.3	42.4	9.2	10.3	21.0	18.7	6.8	28.8	14.3	2.1	13.8	4.4	8.3	5.6	4.1	0	32.9	45.7	9.8	3.5	12.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
April, 1931	2.4	37.3	3.3	43.0	11.1	10.3	17.8	6.8	28.8	14.3	2.1	13.8	4.4	8.3	5.6	4.1	0	32.9	45.7	9.8	3.5	12.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9
May, 1931	1.1	31.8	12.8	47.9	5.7	12.5	25.2	7.4	31.7	4.7	3.8	12.5	12.0	10.7	6.9	20.6	0	32.0	37.7	9.2	23.5	10.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	4.8	4.9

cent in April. Employment for these workers was largely curtailed from May last year, when 12.7 per cent of the members reported were idle.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1930, inclusive,

and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for May of each year from 1919 to 1928, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1929 to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

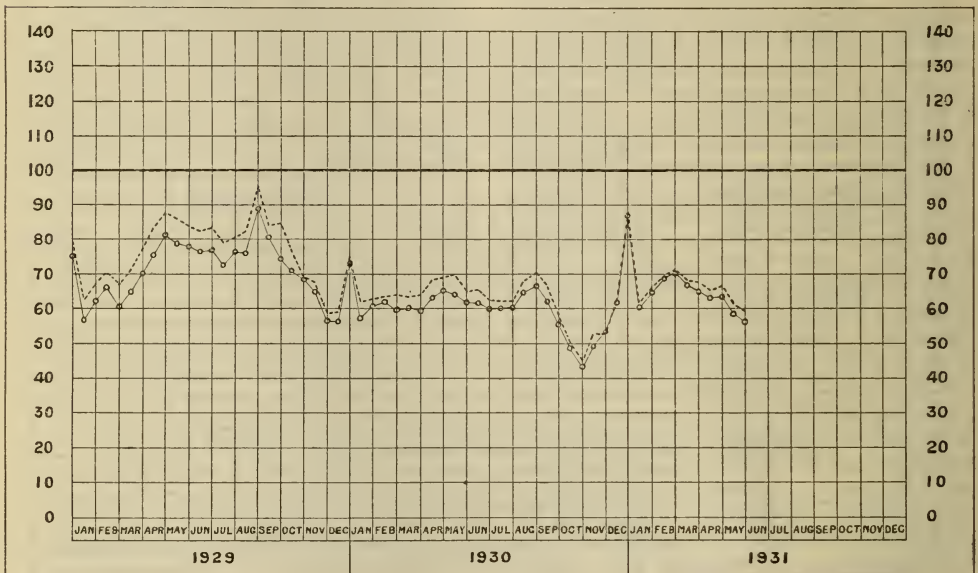
(3) Employment Office Reports for May, 1931

During the month of May, 1931, the reports from the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a decrease of 21 per cent in the average daily placements when compared with those of the preceding month, while a gain of nine per cent was indicated in comparison with the average daily placements effected in May a year ago. Construction and maintenance and farming registered the heaviest declines from April,

offered and of placements effected for each one hundred applications for work registered at the offices of the service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications declined steadily throughout the month and in each instance, at the end of the period, was about five points below the levels attained at the close of May, 1930. The ratio

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

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



although fewer placements were also shown in all other groups, except services, trade and transportation. In these groups, however, the increases were not large. In comparison with May, 1930, construction and maintenance was the only division to show a gain, and though substantial in volume, it was offset by marked declines in services, logging, manufacturing and farming.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1929, to date, as represented by the ratio of vacancies

of vacancies to each one hundred applications was 61.4 and 59.4 during the first and the second half of May respectively, contrasted with ratios of 70.0 and 65.1 during the corresponding periods of 1930. The ratios of placements to each one hundred applications during the month under review were 58.5 and 56.5 as compared with 64.1 and 61.9 during May a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the service throughout Canada during May,

1931, was 1,292, as compared with a daily average of 1,634 in the preceding month and with 1,210 in May, 1930.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,134, in comparison with 2,467 in April and with 1,789 in May last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the service during May, 1931, was 1,230, of which 443 were in regular employment and 787 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,562 in the previous month. Placements during May a year ago averaged 1,128, consisting of 630 placements in regular and 498 in casual employment.

During the month of May, 1931, the offices of the service referred 32,476 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 30,728 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 11,071, of which 7,581 were for men and 3,490 for women, while placements in casual work numbered 19,657. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 23,028 for men and 9,252 for women, a total of 32,280, with applications for work numbering 53,350, of which 41,308 were from men and 12,042 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1921 to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931 (5 months).....	60,257	157,675	217,932

NOVA SCOTIA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia during May, were nearly 36 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 29 per cent in excess of the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of 38 per cent in placements over April and 29 per cent over May, 1930. The gain in placements over May of last year was attributable to increases in construction and maintenance on account of work provided on highway construction in relief of unemployment. Transportation placements were also

higher, but the gain in this group was more than offset by declines in services, manufacturing and trade. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 20; logging, 21; farming, 22; transportation, 103; construction and maintenance, 378; trade, 57; and services 562, of which 417 were of household workers. During the month 155 men and 62 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

There was a nominal decline only in the number of positions offered by New Brunswick Employment Offices during May, when compared with the preceding month, but a decrease of nearly 27 per cent compared with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were 6 per cent higher than in April but 21 per cent less than in May, 1930. Very few placements were made during the month under review other than in services, and in this group they were less than during May of last year. Construction and maintenance showed the largest decline under this comparison. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were made during the month were: construction and maintenance, 20; trade, 21; and services, 755, of which 444 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 56 men and 66 women.

QUEBEC

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec, were nearly 3 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 27 per cent fewer than in the corresponding month of last year. There was a nominal gain in placements over April, but a decline of over 29 per cent in comparison with May, 1930. All industrial groups, except services, participated in the declines in placements from May of last year, those in logging, construction and maintenance, manufacturing and farming being the most pronounced. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 57; logging, 227; farming, 27; construction and maintenance, 420; trade, 24; and services 924, of which 720 were of household workers. There were 852 men and 585 women placed in regular employment during the month.

ONTARIO

During the month of May, positions offered through the Employment Offices in Ontario were over 18 per cent less than in the preceding month but nearly 17 per cent in excess

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1931

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1930
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	1,232	78	1,445	1,243	217	960	1,145	184
Halifax.....	455	21	729	439	48	391	761	67
New Glasgow.....	204	54	208	232	82	84	183	60
Sydney.....	573	3	508	572	87	485	201	57
New Brunswick	816	8	862	834	122	712	709	265
Chatham.....	54	4	66	63	28	35	204	167
Moncton.....	378	4	376	375	38	337	94	67
St. John.....	384	0	420	396	56	340	411	31
Quebec	1,995	218	4,246	2,404	1,437	252	1,622	2,085
Amos.....	21	0	34	20	16	4	30	168
Hull.....	200	0	405	241	239	3	81	324
Montreal.....	829	88	2,287	729	521	94	1,024	788
Quebec.....	640	108	925	921	368	136	309	365
Rouyn.....	9	1	42	9	9	0	36	32
Sherbrooke.....	131	10	275	148	131	3	58	236
Three Rivers.....	165	11	278	336	153	12	84	174
Ontario	17,752	844	26,136	17,379	4,717	11,926	24,140	7,952
Belleville.....	81	0	106	75	29	46	135	109
Brantford.....	203	7	556	203	102	101	1,865	138
Chatham.....	137	8	203	130	75	55	561	136
Cobalt.....	135	0	173	141	139	2	69	154
Fort William.....	102	0	146	97	43	54	246	315
Guelph.....	114	16	264	124	80	40	442	78
Hamilton.....	902	58	1,520	865	233	586	3,815	290
Kingston.....	2,045	21	2,123	2,046	246	1,800	229	265
Kitchener.....	642	2	970	651	85	554	652	166
London.....	413	20	952	416	225	158	1,720	347
Niagara Falls.....	189	16	156	156	84	70	306	135
North Bay.....	160	0	218	161	94	67	147	326
Oshawa.....	668	1	711	651	55	596	174	121
Ottawa.....	1,767	200	2,125	1,729	360	1,215	3,060	439
Pembroke.....	318	4	348	285	153	132	31	231
Peterborough.....	401	9	347	386	65	314	187	132
Port Arthur.....	608	0	582	583	492	91	94	699
St. Catharines.....	261	6	463	244	48	196	1,629	144
St. Thomas.....	201	7	232	199	76	123	346	108
Sarnia.....	248	6	257	243	71	172	219	106
Sault Ste. Marie.....	243	1	481	254	94	140	109	244
Stratford.....	219	0	276	221	129	90	384	.....
Sudbury.....	159	0	216	169	128	41	49	633
Timmins.....	134	0	215	125	74	51	231	229
Toronto.....	6,802	449	11,729	6,681	1,369	4,856	5,501	2,048
Windsor.....	600	13	767	544	168	376	1,939	361
Manitoba	2,193	24	3,619	2,273	966	1,207	3,076	1,227
Brandon.....	124	2	178	111	72	39	63	123
Dauphin.....	28	0	198	23	14	9	142	62
Winnipeg.....	2,041	22	3,243	2,139	880	1,159	2,871	1,042
Saskatchewan	2,337	42	3,336	2,362	870	1,488	4,705	1,632
Estevan.....	185	0	262	178	24	154	254	62
Melfort.....	45	0	45	45	45	0	0	140
Moose Jaw.....	638	6	704	626	141	481	1,148	440
N. Battleford.....	64	3	63	53	25	29	16	62
Prince Albert.....	207	13	336	194	99	95	287	92
Regina.....	464	1	790	479	252	227	1,728	520
Saskatoon.....	455	16	738	453	132	321	962	185
Swift Current.....	158	2	191	156	100	56	170	60
Weyburn.....	41	0	29	43	22	21	81	44
Yorkton.....	140	1	178	135	30	105	59	27
Alberta	2,942	32	6,114	2,930	2,006	914	7,408	1,589
Calgary.....	1,433	1	3,299	1,439	1,325	114	3,205	490
Drumheller.....	166	0	329	162	78	84	180	91
Edmonton.....	828	27	1,455	823	444	369	2,976	728
Lethbridge.....	275	4	738	266	84	182	787	127
Medicine Hat.....	240	0	293	240	75	165	260	153
British Columbia	2,953	25	7,592	3,051	736	2,198	6,519	1,410
Cranbrook.....	38	1	158	38	6	32	150	71
Kamloops.....	50	3	295	57	25	22	6	75
Kelowna.....	28	0	50	31	31	0	4	30
Nanaimo.....	514	0	724	507	30	477	708	14
Nelson.....	61	0	76	61	49	12	9	88
New Westminster.....	64	1	131	63	25	38	138	69
Penticton.....	68	4	99	68	21	38	77	31
Prince George.....	16	2	51	13	3	0	35	47
Prince Rupert.....	88	0	150	88	3	85	192	83
Revelstoke.....	172	0	144	172	2	170	44	7
Vancouver.....	690	14	4,235	794	289	407	4,257	663
Vernon.....	29	0	72	25	21	4	44	45
Victoria.....	1,135	0	1,407	1,134	221	913	855	187
All Offices	32,280	1,271	53,350	32,476	11,071	19,657	49,324	16,361*
Men.....	23,028	174	41,308	23,085	7,581	15,356	43,082	12,304
Women.....	9,252	1,097	12,042	9,391	3,490	4,301	6,242	4,057

* 17 Placements effected by offices since closed.

of the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of 19 per cent in placements, when compared with April but a gain of over 20 per cent in comparison with May, 1930. Work provided in relief of unemployment was responsible for the gain in placements over May of last year, as the only other groups to show improvement were trade and finance and in these the gains were small. Of the declines, those in services, logging, manufacturing, farming, and transportation were the most noteworthy. They did not, however, offset the beforementioned substantial gain in construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 781; logging, 591; farming, 539; transportation, 108; construction and maintenance, 8,906; trade, 482; and services, 5,157, of which 2,514 were of household workers. During the month 3,347 men and 1,370 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

The Employment Offices in Manitoba were notified of nearly 16 per cent less vacancies during May than in the preceding month and of over 26 per cent less than in the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 17 per cent less than in April and over 26 per cent below May, 1930. The only industrial group to show any increase in placements over May of last year was construction and maintenance. Of the declines, those in services, farming, logging and manufacturing were largest. The reduction in services' placements was particularly heavy. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 28; farming, 234; construction and maintenance, 321; trade, 108; and services, 1,456; of which 1,137 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 504 of men and 462 of women.

SASKATCHEWAN

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during May, was over 26 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 19 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of over 25 per cent in placements when compared with April, and of nearly 16 per cent in comparison with May, 1930. As in Manitoba, the only industrial group in which more placements were made than in May last year was construction and maintenance. Of the declines in all other groups, those in farming, services, manufacturing and trade were the most noteworthy. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 20; farming, 353;

transportation, 27; construction and maintenance, 932; trade, 24; and services, 999, of which 585 were of household workers. There were 513 men and 357 women placed in regular employment during the month.

ALBERTA

During May, orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta called for nearly 35 per cent less workers than in the preceding month but nearly 11 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of over 34 per cent in placements, when compared with April, but a gain of 11 per cent in comparison with May, 1930. The gain in placements over May last year was all due to work provided in relief of unemployment, as with the exception of logging, in which there was a nominal gain only, all groups, other than construction and maintenance, showed declines. Of the latter, those in services farming and manufacturing were the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were made during the month were: manufacturing, 75; farming, 508; transportation, 20; construction and maintenance, 1,504; trade, 51; and services, 741, of which 478 were of household workers. During the month 1,651 men and 355 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia during May called for over 13 per cent less workers than in the preceding month but over 3 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of over 15 per cent in placements when compared with April, but a gain of over 6 per cent in comparison with May, 1930. Work provided for relief of unemployment on highway construction was responsible for the increase in placements over May of last year. Of the declines in all other groups, those in services, manufacturing and logging were the largest. Placements by industrial divisions were: manufacturing, 70; logging, 72; farming, 127; transportation, 204; construction and maintenance, 1,644; trade, 48; and services 841, of which 462 were of household workers. There were 503 men and 233 women placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of May, 1931, the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 11,071 placements in regular employment, 4,013 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the Offices at which they were

registered. Of the latter 767 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 686 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 81 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the Railway Companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The reduced rate certificates granted in Quebec during May were 42 in number all of which were secured at the Hull office by bushmen proceeding to employment in the Pembroke zone.

Of the 346 reduced rate certificates granted by Ontario Offices during May, 340 were issued to points within the province and 6 to centres outside. From Port Arthur the provincial transfers included 238 bush workers, 9 survey men and 2 carpenters going to points within the territory covered by that office, while from Sudbury 38 river drivers and 15 sawmill workers travelled to points within its own zone and one pulp peeler to Ottawa. The Pembroke office effected transfers of 10 survey workers and one construction engineer to the Fort William zone, which zone was also the destination of 15 sawmill labourers and 2 bushmen travelling from Fort William. The North Bay office despatched one farm hand to Cobalt and one store-room porter to Timmins. In addition, Timmins received 6 miners from Cobalt, and Belleville one metal pattern maker from Brantford. Of the workers going to other provinces, Fort William transferred 3 carpenters and 2 cement finishers to Winnipeg and Cobalt and one carpenter to Amos.

Transfers numbering 270 were effected by Manitoba offices during May, the Winnipeg office being responsible for both the provincial and interprovincial labour movement. Provincially 243 persons were transported to situations, including 3 farm hands and 3 farm housekeepers going to Brandon, one farm domestic and one hotel waitress to Dauphin and 41 farm hands, one farm domestic, 66 carpenters, 86 construction labourers, 7 bricklayers, one bricklayers' helper, 7 steel workers, 4 cement finishers, 4 cookees, 3 construction cooks, 3 rock driller operators, 2 railway construction labourers, 2 painters, one clerk, one electrician, one fireman, one rockman, one locomotive engineer, one carpenters' helper, one garage mechanic and one hotel porter to employment at points throughout the Winnipeg zone. Twenty-seven workers received certificates to points outside the province during May, the Port Arthur zone receiving 10 bush workers, 7 sawmill labourers and one hotel waitress, and Saskatchewan rural

centres 6 farm hands and 2 farm domestics. In addition, one drag line operator was carried at the reduced rate to Prince Albert.

At Saskatchewan centres 20 persons secured certificates for reduced transportation during May, 18 of whom went to centres within the province and 2 to employment outside. The latter were steel workers who received their certificates at Prince Albert for transportation to Dauphin: The provincial movement was largely of agricultural labour, 13 farm hands travelling to situations at various points within the province on certificates issued at Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw. The Regina office also despatched one hardware clerk to Swift Current, one labourer and one handyman to Prince Albert and one teacher within the Regina zone, while from Saskatoon one hotel cook was conveyed to North Battleford.

In Alberta 50 certificates for reduced transportation were granted during May, 46 provincial and 4 interprovincial. Of the former, 41 were issued at Edmonton to 3 farm hands going to Lethbridge, one farm hand to Drumheller, and to 8 loggers, 8 farm workers, 6 sawmill workers, 3 miners, 3 carpenters, 3 labourers, 2 maids, 2 hotel waitresses, one teamster and one farm domestic going to employment at various points in the Edmonton zone. The remaining provincial transfers were from Calgary from which centre one farm hand and one household worker went to Drumheller, and one farm hand, one farm housekeeper and one town maid within the Calgary zone. The persons travelling outside the province were farm workers 2 each, destined to the Saskatoon and Prince Albert zones and despatched from Edmonton.

The movement of labour from British Columbia centres during May was entirely to provincial employment and involved the transfer of 39 workers. Of these, 27 journeyed from Vancouver, which office despatched one miner and one sawyer to Prince George, one electrician to Kelowna, one construction flunkey to Penticton, one hotel cook to Vernon and 12 loggers, 2 farm hands, one farm housekeeper, 4 tunnel construction workers, one flunkey, one mine cook and one hotel waitress within the Vancouver zone. In addition, Prince George transferred 7 highway construction labourers and one highway construction cook, and Nelson 4 loggers to points within their respective zones.

Of the 767 persons who profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during May, 618 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 134 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 8 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 7 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

(4) Building Permits issued in Canada during May, 1931

The value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during May, 1931, was lower by 13.9 per cent than in April, 1931, and lower by 41.6 per cent than in May, 1930. According to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the authorizations amounted to \$11,868,171 as compared with \$13,786,466 in the preceding month and \$20,321,160 in May, 1930. The total for the first five months of 1931, namely, \$49,001,536, was lower than that for the corresponding period in any of the years since 1921. Wholesale prices of building materials were lower in 1931 than in any other year of the record.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued over 1,200 permits for dwellings valued at approximately \$5,800,000 and for some 3,100 other buildings estimated to cost over \$5,300,000. In April, authority was given for the erection of some 1,000 dwellings and 2,700 other buildings, valued at approximately \$5,000,000 and \$7,000,000 respectively.

New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario reported increases of 69.7 per cent, 12.8 per cent and 21.6 per cent, respectively, in the value of the permits issued as compared with April, 1931. Of the declines in the remaining provinces, that of \$1,332,810 or 85.5 per cent in Nova Scotia was most pronounced.

As compared with May, 1930, New Brunswick and Quebec alone registered increases. All the other provinces recorded declines, of which that of \$5,518,988 or 53.8 per cent in Ontario was most noteworthy.

Of the larger cities, Montreal reported a higher total of building permits issued both in April, 1931, and in May, 1930, while in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver there was a decrease in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Fredericton, Saint John, Belleville, Hamilton, York and East York Townships, St. Boniface and North Vancouver recorded increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with both the preceding month and the same month of last year.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	May, 1931	April, 1931	May, 1930	Cities	May, 1931	April, 1931	May, 1930
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Prince Ed. Island—			10,500	Sarnia	15,675	10,922	64,580
Charlottetown			357,690	Sault Ste. Marie	47,275	29,245	61,498
Nova Scotia	225,530	1,558,340	331,682	*Toronto	1,472,862	1,668,090	3,199,242
*Halifax	192,150	1,496,420	9,950	York and East		471,855	806,050
New Glasgow	7,005	57,450	46,058	York Townships	1,184,565	1,182,620	28,660
*Sydney	26,375	4,470	128,780	Welland	34,015	44,190	143,772
New Brunswick	206,055	121,460	87,225	*Windsor	58,620	990	8,170
Fredericton	17,960		41,555	East Windsor	5,000	2,950	12,800
*Moncton	70,590	78,015	5,091,909	Riverside	5,075	1,600	14,485
*Saint John	117,505	43,445		Sandwich	7,625	18,000	8,000
Quebec	4,440,863	3,937,562	3,527,543	Walkerville	3,000	23,222	34,515
*Montreal—*Maison-neuve	3,639,504	3,226,562	1,071,006	Woodstock	26,692	1,084,899	1,083,520
*Quebec	590,054	222,966	99,640	Manitoba	578,139	21,104	5,100
Shawinigan Falls	1	5,410	97,300	*Brandon	7,373	14,445	18,220
*Sherbrooke	46,100	309,709	35,920	St. Boniface	19,260	1,049,350	1,060,200
*Three Rivers	32,505	36,295	260,500	*Winnipeg	551,000	785,070	1,149,134
*Westmount	132,700	145,630	29,975	Saskatchewan	266,385	33,455	23,960
Ontario	4,734,714	3,894,267	10,253,702	*Moose Jaw	4,230	110,995	409,969
Belleville	127,925	21,709	28,667	*Regina	54,555	640,620	714,205
Brantford	35,154	41,478	14,917	*Saskatoon	207,550	470,613	868,795
Chatham	11,300	4,440	33,425	Alberta	433,652	276,333	290,055
Fort William	36,450	53,400	63,418	*Calgary	213,355	173,085	503,210
Galt	20,045	23,397	112,073	*Edmonton	194,820	19,220	63,095
*Guelph	24,185	33,243	21,886	Lethbridge	25,765	1,975	7,335
*Hamilton	489,000	389,300	1,125,730	Medicine Hat	3,702	1,934,255	3,483,130
*Kingston	71,851	54,485	108,260	British Columbia	982,833	1,255	39,835
*Kitchener	73,980	58,970	16,710	Kamloops	18,964	1,945	3,600
London	193,915	214,220	3,505,065	Nanaimo	3,285	52,950	65,715
Niagara Falls	21,740	34,260	10,150	*New Westminster	23,250	24,755	15,290
Oshawa	8,865	6,475	10,150	Prince Rupert	23,250	24,755	15,290
Ottawa	647,255	466,645	10,150	*Vancouver	826,910	1,730,635	1,153,585
Owen Sound	14,025	15,090	22,130	North Vancouver	17,784	12,080	7,000
*Peterborough	37,175	37,872	22,130	*Victoria	38,390	97,635	63,105
Port Arthur	31,685	41,180	25,321				
*Stratford	10,593	17,798	52,203	Total—61 Cities	11,868,171	13,786,466	20,321,160
St. Catharines	18,542	77,100	45,440				
*St. Thomas	625	13,620	20,260	*Total—35 Cities	10,181,969	12,952,255	18,789,409

1 Report not received.

Cumulative Record for First Five Months, 1931.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities in May and in the first five months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first five months of the same years are also given (1926=100).

The aggregate for the first five months of this year was 50.6 per cent lower than in 1929, the previous high level of the record, while the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials continued lower than in any of the years since 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during May and April, 1931, and May, 1930. The

35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

Year	Value of permits issued in May	Value of permits issued in first five months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first five months (1920=100)	Average Indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first five months (1926 average=100)
	\$	\$		
1931.....	11,868,171	49,001,536	102.9	83.7
1930.....	20,321,160	66,792,493	140.2	92.8
1929.....	24,185,738	96,792,675	200.6	99.1
1928.....	27,515,522	79,285,027	166.4	96.9
1927.....	20,138,657	62,479,480	131.1	96.7
1926.....	18,504,296	60,042,369	126.0	101.3
1925.....	15,520,435	50,983,833	107.0	103.1
1924.....	14,807,589	46,544,689	97.7	111.3
1923.....	18,937,638	57,946,608	121.6	111.1
1922.....	19,527,061	54,040,922	113.4	102.0
1921.....	14,460,878	41,530,750	87.2	132.2
1920.....	13,082,015	47,640,916	100.0	144.7

Building Permits in Principal Cities of the United States, May, 1931

According to reports received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour from 342 identical cities having a population of 25,000 or over, there was a decrease of 19.5 per cent in the estimated cost of buildings for which permits were issued during May, 1931, as compared with the estimated cost of the buildings for which permits were issued during April, 1931. There was a decrease of 18.0 per cent in the estimated cost of new residential buildings, and a decrease of 20.9 per cent in the estimated cost of new non-residential buildings, comparing permits issued during these two periods. The estimated cost of total building operations for which permits were issued during May, 1931,

was \$130,398,526. New buildings for which permits were issued during the month of May, 1931, were planned to house 11,371 families. This is a decrease of 20.0 per cent in the number of family dwelling units, as compared with the month of April, 1931.

Comparing permits issued in 295 identical cities in May, 1931, and May, 1930, there was a decrease of 27.6 per cent in total construction, a decrease of 18.3 per cent in the estimated cost of new residential buildings, and a decrease of 30.2 per cent in the estimated cost of new non-residential buildings. The number of family dwelling units provided decreased 12.5 per cent, comparing May, 1931, permits with May, 1930, permits.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary, showing the employment situation during May, 1931, is reproduced below. The following report on unemployment conditions in the United States is based on the statistics published by the United States Department of Labour, showing the recent trend of employment throughout the country. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based

on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 24 representative cities. Summary figures for June, 1931, and previous months are reproduced below.

Great Britain

There was little change in employment in the first three weeks of May. Some improvement occurred immediately before Whitsuntide, but in a large number of establishments in the Midlands and North of England holiday stoppages extended throughout the last week of the month.

The seasonal improvement continued in the building and allied industries, and in most of the clothing trades. The numbers unemployed also decreased, prior to Whitsun, in the cotton industry, in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, in shipping service, in hotel and boarding-house service and in the distributive trades.

Unemployment increased, however, in coal-mining, slate quarrying, general and marine engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, tinplate manufacture and in the wool textile and jute industries.

A slight improvement was experienced prior to Whitsuntide, in all divisions except Wales and Scotland, but employment was still very bad in the Northern part of the country and bad in the Midlands.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,400,000 insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at May 18, 1931, (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 20.8, as compared with 20.9 at April 27, 1931, and with 15.0 at May 26, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed at May 18, 1931, was 16.3, the same percentage as at April 27, 1931; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4.5, as compared with 4.6. For males alone the percentage at May 18, 1931, was 21.9, and for females, 17.9; at April 27, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 22.0 and 18.0.

At May 18, 1931, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain, were 1,840,562 wholly unemployed, 550,907 temporarily stopped, and 115,468 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,506,937. This was 13,176 less than a month before, but 736,886 more than a year before. The total included 1,837,941 men, 66,245 boys, 549,481 women and 53,270 girls.

The 1,840,562 wholly unemployed included approximately 1,266,920 insured persons, who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 477,190 insured persons, who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 96,450 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,668,095, included 1,274,700 men, 19,000 boys, 364,970 women and 9,425 girls, who had been on the Register for less than one month.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at May 18, 1931, was 2,579,683, and at June 1, 1931, it was 2,702,066.

United States

The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour reports changes in employment and pay-roll totals in May, 1931, as compared with April, 1931, based on returns from 46,031 establishments, in 15 major industrial groups, having in May, 4,721,032 employees whose combined earnings in one week were \$115,617,936.

The combined totals of the 15 industrial groups show a decrease of 0.9 per cent both in employment and pay-roll totals.

Increased employment in May was shown in 2 of the 15 industrial groups: Power, light, and water, 0.5 per cent; and dyeing and cleaning, 1.0 per cent.

Decreased employment was shown in May in the remaining 13 groups: Manufacturing, 0.5 per cent; anthracite mining 5.7 per cent; bituminous coal mining, 4.1 per cent; metal-liferous mining, 2.4 per cent; quarrying and non-metallic mining, 1.5 per cent; crude petroleum producing, 2.9 per cent; telephone and telegraph, 0.8 per cent; electric railroads, 1.0 per cent; wholesale trade, 0.4 per cent; retail trade, 0.2 per cent; hotels, 3.5 per cent; canning and preserving, 6.1 per cent; and laundries, 0.2 per cent.

A separate summary is made of the latest data available relating to all employees, exclusive of executives and officials on Class I railroads. This tabulation is made from Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the months of February and March, 1931, and therefore cannot be included in the general statement for the month of May. The number of employees of Class I railroads as at March 15, totalled 1,303,468 representing an increase of 0.2 per cent since February 15, 1930. The amount of pay-roll in the entire month of March was \$181,744,757, representing an increase over the previous month of 8.1 per cent.

Unemployment Percentage.—Since the fall of 1927, the American Federation of Labour has compiled statistics each month which indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in 24 representative cities of the United States. These figures are included in the monthly review of industrial and economic conditions which is given in the *Monthly Survey of Business*, published by the Federation. In June, 1928, the proportion of unemployed union members was 11 per cent; in June, 1929, 9 per cent; in June, 1930, 20 per cent; in June, 1931, 18.3 per cent. The percentages since the beginning of 1931 are as follows: January, 19.8; February, 19; March, 18.1; April, 17.7; May, 17.1; June, 18.3.

According to an estimate by the American Federation of Labour, approximately 5,300,000 wage earners were unemployed in the United States during June.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30, 1930. The text of this measure appeared in the April, 1930, issue page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

- (a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;
- (b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

Section 5 of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act authorized the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, to make necessary regulations under the Statute. Those regulations have not yet been made. The Act, however, was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions as to current and fair and reasonable rates of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, which has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council

adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924, requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give

effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Contractor to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from the time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of

labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for in-

spection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the General Fair Wages Clause above-mentioned:—

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Plastering lean-tos, Hanger A. 2, Trenton Airport, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractor, Messrs. Quinte Construction Ltd., Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, June 2, 1931. Amount of contract \$3,150. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$1 00	8
Bricklayers' labourers.....	0 45	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters.....	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 70	8
Ordinary labourers.....	0 40	8
Roofers (sheet metal).....	0 70	8
Driver, team, horse-wagon.....	per day 6 50	8
Structural ironworkers.....	per hour 1 00	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 70	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Concrete workers.....	0 40	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Roofers (felt and gravel).....	0 70	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 45	8

Construction of pump house, Trenton Airport, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractor, Quinte Construction Ltd, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, June 19, 1931. Amount of contract, \$4,980. The above fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Construction of 12-inch storm sewer, including catch basins, manholes, connections, etc., et Hangar, Trenton Airport, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractor, Raynor-Construction Co. Ltd., Toronto. Date of contract, June 22, 1931. Amount of contract, \$3,100. The above fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Repairs to, and reconstruction of a portion of, the Administration Building, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractor, J. Hooper and Sons, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, June 29, 1931. Amount of contract \$6,650. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Masons.....	\$1 10	8
Bricklayer.....	1 10	8
Carpenters.....	0 90	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 90	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 90	8
Electricians.....	0 80	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Painters.....	0 80	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Rebuilding of the eastern face and straightening the west face of the outer portion of the railway wharf at Summerside, P.E.I. Name of contractor, Hibbert Medley Downing, Summerside, P.E.I. Date of contract, October 20, 1930. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,380. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Timbermen.....	\$0 50	8 48
Engineman for pile driver.....	0 65	8 48
Common labourers.....	0 35	8 48
Skilled labourers.....	0 40	8 48
Blacksmiths.....	0 50	8 48
Horse, cart, and driver.....	per day \$4 50	8 48
Team, wagon and driver.....	6 50	8 48

Addition to a public building at Jonquieres, Chicoutimi County, P.Q. Name of contractor, Noel Gagne, Kenogami, P.Q. Date of contract, May 29, 1931. Amount of contract, \$5,212.98 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Cement finishers.....	\$0 75	8
Stone masons.....	1 00	8
Stone cutters "limestone".....	0 75	8
Stone cutters "granite".....	1 00	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Structural steel workers.....	1 10	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 55	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	8
Felt and gravel roofers.....	0 55	8
Terrazzo layers.....	1 00	8
Marble and tile setters.....	1 00	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Metal lathers.....	0 60	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Plumbers.....	0 55	8
Steamfitters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Skilled labourers and helpers.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	per day 5 00	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	6 50	8
Motor truck driver.....	per week 17 50	8

Alterations to heating plant, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, W. G. Edge, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, June 9, 1931. Amount of contract, \$8,153. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete finishers.....	0 75	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 25	8
Boilermakers.....	0 75	8
Structural steel workers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters.....	0 90	8
Painters.....	0 70	8
Steamfitters.....	1 05	8
Welders.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0 70	8
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	1 00	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8

Dredging, Byng Inlet, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph MacDonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 17, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$24,675. The General Fair Wages clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging, Collingwood, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, June 19, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$131,540. The General Fair Wages clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging, Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, the Great Lakes Dredging and Contracting Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, June 22, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$49,700. The General Fair Wages clause was inserted in the contract.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings)

Installation of interior fittings in the public building at Atholville, N.B. Name of contractors, the Canadian Office and School Furniture Limited, Preston, Ont. Date of contract, June 25, 1931. Amount of contract, \$1,172. The "B" Labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Additions and alterations to interior fittings in the public building at Shawinigan Falls, P.Q. Name of contractors, Wilfrid H. St. Onge, Shawinigan Falls, P.Q. Date of contract, July 19, 1931. Amount of contract, \$1,397.65. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in June, 1931, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Making Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Brass Crown Seals, Cancellers, etc.
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.....\$ 462 51

Making and Repairing Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont..... 168 82

Making up and supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms
Sainthill-Levine and Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont..... 63 85
J. R. Shuttleworth, Toronto, Ont..... 2,755 50

Mail Bag Fittings
Ketchum Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ont..... 42 63

Scales—
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont..... 602 75

Stamping Ink and Pads
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont..... 93 00

National Economic Council in Colombia

The Colombian Parliament recently adopted an Act (No. 23 of 1931) providing for the establishment of a National Economic Council to assist and guide the Government in all matters relating to industry and trade.

The Council will be presided over by the President or a minister appointed by him. The titular members will be the Ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Industry and Public Works, the Governors of the National Bank and the Agricultural Mortgage Bank, the Director of the National Federation of Coffee Planters, the President of the Agricultural Association, the head of the National Statistical Department and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of Bogota and the National Federation of Manufacturers. The powers of the Council are defined in the Act as the regulation and management of all matters connected with production and consumption, the tariff system, the negotiation of commercial treaties and foreign trade generally.

The Act also directs the Council to study the application of existing legislation relating to vocational training, industrial schools, water power and the electrification of the countryside and the National Academy of Science.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases, the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedule of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect, though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN BAKERIES (JEWISH) AND THE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 115.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to May 1, 1932.

Only members of the local union to be employed. Employers must not sell or loan to or manufacture for a baker confectioner or other person whose employees are not members of the local union.

Hours: union members will not be obliged to work more than 9 hours per day and 6 days per week. Half an hour will be allowed for lunch.

Wages: first hand \$41 per week, second hand \$38.

Overtime at regular scale. Employers will pay for all Hebrew holidays except Easter; May 1, and Labour Day to be recognized as legal holidays.

Not more than one helper allowed for three bakers.

Employers must use the union label which will be supplied by the union.

Employees may take home a loaf of bread each day.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

PINE FALLS, MANITOBA.—MANITOBA PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to May 1, 1930, and from year to year thereafter subject to notice of change being given by either party thirty days before May 1, of any year.

Preference to be given to union members for employment and to the oldest in service among equally efficient employees. All permanent employees covered by the agreement will become union members within 15 days, but no employees shall be required to join more than one union.

Hours and overtime: the paper machines will operate between 8 a.m. Monday and 8 a.m. the

following Sunday. Only necessary repair work, oiling and cleaning etc. may be done on Sundays and time and one-half will be paid for such work. The pulp mill will operate not more than six days per week, except if necessary to operate on Sunday, time and one half will be paid.

Hours for day workers: 8 per day, six days per week and all work in excess of 8 hours per day will be paid at time and one half. Hours for outside day workers 8 per day, 6 days per week, and work done in excess of 8 hours per day will be paid at regular rate for first two hours and time and one half thereafter. If a day worker is called back to work after punching out he shall receive at least four hours pay.

Hours for tour workers: 8 per day, 6 days per week; overtime and work between 8 a.m. Sunday and 8 a.m. Monday time and one half. On vacancies after two weeks time and one half to be paid unless the union is unable to supply competent men, in which case straight time will be paid until the vacancy can be filled.

Hours for wood handling operations, including wood unloading, block piles, slasher and wood room, 8 per day, 6 days per week. Work done in excess of 8 hours to be paid at regular rate for first two hours, time and one half thereafter.

For work during the hours specified for the holidays on Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas, time and one half to be paid, except that day workers will be paid straight time between 4 and 5 p.m. on the day preceding the holiday.

An apprentice system is in effect in the mechanical trades, apprentices to be paid as follows: first year 35 per cent of journeyman's rate, second year 45 per cent, third year 65 per cent, fourth year 85 per cent, after four years journeyman's rate.

In case of any grievance, the matter will be referred to the general superintendent; if he and the men cannot agree, the question will be referred to the manager of the company. If no settlement is reached, the matter will be referred to the manager of the company and the president of the International Union or his representative. If they cannot reach a settlement, it will then be referred to arbitration, the manager of the company selecting one man, the president of the International Union concerned another man and the two thus chosen to select the third party who shall render a decision within five days. If unable to agree on the selection of the third party, the Federal Minister of Labour will be asked to appoint him. If any employee is unjustly discharged, his case may be reported to the general superintendent and if on investigation it is found that he was unjustly discharged, he will be reinstated without loss of time.

No strike or lockout to occur during the life of the agreement. In the event of cessation of work or a strike through failure to renew the agreement, the local unions agree to supply competent men to do electrical work, unloading of incoming freight previously purchased, power house operation, operation of dam or regulation of river flow, and work of a similar nature during such shutdown.

Wages per hour for some classes of labour are:

Wood room: chippermen 44 cents, oilers 40 and 42 cents, wood handlers (long wood) 41 cents, block pile 40 cents. Slasher: sawyers 45

cents. Grinder Room: grindermen 46 cents, chargers 42 cents. Sulphite Mill: cooks and acid makers \$1, cook's helpers 60 cents, knotter screens 40 cents. Mixing Room: stock runners 50 cents, broke beater man 44 cents. Finishing Room: car loaders 48 cents, finishers 46 cents. Steam Plant: tour engineers 75 cents, firemen 60 cents. Yards and Switching: teamsters 48 cents, labourers 38 cents. Mechanical: machinists 72 to 82 cents, painters 63 cents, millwrights 72 to 82 cents. Electrical: tour electricians 72 to 82 cents.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—TWO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 130.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1931, to December 31, 1931, and thereafter until 60 days' notice of change is given by either party.

This signed agreement is practically the same as the verbal agreement which was previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1930.

The wages for journeymen remain at \$35 per week for day work and \$38 for night work with a 48-hour week.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—HAMILTON NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 113.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1930, to September 1, 1933, and for such reasonable time thereafter (not exceeding sixty days) as may be required to negotiate a new agreement.

Union members to be employed if available and employers agree to respect and observe the union constitution. If union men are not available, non-union men may be employed and may be retained if accepted as union members.

Hours: for day work 8 per day to be completed in 8½ consecutive hours, 6 days per week; for night work 7 per night to be completed in 7 consecutive hours.

Overtime: time and one-half. If called back to work at least \$2 to be paid. All outside work to be paid at overtime rate.

Wages for journeymen stereotypers and electrotypers: \$42.50 per week for both day and night work (an increase of \$2 per week over the previous rate).

One apprentice allowed to an office employing two or more journeymen and each office employing four or more journeymen will be allowed two apprentices.

Wages for apprentices: \$12 per week for first six months and \$1 increase every six months thereafter until expiration of apprenticeship.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—CERTAIN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 191.

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1930, to October 31, 1931, and for such reasonable time thereafter (not exceeding thirty days) as may be required for the negotiation of a new one.

Only union members to be employed and employers agree to respect and observe the constitution and by-laws of the union.

Hours: 8 per day, 6 on Saturdays, a 46-hour week for day work and 7½ hours per night for night work; for middle shift 7½ hours for shift

except from June 1, to September 1, when 6 hours will be worked on Saturday (or Sunday).

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours; double time thereafter and for work on all statutory and civic holidays. Overtime is to be distributed equally as far as possible.

Wages for machine operators, make ups, proofreaders, bankmen, machinists and employees engaged in hand composition and distribution \$47 per week for day work and \$49 for night work and for middle shift. (These are the same wage rates as previously in effect.) Extras working less than four days in any one week in any one office will be paid \$1 per day or night in addition to the regular rate.

Any union member with the permission of the foreman may learn to operate any typesetting or typesetting device in use in the office and will be paid as follows for day work: first three weeks \$15 per week, second three weeks \$17, third three weeks \$19, fourth three weeks \$22, fifth three weeks \$25, sixth three weeks \$28. Learners working night or middle shifts to be paid \$2 per week over the day rate. As soon as a learner attains and maintains the set standard of competency, he will be paid the regular wage rate. If at the end of the sixth three weeks, the standard of competency is not reached, an extension of two months may be granted.

One apprentice allowed for two and under ten journeymen, two for ten and under fifteen journeymen, three for fifteen and under thirty journeymen, four for thirty and under forty journeymen. In no case shall there be more than five apprentices in any chapel. A machinist's assistant shall be classed and paid as an apprentice, but will not interfere with the allotment of apprentices. Apprentices must complete the course of lessons of the International Union. The work to be done by apprentices in each of the five years of apprenticeship is specified. Apprentices are to be examined twice a year before the local committee on apprenticeship and the official examiner and their work must show if they are entitled to the increase in wages provided; if not so entitled, they will remain at the same wage rate for another three months.

Wages for apprentices: first year 25 per cent of journeymen's wage, second year 30 per cent, third year 40 per cent, fourth year 60 per cent and fifth year 75 per cent.

A standing committee consisting of two representatives of each party will be appointed, to whom will be referred all disputes. If they are unable to agree, a board of arbitration will be formed consisting of one representative of each party and a third chosen by them, and if they are unable to agree on the third party he will be chosen by lot from a list of ten names which is attached to the agreement. Any discharged employee may refer his case to this standing committee or board of arbitration.

The parties to the agreement guarantee each other against walkouts, strikes, lockouts or boycotts.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN ORNAMENTAL AND ARCHITECTURAL FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRIDGE, STRUCTURAL AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKERS, LOCAL No. 418.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1930, under the heading "Manufacturing; Iron Steel and Products," with the following exceptions:

Shopmen and apprentices are omitted from the agreement.

Night work shall be for 7 hours only with 8 hours' pay and all work in excess of 7 hours will be paid at double time.

Wages for charge hand \$1.15 per hour.

The regular wage rate for outside finishers is unchanged at 85 cents per hour and 60 cents for helpers.

KINGSTON, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 115.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932. The two parties are to meet thirty days before the expiration date to draw up a new agreement or renew this one.

Only union members to be employed and union members will work only for contractors who are parties to the agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one half to midnight; after midnight and all work on Sundays and holidays double time.

Wages for journeymen electrical workers: 80 cents per hour.

One helper or apprentice to be employed for each two journeymen. They will not be allowed to work alone for first three years but may work alone during the fourth year. At the end of the fourth year, they will be examined and if qualified, will be paid journeyman's rate.

Helpers or apprentices to be paid \$7 per week during first six months, \$8 during second six months, \$9 during first half of second year, \$10 during second half of second year, \$12 during first half of third year, \$15 during second half of third year, \$20 during fourth year.

No union member to work for anyone but the contractor while in his employ and no contractor will employ any other contractor as a journeyman.

Contractors signing the agreement are to be protected in case of a strike against any contractor who is not a party to the agreement.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—THE CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION, HAMILTON BRANCH, AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 1.

Agreement to be in effect from May 4, 1931, to May 3, 1932.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1929.

The regular wage rate remains at \$1.25 per hour for bricklayers with a 44-hour week.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—THE CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION OF HAMILTON AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, HAMILTON DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1931, to February 28, 1933.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1929, June, 1928, and July, 1927.

The wage rate remains at \$1 per hour with a 44-hour week.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—BORDER CITY SHEET METAL AND ROOFING CONTRACTORS AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION LOCAL No. 456 AND THE ROOFERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, WINDSOR BRANCH.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931, and from year to year until either party gives notice one month before April 30, of any year, except when a wage rate change is desired, when notice must be given 90 days before April 30.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Wages: sheet metal workers \$1.12½ per hour; first or head roofers (efficient men on built up roofs of pitch and felt and gravel, asphalt and felt, tile and slate) 90 cents per hour; roofers seconds or men who cannot meet with the same requirements 75 cents; ordinary labour 50 cents. Any man superintending work requiring three or more journeymen shall receive a minimum of 10 cents per hour over the rate.

Overtime: time and one-half from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. on other days and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturdays; double time for all other overtime and all work on Sundays and four holidays.

One apprentice sheet metal worker allowed to every three journeymen sheet metal workers or majority fraction thereof. Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act and paid at a rate which would meet with the approval of the Ontario Apprenticeship Committee.

FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 25.

This verbal agreement which came into effect June 1, 1930 and was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1930, and October, 1929, continues in effect to April 30, 1932 and three months notice shall be given by either party if any change in the wage schedule is desired.

The wage rate for bricklayers and masons remains at \$1.25 per hour with a 44-hour week.

VICTORIA, B.C.—MASTER PAINTERS OF VICTORIA AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 1119.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932.

Hours: 8 per day for first five days of week; no work on Saturdays except in case of emergency.

Overtime: time and one-half for work from 5 p.m. to midnight except where double shift is worked when straight time will be paid; double time from midnight to 8 a.m.; time and one-half for work on Saturday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and double time from 5 p.m. on Saturday to 8 a.m. Monday. Double time for work on holidays: no work on Labour Day.

Wages for journeymen: 75 cents per hour (The minimum wage rate previously in effect was 85 cents per hour.)

For work out of the city, extra fare to be paid by employer and also board and room if unable to return home each night.

A standing committee consisting of three members of each party will be selected to take up all grievances and matters connected with the betterment of the trade.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JUNE, 1931

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement of prices toward lower levels continued in June, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being lower than in May.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in sixty-nine cities was again lower at \$8.16 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$8.54 for May; \$11.10 for June, 1930; \$10.92 for June, 1929; \$10.73 for June, 1928; \$10.86 for June, 1927; \$11.06 for June, 1926; \$10.44 for June, 1925; \$9.86 for June, 1924; \$10.23 for June, 1923; \$10.18 for June, 1922; \$11.16 for June, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.79 for June, 1918; and \$7.49 for June, 1914. The most important declines occurred in the prices of butter and cheese, while less important decreases occurred in the prices of beef, veal, mutton, bacon, eggs, milk, bread, evaporated apples, granulated sugar and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$18.36 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$18.82 for May; \$21.44 for June, 1930; \$21.18 for June, 1929; \$20.97 for June, 1928; \$21.04 for June, 1927; \$21.31 for June, 1926; \$20.67 for June, 1925; \$20.22 for June, 1924; \$20.72 for June, 1923; \$20.58 for June, 1922; \$21.74 for June, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$26.81 for June, 1920; \$20.36 for June, 1918; and \$14.27 for June, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower, due mainly to lower prices for wood. Rent was down in the average because of lower quotations for several cities.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 72.2 for June as compared with 73.0 for May; 87.7 for June, 1930; 93.4 for June, 1929; 96.9 for June, 1928; 98.7 for June, 1927; and 100.1 for June, 1926. Sixty-eight prices quotations advanced, ninety-four declined and three hundred and forty were unchanged.

In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups were lower, two were slightly higher, and one was practically unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, because of lower prices for flour, bran, shorts, gluten meal and canned peas, which more than offset higher prices for barley, flax, oats and rye; the Animals and Animal Products group, due to

lower quotations for leather, steers, calves, lambs and butter, which more than offset higher prices for hogs, hides and eggs; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of reduced prices for certain lines of lumber and groundwood pulp; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of lower prices for antimony, copper, silver and tin; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals group were somewhat higher, the former due mainly to higher prices for silk and jute, and the latter due to increased prices for cement and brick. The Iron and its Products group was practically unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were lower, the former due to declines in prices of flour, bran, shorts, gluten meal and potatoes, which more than offset higher prices for eggs, silk, cotton thread, matches and pottery; and the latter due to lower quotations for spades and shovels, kerosene, hemlock lumber, steers, calves, copper, tin and silver, which more than offset higher prices for zinc, cement, hides, barley, oats, rice and hogs.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods were lower, mainly because of reduced prices for potatoes, raw cotton, steers, calves, copper, tin and groundwood pulp. Lower prices for flour, bran, shorts, gluten meal and butter caused declines in the fully and chiefly manufactured goods group. Domestic farm products, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were lower while articles of marine origin advanced somewhat.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of June, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of

the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1918, quarterly from 1919 to 1929 and monthly since January, 1930. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 155.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to

(Continued on page 844)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for the average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	June 1914	June 1918	June 1920	June 1921	June 1922	June 1923	June 1925	June 1926	June 1927	June 1928	June 1921	June 1930	May 1931	June 1931
Beef, sirloin...	2 lb.	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	48-8	76-8	83-0	70-2	63-2	58-6	59-4	60-4	66-4	69-8	76-2	76-0	58-6	57-8
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	33-2	55-6	54-2	42-6	35-0	31-6	32-4	33-0	38-2	41-2	48-2	48-6	32-8	32-0
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	17-1	27-7	22-5	19-1	18-2	18-3	19-1	20-3	21-8	24-5	24-1	18-2	17-8	
Mutton, roast..	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	21-0	36-3	38-4	30-7	29-3	28-5	29-4	31-4	29-9	30-3	31-2	31-9	26-9	26-3
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	20-1	37-7	40-4	32-7	31-3	26-6	28-2	30-7	28-4	26-3	31-2	30-8	22-5	22-8
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	36-4	69-6	72-2	58-8	53-6	50-2	51-2	56-0	52-8	51-8	55-0	54-4	46-4	46-0
Bacon, break- fast.....	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	25-6	50-7	55-8	48-2	41-3	39-1	38-9	42-6	39-4	35-7	39-6	40-3	30-9	29-9
Lard, pure.....	2 "	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	37-2	73-8	76-4	45-8	44-0	45-2	48-8	48-6	43-4	43-6	44-0	42-8	32-2	30-4
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25-7	30-0	33-3	33-7	25-8	44-8	56-0	33-5	33-5	31-5	35-0	35-2	36-2	36-0	35-1	35-6	25-4	23-8
Eggs, storage..	1 doz	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	25-0	38-7	50-1	30-8	31-7	29-5	31-6	31-9	33-1	32-3	31-1	31-7	20-9	19-8
Milk.....	6 qts.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	51-6	71-4	88-8	81-0	69-0	68-4	69-0	69-6	69-6	70-8	72-0	72-0	67-8	64-8
Butter, dairy..	2 lb.	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	52-4	92-0	119-4	65-0	71-4	72-2	72-2	74-8	80-0	79-8	81-2	69-6	57-8	47-4
Butter, cream- ery.....	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	33-9	31-2	51-7	66-8	38-0	42-0	40-0	40-6	41-3	44-1	43-8	44-7	38-7	32-8	27-0
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16-1	17-6	18-5	20-5	21-4	33-5	40-4	36-8	29-8	33-2	33-7	33-6	33-6	33-2	33-2	32-6	26-6	23-5
Cheese, new....	1 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	19-4	30-0	38-2	30-6	26-1	31-2	33-6	33-6	33-2	33-2	33-2	32-6	26-6	23-5
Bread.....	15 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	64-5	117-0	144-0	123-0	103-5	102-0	118-5	114-0	115-5	115-5	115-5	115-5	94-5	93-0
Flour, family..	10 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	33-0	68-0	84-0	64-0	50-0	45-0	53-0	53-0	53-0	53-0	53-0	53-0	49-0	33-0
Rolled oats....	5 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	21-5	40-5	42-5	30-0	28-0	27-5	31-0	28-5	30-0	32-0	31-0	31-0	25-0	25-0
Rice.....	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	11-8	23-0	33-6	21-0	19-6	20-6	21-8	21-8	21-8	21-8	21-8	21-8	18-8	18-6
Beans, hand- picked.....	2 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	11-8	34-4	24-0	17-4	17-8	17-6	16-8	15-6	16-2	17-8	24-0	19-0	12-2	12-4
Apples, evapor- ated.....	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	13-1	22-8	29-2	21-1	24-1	18-8	20-5	19-8	19-2	21-5	21-5	20-9	17-7	17-2
Prunes, med- ium size.....	1 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	12-3	17-6	27-5	18-3	19-7	18-5	15-6	15-8	14-7	13-3	13-6	16-4	11-9	11-8
Sugar, granu- lated.....	4 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	22-0	43-6	90-4	50-0	31-2	50-4	34-0	31-6	33-6	32-0	28-4	27-2	25-2	24-8
Sugar, yellow..	2 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	10-2	20-4	42-0	24-0	14-6	24-0	16-2	15-0	16-0	15-2	13-6	13-0	12-0	12-0
Tea, black.....	1/4 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	9-0	14-5	16-5	13-8	13-7	16-6	17-9	18-0	17-9	17-9	17-6	15-1	13-8	13-8
Tea, green.....	1/4 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-2	13-9	16-9	14-9	15-0	16-6	17-9	18-0	17-9	17-9	17-6	15-1	13-8	13-8
Coffee.....	1/4 "	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	9-5	11-1	15-2	13-7	13-5	15-7	15-7	15-3	15-4	15-1	15-1	14-3	12-5	12-3
Potatoes.....	1/2 bag	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	53-6	60-7	216-9	36-6	45-7	49-9	43-6	100-7	70-5	51-7	43-7	90-4	36-1	33-7
Vinegar.....	1/2 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	9	1-0	9	9	9	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0
All Foods.....		5-48	5-96	6-95	7-34	7-49	12-79	16-92	11-16	10-18	10-23	10-44	11-06	10-86	10-73	10-92	11-10	8-54	8-16
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	2-9	3-0	3-1	3-2	3-3	4-7	4-9	4-5	4-1	4-0	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-0	4-0
Coal, anthra- cite.....	1/6 ton	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0		53-2	71-8	101-6	109-9	107-4	108-1	103-1	106-6	101-6	101-0	100-6	98-7	98-5
Coal, bitumin- ous.....	"	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7		39-4	58-1	72-6	77-6	68-2	70-3	63-2	63-6	63-5	63-3	62-7	63-0	61-7
Wood, hard....	" cd.	32-5	35-3	38-8	42-5		41-8	67-4	81-7	87-9	76-9	79-8	76-2	76-8	75-9	76-6	76-5	76-4	73-6
Wood, soft....	"	22-6	25-5	29-4	30-6		24-1	27-6	36-6	36-3	31-2	30-3	30-5	30-7	31-5	31-0	31-1	30-9	29-6
Coal oil.....	1 gal	24-0	24-5	24-4	23-7														
Fuel and light*.....		1-50	1-63	1-76	1-91	1-90	2-75	3-55	3-76	3-41	3-48	3-28	3-24	3-28	3-29	3-26	3-25	3-20	3-18
Rent.....	1/2 mo.	2-37	2-89	4-05	4-75	4-86	4-77	6-30	6-77	6-95	6-97	6-90	6-87	6-85	6-91	6-96	7-06	7-04	6-99
††Totals.....		9-37	10-50	12-79	14-02	14-27	20-36	26-81	21-74	20-58	20-72	20-67	21-31	21-04	20-97	21-18	21-44	18-82	18-36

AREAVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-29	12-65	17-04	11-43	10-30	10-81	10-60	11-24	10-73	10-61	10-89	11-12	90-6	8-41	7-95
Prince Edward Island	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	7-23	.....	15-08	10-28	9-50	9-53	9-60	10-39	9-78	9-77	10-04	0-42	8-46	7-95	8-40
New Brunswick.....	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	6-96	12-51	16-24	11-46	10-29	10-46	10-51	11-28	10-92	10-66	10-74	0-89	8-89	8-89	8-40
Quebec.....	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	6-84	12-51	15-99	10-41	9-54	9-74	9-73	10-54	9-99	9-85	10-04	0-14	7-78	7-53	8-04
Ontario.....	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-11	12-74	17-12	10-85	10-08	10-03	10-22	11-37	10-94	10-78	10-80	1-08	8-44	8-02	7-61
Manitoba.....	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	8-06	12-45	16-83	11-36	9-89	9-72	10-20	10-27	10-58	10-45	10-54	0-88	8-12	8-02	7-61
Saskatchewan.....	6-86	6-92	7-86	8-25	7-88	12-74	16-47	11-53	10-25	10-08	10-20	10-60	10-56	10-88	10-85	11-21	1-21	8-19	7-84
Alberta.....	6-02	6-10	8-00	8-33	8-14	13-15	17-12	11-16	10-02	9-89	10-72	10-56	10-86	10-73	11-21	1-40	8-33	8-07	8-07
British Columbia....	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	9-13	13-65	18-18	12-68	11-48	11-31	11-92	11-81	11-93	11-87	12-32	2-46	9-58	9-36	9-36

†December only. ‡Kind most sold. *For electric light and gas see text.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	28.9	24.1	22.2	16.0	12.5	17.8	26.3	22.8	23.0	29.9	34.1	49.5
Nova Scotia (average)	32.0	27.0	24.4	19.0	14.7	15.6	25.3	26.5	23.4	30.2	33.4	45.7
1—Sydney	30.8	23.7	23.7	19.1	15.6	14	24.7	24.7	23.7	30	31.9	46.7
2—New Glasgow	33.3	30	25.7	19	13.0	13	21	25	23.3	30.5	33.2	47
3—Amherst	30	26.5	22.5	18.7	13.7	20	25	21.6	33.3	34.6	47.5	47.5
4—Halifax	37.6	26.7	27.2	19.2	16.1	11.8	25	26.1	21.4	27.2	30.9	48.9
5—Windsor	30	25	23	20	15	20	30	25	30	35	50	50
6—Truro	30	30	25	18	15	15	25	28	25.2	30	34.7	51.8
7—P. E. I.—Charlottetown	25	25	21.5	17	15.5	13.5	22.5	21.7	27	29.7	40	40
New Brunswick (average)	32.6	26.4	24.2	18.1	14.9	17.4	25.9	25.5	21.9	29.0	34.8	50.8
8—Moncton	30	26.2	21	16.5	14.2	20	20	26.5	21.3	26	30.6	48
9—St. John	36.5	27.5	27	21	17.5	19	30	27.5	23.2	29	36.2	52
10—Fredericton	37.2	26.7	27.5	17.2	14.3	14	21.7	25	23	31	35.7	53
11—Bathurst	26.7	25	21.2	17.5	13.7	16.5	20	23	20	30	36.7	50
Quebec (average)	25.6	23.2	22.3	15.2	10.4	11.9	24.0	20.0	20.6	28.2	32.0	48.7
12—Quebec	27	23.5	21	15.7	10.4	10.2	23.4	20.3	22.2	28.6	33.1	49.1
13—Three Rivers	24	22	23.2	14.7	9.8	12.5	20	17.8	21.4	29.3	35	48.1
14—Sherbrooke	30	24	26	21.2	13	15.2	25	24	21.4	34	34.4	48.4
15—Sorel	26.5	20.2	20.5	13.5	10	9	21.5	20	22.3	25	30	50
16—St. Hyacinthe	21.4	20.2	20.6	14.1	9.7	11.1	25	16	15.8	29.6	32.6	46.7
17—St. John's	26.2	24	18.5	13.6	9.2	15.1	23.3	21.5	17.8	25	29.5	51
18—Thetford Mines	20.5	20.5	20	17	10.7	17.5	22	15.8	20.4	28	35	48.3
19—Mon	30.8	25.6	27.1	14.1	11.5	7.2	29.3	22.3	21.8	29.3	30.4	52
20—Hull	24.4	24.3	19.1	13	9.6	9.6	26.2	22.1	21.9	25.1	27.8	44.4
Ontario (average)	29.1	23.7	21.8	15.7	12.0	18.9	25.4	22.3	23.4	27.2	31.0	48.7
21—Ottawa	29.2	24.8	22.3	16	10.8	14.9	26.4	21.7	21	27	30.9	48.2
22—Brockville	31.5	27	25	15.8	9.7	14.8	20	21.5	20	32.5	35.2	49
23—Kingston	29.5	23.5	22.3	16.3	11.4	12.9	23.3	20.1	18.7	25.7	30.2	47.9
24—Belleville	24.4	20	22.2	14.2	9.4	16.4	26.7	22.4	20.4	27.5	32.4	47
25—Peterborough	30.2	23.5	21.3	15.7	11.4	19.8	27.5	22.6	26.5	26.2	30.2	48.2
26—Oshawa	27.5	22.7	19.5	15.2	13	17.7	25	22.2	24	30.2	33.1	52
27—Orillia	26.6	21	20.4	15.3	12.2	19	26.7	24.8	24.6	25	28.3	46.4
28—Toronto	30.2	24	22.5	14.8	13.8	17	26.8	22.1	22	30.8	36.4	52.2
29—Niagara Falls	30	25	28	20	12.5	25	23	23	22.5	26.5	31	50
30—St. Catharines	25.5	21.5	21.7	15.3	11	18	21.7	21	18.3	22.9	25.9	45.5
31—Hamilton	31.1	25.4	24.3	17.6	14.8	18	20	21.8	25	26.6	30.5	48.5
32—Brantford	29	23.2	21.6	15.7	12.4	18.7	29	22.5	25	24.8	28.1	48.7
33—Galt	29.2	25	22.2	15	14	19.5	29	24.2	25	26.3	29.3	48.5
34—Guelph	30	22.8	22.2	14.2	12.4	18.6	25	19.2	23.2	24.6	30.5	46
35—Kitchener	26.3	23	13.3	15	11.7	18.7	20	22	25	26.6	28	46.4
36—Woodstock	29.2	24.1	21.2	15.4	12.2	18.7	20	20	22	22.5	26.4	46.9
37—Stratford	28.8	23.4	18	15.6	11.6	20	21	22.4	22	26.2	29.1	44.4
38—London	28.3	23	22	14.7	10.1	17.4	23	22.9	23	25.6	31.1	48.4
39—St. Thomas	28	23	20.7	14.6	11.9	16.4	23.7	21.6	22.7	27.1	30.5	54.7
40—Chatham	25.8	22.4	20.6	14.6	9.9	20	23	21.8	23.1	24.7	28.4	45.7
41—Windsor	28.2	22	21.5	15.2	11.3	19.6	27.3	21.3	24	24.6	29.4	47.2
42—Sarnia	30.7	25	25	18.3	15	23	26.7	21.7	23	25	28.4	56.7
43—Owen Sound	26.6	20	19	13.9	11	18.7	21.7	20.4	20	26.6	31	47
44—North Bay	35	27.5	22.5	15	9.5	18.5	29	20	23.7	28.3	30	48.7
45—Sudbury	33.5	27.7	26.8	18	13.7	23	20	24.7	24.7	29.8	34.4	46.6
46—Cobalt	29	24	19.5	18.3	12.7	20	20	25	26.2	29.1	33.5	48.5
47—Timmins	31.7	23.7	20.5	16.3	12.3	22.3	20	25	25.5	29	32.8	50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	30.8	25.2	22	14.8	11	18.8	24	23.6	25	31.3	35.2	50
49—Port Arthur	28.6	24.3	20.8	16.6	13.7	22.2	32	25.4	27.3	31.1	34.7	53.1
50—Fort William	29	23.6	20.2	15	14	18.5	30	22.8	25.5	30.5	35	49.5
Manitoba (average)	25.4	20.2	21.2	14.1	11.5	15.7	26.3	21.3	19.2	28.4	31.4	48.0
51—Winnipeg	27	20.9	22.3	13.7	12.1	15.4	27.3	22.6	22	26.9	32.6	46
52—Brandon	23.8	19.5	20.1	14.5	10.8	15.9	25.2	20	16.3	29.8	30.2	50
Saskatchewan (average)	26.6	21.4	18.6	13.4	10.9	17.9	26.3	20.1	17.9	33.3	38.4	51.5
53—Regina	26.6	20.9	18.7	13	11.2	15	27.3	18.5	17.5	33.9	41.7	51.3
54—Prince Albert	25	20	15	12	10	20	25	20	20	34.3	37.5	50
55—Saskatoon	24.7	20	18.7	13.5	10.1	16	28	19.5	16.2	29.7	35.2	49.4
56—Moose Jaw	30	24.6	22	15	12.2	20.7	25	22.2	20	35.2	39.2	55.4
Alberta (average)	26.8	21.8	20.4	13.9	11.8	17.3	26.5	21.2	24.2	34.1	40.0	49.5
57—Medicine Hat	27.1	22.6	22.1	13	11.2	15.5	30.7	19	25.8	35.2	40.5	50.5
58—Drumheller	25	20	15	12.5	18	25	25	25	25	32.5	35	50
59—Edmonton	26.6	22.7	21.4	13.4	10.6	18.8	26.2	21.1	24.8	33.4	36.9	45.2
60—Calgary	27.3	22.4	19.4	14.2	13	17.6	25.2	22.3	20.4	34.5	40.2	51.2
61—Lethbridge	27.8	21.2	18.6	13.7	11.5	16.5	25.6	18.8	25	35.1	42.5	50.5
British Columbia (average)	31.6	26.7	23.9	17.3	15.4	21.6	33.2	23.1	27.0	38.5	44.0	54.2
62—Fernie	28	25	20	15	12.5	25	25	25	26	37	44.4	52.5
63—Nelson	35	30	30	20	16.5	25	35	30	27.5	33.8	43.7	52.5
64—Trail	31.7	26	25.7	19	16.7	24.3	35	28.3	27.5	42.5	45	56
65—New Westminster	31.7	26.1	21.6	15.6	15.6	20.4	29	23.3	28.3	38.3	42.6	52.2
66—Vancouver	30.4	25.1	22.6	15.9	16.2	23.5	35.6	23.3	25.4	37	42.3	56.6
67—Victoria	32.6	26.4	23.1	16.5	14.7	23.2	33.4	24.3	24	39.5	43.8	53.4
68—Nanaimo	32.4	28.4	26.2	21	20	29	37	26	28	40.5	45.7	57
69—Prince Rupert	31.2	26.2	22.2	15	10.6	18.7	26.7	28.2	29.3	39.6	44.6	53.6

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1931

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod stock, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (And most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
17.9	28.8	19.8	13.2	57.3	29.9	19.1	28.6	15.2	23.8	19.8	10.8	23.7	27.6
12.9	30.0			52.0	17.2	17.1	21.9	15.4	25.6	21.2	10.8	25.0	29.2
10	25			50	17.3	15	15	15.2	28.3	21	10-13	25.7	28.3
12-15	23-30				18	20	23.7	14.5	26.5	23.5	a12	25	27.7
16	30			50	17.9	16	25.8	15.5	22.5	18.3	9	27	31.4
12.5	30			50	17.2	15	19.4	16.6	28.7	23.4	a12-5	22.5	28.3
12	40		15	60	16	15	21.7	15	22.5	18	10	25	30
12-15	25-30			50	16.7	21.5	19.3	15.3	25	22.8	10	26.5	29.2
10	30			60	18.7	18	30	16.3	21.4	15.2	10	26	30
19.0	35.0		10.0	55.0	18.7	17.6	27.9	15.2	24.6	20.7	11.1	24.8	23.6
	35		10	60	18.6	18.7	27.2	14.7	23.9	19.8	10-12	27.3	29.6
	35		10	60	17.3	16	26.9	13.5	25.7	21	a12-5	25.7	29.5
18	35		10	50	18.7	17.5	29.7	16.5	24.3	21.2	10-12	26.1	30.1
20	35			20	18			16			20	25	11
13.6	29.4	21.8	9.5	55.8	18.2	19.3	23.6	15.4	24.6	21.1	9.4	21.9	27.3
12	25	20		50	17.2	19.8	26.7	16.6	23.9	19.7	12	21.3	24.2
15	30-35	23	10	60		20	23.2	17.3	25.9	22	12		25.3
13-15	28-32	20-22		20		20	21.8	15.5	26	22.7	a9-1	21.5	23.7
8-10	25-30		12	65	15			20	15	22.1	8	22	24.8
		20					23.3	14.7	22.3	19.8	7		24.5
15		8	50	20		17	22.5	14.2	25.8		7	22.5	23
15-18	32	25	8-3		18.8	19.1	27.2	15.3	21.2	18.7	8	19.8	22.8
		10	60			20	24	14.9	31.1	25.2	10-11	25	27.9
17.2	29.4	22.0	12.4	67.5	20.7	18.1	30.6	15.4	23.3	19.3	11	21	23.4
12-15	30	25		21.2	16.5		29.2	14.2	26.1	19.3	10.6	23.5	26.2
18	32	25	9	19.7	14	17.5	15	20	20	17.6	11	22.6	24.9
15	30	20	10-20	20	16.5		31.2	13.7	20.6	17.6	8	26	26
		18	8	25	22.5		28.6	14.7	19.4	17	a17-5	25.7	24.5
	25	15-20		18.7	20	25.3	15.7	21	21.4	16.2	10	20.5	24.2
16	30	25			15	31.2	15	15.3	23.4	20	a10-5	25	25.3
18	23	22	10	25	15	33.3	14.3	18.1	17.2	21.5	a10.4	24.1	27.1
17	30	22		25	17	33.6	15.1	27	21.5	11	11	22	26.7
18	30	25		20		36.2	13.7	25.2	25	11		27.8	29
15	30	30		18.5	15	35.5	12.2	23.8	20.5	11.5	23	25.1	30
15	30	20		20	17	37.2	14	24.4	20	11	25	27.3	31
20	32-33	22	15	23	18	28.4	13.1	21.5	18.4	b11	24.3	25.3	32
15	35	18	12	21.5	21.5	28.7	14.4	23.1	19.7	a11.8	22	25.4	33
18		25		18	22	35.1	12.6	24.2	20.4	10	23.7	25.7	34
		20		19		22.5	13.4	22	19.4	11	21	25.1	35
20		25	12.5		20	29.9	12.9	18.7	16	10	23.5	23.9	36
18	27	20	12	60	20	21	27.8	13.5	21.4	16.9	10	22.8	25
13		19		18	14.5	32.3	13.8	21.2	19.5	9	22.2	25.4	38
15		28		19.5	21.3	36.3	14.1	19.8	17	10	25.4	26.2	39
16	31	14-23	12	20.3	17	27	13.1	17.4	14.9	10	23.2	26.1	40
15		20	22	25	18	36.1	13.8	21.7	17.8	11		27.2	41
		23-28		18		30.5	15.3	18.2	15.2	10	24.7	27.1	42
				20	15	25.5	13.5	19.3	16	10	24		43
				15	20	26.7	15.3	30	25	11		26.7	44
20	20-25	25	10	75	24	20	26	16.8	28	24.5	13		26.1
28	32	28	11		22	20	31.1	17.2	31	26.5	12		26.7
	15-20				22.7	21	22.8	18.2	33.7	27.2	a14.3	25	28.4
		17				20	37.3	17.2	26.9	24	11	24	26.6
		18		75	20.7	15.7	38.3	16.7	26.5	23.2	a11.1	21.7	29
		20			20	17.5	25.9	18	27	23.5	a11.1	24.5	28.7
20-30	32.5	18.0		22.3	17.7	27.7	14.2	21.4	16.0	10.5	20.6	24.9	51
	35	18	12	22.5	17	31.7	13.8	23.8	18.2	b11	21.9	26.4	52
26.3	27.6	13.1	13.8	25.8	21.4	23.7	14.6	19	13.7	a10	19.2	23.4	53
25	30	15		25	20.2	32.7	14.9	20.7	15.7	11-12	21.8	26.3	54
30	25-30	10-13	12.5	25	20		14.9		16.8	10	19.2	29	55
25	28	8	15	23.3	21.2	24.9	14.8	19.3	14.6	13	20.9	24.2	56
25	25	18		30	24	27.2	16.1	20	13.3	12	19.2	26.4	57
21.0	25.7	12.0	18.5	24.2	22.5	31.2	14.7	20.2	15.1	10.8	22.8	29.6	58
25	30	10	20	25	22.5	29.6	14.6	19.1	13.2	11	19.1	31.6	59
20	25	18		25	25	35.8	15	15		a13	22.5	31	60
20	20-25	10-12.5	12	22	21.4	23.9	15.2	21.6	16.4	10	22.6	26.5	61
22	24-28	10	22	22	22.5	32.6	14.4	24.2	17	10	26.3	29.5	62
18	25	10	20	27	21.2	34.2	14.2	21.1	13.9	10	23.4	29.3	63
22.0	25.0	16.8		23.0	21.8	29.9	17.0	27.4	23.0	12.6	28.9	31.4	64
25	30	18	18	21.2	25	30	15.7	28.3	22.5	a12.5		32.1	65
25	30	20	20	25	25	26	19.6	27.5	21.9	a14.3	29.2	32	66
25	35	20	20	25	22	28.3	18.6	29.3	24.5	a14.3	30.8	33.2	67
15	19	12.5		21.9	19.7	30.4	15.1	25	22	9.1	28.5	30	68
	16	13.5		20.5	18.1	28.5	15	26	23	9.1	7.8	30	69
	20			22.7	19.6	27.2	14.6	25.7	22.9	a14.3	29.3	32.9	70
20	25			22.5	22.5	34.3	17	26.8	21.8	a12.5	28	30	71
				22.5	22.5	34.2	20	30.8	25	a14.3		31.1	72

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold) per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold) in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold) per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½s, per can	Peas, standard, 2 s, per can	Corn, 2 s, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	23.5	a 6.2	17.0	3.3	5.0	9.3	11.6	13.1	11.9	14.1
Nova Scotia (average)	21.7	7.0	16.6	3.7	5.1	9.6	12.6	14.2	11.4	13.8
1—Sydney.....	20.3	7.3	16.4	3.4	5.2	9	14.1	14.3	12.8	14.8
2—New Glasgow.....	22.9	6.7-7.3	16.5	3.7	5	9.7	11.7	13	10.7	13
3—Amherst.....	19.7	7.3	15.4	3.9	4.9	9.3	12.5	14.4	10.8	13.2
4—Halifax.....	23.5	6.7	16.7	3.5	5.1	9.5	13.2	14.7	11.7	14
5—Windsor.....	20	6.7-7.3	18	4	.....	10	10	15	12	15
6—Turo.....	23.7	6.7	16.3	3.9	5.4	10.1	13.9	13.8	10.4	13.4
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	22.7	6.7-7.3	18	3.4	5	9.6	14.5	14	12.6	14.2
New Brunswick (average)	23.3	7.3	16.8	3.6	5.0	9.0	13.4	13.7	10.9	13.3
8—Moncton.....	21.7	8	16.6	3.8	5.3	10.5	12.2	14.6	11.9	13.7
9—St. John.....	24.1	7.3	18.7	3.4	4.7	8	12	13.2	9.9	12.8
10—Fredericton.....	22.4	6.7-7.3	17	3.7	4.8	8.3	14.3	14	11.6	13.7
11—Bathurst.....	25	6.7	15	.....	5	9	15	13	10	13
Quebec (average)	20.7	5.2	15.8	3.4	5.2	8.0	11.5	10.9	12.3	13.3
12—Quebec.....	24.9	6.7	15.4	3.8	5.3	8.7	12.1	11.4	12.6	13.8
13—Three Rivers.....	22.4	4-4.7	16.2	4.1	4.6	7.9	13.1	12	15.8	15.5
14—Sherbrooke.....	20	5	14.6	3.5	5.5	8.3	11.5	11.6	11.3	14.3
15—Sorel.....	20.2	5-5.3	17.1	3.1	6.2	7.3	10.7	10	11.5	12.1
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	18.5	4	14.7	2.9	4.7	7.7	12.2	11	11.6	12.6
17—St. John's.....	18.5	4.7-6	17	3	5	7	10	9.1	13.2	14.2
18—Thetford Mines.....	21.2	4.3	14	3.3	5.2	6.8	11.7	11.1	11.7	12.4
19—Montreal.....	22.3	6-6.7	17.3	3.8	5	9.7	11.4	11.6	12.2	13.9
20—Hull.....	19	4.7-6	16	3.5	5	8.6	11.4	10.5	11.1	11.1
Ontario (average)	23.2	5.8	16.4	3.1	4.8	10.0	12.2	12.6	10.9	13.2
21—Ottawa.....	24.4	5.3-7.3	15.2	3.7	5.3	10.1	11.2	11.7	10.3	12.6
22—Brockville.....	19.4	5.3	14.2	3.2	4.7	9.9	12.7	10.7	9.1	12.4
23—Kingston.....	17	5.3	15	3.1	5	10.4	13.4	12.1	10.8	13.2
24—Belleville.....	22	5	16.2	2.9	4.7	10	11.7	10.6	10	12.2
25—Peterborough.....	23.2	4.7	14.1	3	4.4	9.7	12.2	12.5	10.4	13.7
26—Oshawa.....	23.7	6-6.7	15	2.6	4.9	9.5	10.7	12.1	10.2	12.3
27—Orillia.....	26.4	5.3	16.7	3.2	4.3	10	12.7	12.6	10.7	13
28—Toronto.....	30.2	6.7-7.3	17.1	3.3	5.1	10.2	11.7	13.1	11.8	13.6
29—Niagara Falls.....	29	6.7	18.5	3.3	4.7	9.5	13.1	14.1	11.7	13.8
30—St. Catharines.....	26.9	5.3	16.3	3	4.8	10	12.7	12.5	10	12.9
31—Hamilton.....	20.2	5.3-6.7	17.1	3	5	12	10.7	12.7	10.8	13.4
32—Brantford.....	26.6	4.7-6.7	16.6	2.6	4.5	11.2	12	11.2	10	12.6
33—Galt.....	28.2	6	17.4	2.9	4.5	10	12.4	13.3	10.3	13.1
34—Guelph.....	24.1	6	17.8	2.8	4.6	10.4	11.6	12.8	11.2	13.0
35—Kitchener.....	23	6	17.5	2.6	5.1	9.4	11.7	12.2	10.6	12.5
36—Woodstock.....	22.9	4.5-3	15.2	2.7	4.3	9.6	10.6	12	10.4	13
37—Stratford.....	21.8	6	16.5	2.6	4.9	10.1	11.3	13.2	10.7	13.3
38—London.....	20.2	5.3-6	17.8	3	4.6	9	12.2	11.9	10.5	11.6
39—St. Thomas.....	18.2	5.3	18.1	2.7	4.7	11.1	12.7	13.6	12	13.5
40—Chatham.....	21.2	4.7	.....	2.8	4.8	9.7	11.7	12.4	10.8	13.9
41—Windsor.....	21.8	6.7-7.3	17.6	3.1	4.7	9.6	12.1	12.2	11.5	12.7
42—Sarnia.....	23.7	5.3	17	2.8	4.7	10	12.4	13.6	13	13.6
43—Owen Sound.....	25.2	5.3-6	17.6	2.7	4	9.7	12.5	13	11.7	12.7
44—North Bay.....	20	5.3	15	3.5	5.5	10	13	14.3	11.7	14.7
45—Sudbury.....	22.9	6-6.7	16	3.8	5.8	8.1	14	13	10.6	13.9
46—Cobalt.....	22.9	6	15	3.6	5.9	9.7	14.8	12.6	9.8	13.8
47—Timmins.....	24.2	6.7	15	3.8	4.5	8.9	12.5	13.8	12.5	14.3
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	22	6	17	3.6	5.1	10.5	12.7	12.9	11.5	13.5
49—Port Arthur.....	21.8	6.7	16	3.3	4.8	11	11.7	12.9	11.3	13.9
50—Fort William.....	23.4	6.7	16.2	3.4	5.3	9.4	10.5	11.7	12.2	13.4
Manitoba (average)	23.3	5.9	19.3	3.2	5.6	10.6	11.6	14.8	13.6	15.4
51—Winnipeg.....	22.9	5.6-6	19.5	3.2	5.3	9.9	11.8	14.5	13.6	15.3
52—Brandon.....	23.6	5.6-6.2	19	3.2	5.8	11.3	11.4	15	13.6	15.4
Saskatchewan (average)	23.0	6.2	18.2	3.1	4.9	9.7	11.2	15.4	13.6	16.0
53—Regina.....	25.3	5.6-7	.....	3.1	5	10.4	10.7	15.6	13.2	15.7
54—Prince Albert.....	21	5.7	20	3.1	5	8.5	11.2	15.1	13.9	15.9
55—Saskatoon.....	21.1	6.7	15	3.1	4.8	9.8	11.3	14.7	12.7	15.7
56—Moose Jaw.....	24.5	6.4	19.5	3.2	4.6	10.2	11.6	16.1	14.5	16.5
Alberta (average)	24.9	6.7	17.1	3.2	4.8	9.0	10.2	14.0	13.7	16.3
57—Medicine Hat.....	25	5.7-6.3	17.2	3.3	5.2	9.8	10.4	13.9	15.4	16.5
58—Drumheller.....	26.5	7.4	17.5	3.4	5.1	10.4	10	15	13.7	19
59—Edmonton.....	21.4	b 6.7	16.2	3	4.5	8.3	9.6	13.2	12.6	14.7
60—Calgary.....	26.9	5.6-7	17.5	3	5.1	7.1	10	14.3	13.8	15.7
61—Lethbridge.....	24.6	6.3-8.3	17	3.2	4.2	9.2	11	13.5	12.8	15.7
British Columbia (average)	28.4	7.6	20.0	3.5	5.4	7.6	8.2	14.3	13.6	16.1
62—Fernie.....	28	8	18.3	3.4	4.8	8.9	8.8	14.6	13.8	17.2
63—Nelson.....	31	8.3	19.4	3.5	5.3	8.6	8.6	15	15.4	16.5
64—Trail.....	30	6.3	17	3.5	5.1	8	8.4	13.3	13.3	18.5
65—New Westminster.....	25.9	6.3-7	21.6	3.6	4.9	6.5	7.3	14	13.4	15
66—Vancouver.....	25.8	6.3-7	23.3	3.4	4.9	7.9	8.1	13.2	13.2	15.8
67—Victoria.....	25.6	8.3	19.7	3.5	5.7	6.5	7.7	12.9	13.2	15.4
68—Nanaimo.....	31.3	8.3	20.7	3.5	7	7.1	9	14.3	13.2	15.3
69—Prince Rupert.....	29.4	8.3	20	3.9	5.7	7.1	8	16.9	13.1	15

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6 c. and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1931

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
6.2	7.0	1.012	21.9	26.3	17.2	11.8	15.2	17.1	64.6	23.8	54.2	41.0
5.6	5.5	.816	17.5	24.0	15.4	11.5	14.0	15.6	61.7	23.5	50.3	40.5
5.2	7.7	.88	19.8		15.7	13.3	14.6	15.5		24.7	40	32.5
5.7	8.2	.87	17		13.7	10.7	14.2	15		24.3	52.5	41
3.3	7.4	.74	15	23	17.7	12.8	13.5	15.2		24.6	50	45
7.2	6.8	.825	19	25	15	11.6	14.4	16.5		24.9	60	39
5.1	7.8	.75	15			10	13	15		20	50	45
6.2	7.2	.833	19.2		15	10.3	14.1	16.6		22.2	49	40.4
5.5	7.2	.675	16.2	25		13	14	15		25	55	42.5
5.5	7.3	.718	16.0	32.0	15.7	12.8	13.6	15.7		23.5	56.1	42.1
5.2	7.2	.667	14.6		15.5	11.1	14.7	15.6		24.2	60	47.5
5.9	7.3	.797	17.3	25	16.2	13.6	13.3	15.9		22	49.7	38.3
5.7	7.6	.778	17.1	39	16.2	13.7	13.7	16.2		22.7	58.7	43.5
5.5	7	.63	15		15		12.5	15		25	39	39
5.8	6.5	.943	19.6	31.8	16.0	12.0	15.6	16.8		24.2	51.3	38.8
6.7	6.8	.868	19.8		16.8	12.9	14.6	17.4		23.3	57.5	38.8
6.6	7.4	.914	19.1	22.5	17	13.8	17.2	16.4		27		42
5.6	6.5	.852	17.3		15.8	11.7	16.1	16.8		26	58	40.4
5	7	1.00	21	35	15	11.7	15.7	18.7		25	45	38.7
5	6.2	1.04	20		16	11.7	15.6	13		22.7	40	38.3
5.5	5.7	.887	19		17.5	14	15	17.5		24.5	49	36.5
4.7	6.2	.994	17.6	35	15	10.5	16.5	15.6		22.2	50	40
7	6.8	1.026	22.2	34.5	15.1	10.5	15.8	16.5		23.9	59.7	37.7
5.9	6.2	.907	20.8		15.8	11.4	14	19.5		23.3		36.7
5.8	7.2	1.098	23.3	24.2	16.2	11.9	15.3	17.6		23.4	53.8	37.8
6.2	7.4	1.03	21.4	25	16.8	11.2	14.6	17.4		24.4	51.7	38.4
5.7	6.2	.95	20			12.5	15	17		21.7	61.3	39.3
5.5	6.4	.935	19.6		15.2	11.8	15	17		6	59	38.6
5.8	7.4	.828	17.8			12.5	15.2	17.2		65	57	36.4
5.1	7.7	.844	17.3	20		11.5	15	16.5		63.7	58.2	35.8
5.9	7.8	1.03	20.4			10.5	15.5	17.3		61	67	37
6.2	6.2	.871	17.7	30	15	13.3	16.8	18		75	52.5	36.3
6.7	7.3	1.16	23	25		12.7	15.2	18.5		74.7	57.4	35.1
7.1	7.9	1.32	26.2	25		10	16	17.7			26.2	55
4.8	6.5	1.25	24	22		12	14.2	16.2		65	21.6	50
6.3	6.5	1.16	23.7	21		12.6	15.1	15.9		56.7	22.2	46
5.6	7.2	1.22	23.9	24	15	12	15.6	16.4			22.7	36.1
5.9	7.6	1.208	26.1	24		12.6	14.8	18.3			21.8	55
5.6	7.1	1.20	25.7	25	13	11.1	15.3	16.3			21.6	57
5.6	7.8	1.10	22.4	25		11.7	15.1	17.2		59	21.9	54.5
5	7	1.23	24.5			12.5	14.4	16		63	25	55
6.2	9.3	1.14	23.6	24		12.2	15.4	17.4		70	23.4	60
5	6.3	1.21	23.3	25		11.4	14.2	16.3		60	20.4	50
5.5	6.9	1.23	25.2			11.7	14.5	15.6		50	24.8	55
5.6	7.2	1.15	23	23		11.7	14.7	17.7		70	22.9	49
4.9	6.6	1.17	21.1			10.7	15.2	16.7			24.7	55
6	6.8	1.31	26.4			12.1	14.3	18.7			25.7	36.8
5.2	7.3	.917	18.2			12.1	17.4	18.2		60	25	50
7.7	5.3	1.10	25			11.5	15	18		64	23.3	52
5.6	7.9	1.24	27.8		20.7	12.6	16	19.3		68.8	25	48.7
6.1	8.3	1.33	33.1		17	12	16.3	21.6		67.1	23.6	48.2
7.2	6.7	1.21	38		16.1	12.3	16.2	18.2		72.2	24.4	50.5
5.1	7.1	1.19	24.5		16.5	11.7	15.8	19.8		68	21.8	51
5.9	7.8	.75	18.6		17.4	11.6	15	18.2		61.4	23.8	51.7
5.9	7.4	.664	17.5		15.7	13	15.2	19.2		60.3	22.7	49.7
6.5	6.9	.564	14.4		17.5	12.2	16.4	18.9		66.6	24.9	57.1
7.3	7	.605	13.8		16.2	11.9	15.6	18.9		66.4	24.1	51.7
5.7	6.7	.522	15		18.7	12.4	17.2	18.8		66.7	25.6	62.5
7.0	8.1	.871	19.8		17.6	12.4	17.0	18.9		68.2	25.6	56.0
6.3	9.3	.94	23.3		19.7	11.7	17.5	19.2		72.3	25.7	58.2
8.2	8.5	.73	15		19	14	19	19.9		68	27	52.5
7	7.3	.954	21.1		16.7	11.6	15.3	17.8		64.8	23.4	55.3
6.7	7.3	.861	19.6		15	12.4	16.3	18.5		67.7	26.3	58
7.9	8.9	.895	20.2		19.1	11.7	15.9	18.1		68.2	24.1	56.7
7.1	7.1	1.102	23.6		21.2	11.1	17.2	19.7		68.6	25.2	62.5
6.8	5	.975	25		25	12.5	16.5	19		65	25	55
5.9	6	.573	14.1		17.6	10.9	15.2	17.9		65.8	23.2	52.2
5.9	6	.69	14.4		15	11.7	14.6	16.8		69.2	22	56
7.8	5.7	1.359	30.0		20.7	12.3	16	17.2		72.5	25	58
9.1	6.5	1.01	26.7		20.7	10.4	14.9	15.8		67.7	24.1	56.7
8.5	7.8	1.53	35		20	11	16	17.5		74	25.5	64
8.1	4.7	1.417	27.5		22.5	11.6	16	15.5		72	25	55
6.5	4.7	.919	21.3		20	9.2	14.6	14.8		63.3	23.9	51.7
8.2	5.7	1.119	24.6		17.2	9.3	14.2	14.6		64.7	21.6	49.7
6.8	5.1	1.373	27.9		20.5	10	14.7	14.5		62.8	24.3	52.4
7.7	5.5	1.406	30			11	13.7	16.7		65.8	24.7	70
7.2	5.2	2.096	46.9		25	9.6	15	17.5		68.7	22.5	58.3

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3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
Dominion (average)	cents 6.2	cents 6.0	cents 49.2	cents 55.0	cents 15.3	cents 3.2	cents 53.5	cents 53.4	cents 11.9	cents 5.7	\$ 15.756	
Nova Scotia (average)	6.2	5.9	54.5	53.6	26.2	12.2	3.3	54.5	43.5	12.2	5.8	14.500
1—Sydney.....	6	5.8	52.9	52.5	25.2	15.7	3.6	60	50	12.8	5.4	
2—New Glasgow.....	6	5.7	53.7	53.7	27.5	12.3	2.9	60	39	13.3	6.3	
3—Amherst.....	6.5	6.1	54	59	25	11	2.8	50	35	12.4	5.8	
4—Halifax.....	5.8	5.7	54.8	48.3	26.6	12.2	3.1	62.5	62.5	12.4	6.4	14.50
5—Windsor.....	6	6			25	10	4	40	40	10	5	
6—Truro.....	6.8	6.1	57.1	54.3	27.8	11.8	3.1	54.3	34.6	12	6	
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	6.5	5.7	52.5	50	30	16.5	4	55	40	13	6	15.40
New Brunswick (average)	6.2	5.8	54.1	55.0	25.5	12.6	3.4	56.2	38.8	12.6	5.9	15.563
8—Moncton.....	6.1	5.8	54.3	57.1	26.3	12.4	3.6	51.7	41.2	13	5.7	15.50g
9—St. John.....	6.1	5.7	48.6	48.4	24.7	12.1	2.9	55.7	40	12.6	5.8	13.75
10—Fredericton.....	6.6	6.2	53.3	59.3	26	12.8	3	52.5	39	11.7	5.9	16.00
11—Bathurst.....	6	5.5	60	55	25	13	4	65	35	13	6	17.00
Quebec (average)	5.8	5.5	50.4	56.1	24.9	14.2	3.2	53.1	55.3	10.6	5.4	14.889
12—Quebec.....	5.6	5.3	50.7	59.8	25.7	17	3.2	57.2	60	10.5	5.7	15.50
13—Three Rivers.....	5.9	5.6	55.8	60	24	13.7	3.5	56.7	60	11.5	5.4	15.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.6	5.4	49.3	56.8	26.1	14.7	3.3	52.8	58.3	10.5	5.2	15.00-16.50
15—Sorel.....	6	5.6	47.5	53.2	24.2	12	2.2	50	60	10	6	14.00
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5.8	5.4	54.3	55	26	13	3.8	52.8	46.7	10	5.5	14.00
17—St. John's.....	5.5	5.5	45	60	24	13.5	3.8	55	55	10	5.5	13.50-14.00
18—Theford Mines.....	5.9	5.5	49.3	53.6	25	14	3.3	50.5	51	11	4.8	16.00
19—Montreal.....	5.7	5.5	54.4	58.4	24.7	15	3.1	55.9	53.4	10.5	5.1	14.75
20—Hull.....	5.9	5.6	47.2	48.2	24.5	15.3	2.9	47.2	53.3	11.5	5	15.00-15.50
Ontario (average)	6.3	6.0	49.5	57.2	25.0	13.9	3.1	51.2	55.0	11.2	5.6	15.213
21—Ottawa.....	5.9	5.8	52.7	57.4	25.4	14.3	3	59.2	57.5	10.8	5.4	15.00-15.50
22—Brookville.....	6	5.3	49.7	51.3	25	13.7	3	60	50	11	6	15.00
23—Kingston.....	5.8	5.6	44.6	55.3	24.7	12.3	3.2	53.3	49.8	10.8	5.4	14.50
24—Belleville.....	6	5.9	55.3	56	24.9	12.6	3.4	50.8	58.7	10	5.1	15.00
25—Peterborough.....	6	5.7	55.2	51	24.1	14.7	3.4	47	50.7	10.8	5.6	14.25
26—Oshawa.....	6	5.9	47	63.7	24.2	13	3.4	52.5	60.8	11	5.8	14.50-15.00
27—Orillia.....	6.5	6.4	58.3	58.7	25	14.3	2.9	40	50	10.7	5.7	15.00
28—Toronto.....	6	5.9	52.5	60.5	24.3	12.1	2.8	49.4	50.7	10.1	5.7	14.25-14.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	6.2	6	52.8	59.2	27	15.8	3.1	50	65	10.5	5.8	13.75g
30—St. Catharines.....	5.9	5.9	43.2	58	22.3	12.7	3.1	50.5	55	11.1	6	14.00g
31—Hamilton.....	6.1	5.9	51.4	61.3	23.9	11.2	2.8	45	54.4	9.6	5.6	14.25
32—Brantford.....	6.1	6.1	50.4	56	24.3	13.1	3.4	51	63	10.2	6.1	14.50
33—Galt.....	6.1	6	51.2	51	24.1	14	2.9	58.1	57.5	10.1	5.6	14.25
34—Guelph.....	6.1	6.1	52.6	54.7	24	13.3	3.6	58.6	53.3	10.3	5.7	15.00
35—Kitchener.....	6	5.7	38.7	51.3	23.4	13.3	3	45	52.1	10.5	5.3	14.00-14.50
36—Woodstock.....	6.2	5.7	44.2	56.7	24	13.2	2.9	56.3	54.5	10	5.3	13.50
37—Stratford.....	6.1	6	51	55.9	24.9	13.2	3.1	52.2	50	10.7	5.3	14.50-15.50
38—London.....	6.3	6.2	50.8	55.8	24.1	13.9	3	49.4	50	9.9	5.5	14.50-15.00
39—St. Thomas.....	6.8	6.3	52.7	60	25	13.7	2.8	52.7	55.3	11.8	6.2	15.00
40—Chatham.....	5.7	5.7	49.5	54.5	23.7	13	2.4	53.3		10.5	5.2	15.00
41—Windsor.....	6	5.5	49.9	56.5	25.4	13.7	2.8	50	60	10.6	5.4	15.00-16.00g
42—Sarnia.....	6.5	6.4	52.3	62.5	24.6	13.6	2.9	49.2	58.3	10.4	5.4	14.75
43—Owen Sound.....	6.3	6	56.2	60	26.6	12	3.6	48	60	11.1	5.5	15.00-15.50
44—North Bay.....	7	6.3	57.8	59.3	26.7	15	3.4	48	60	15	5.3	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	6.6	6.3	46.5	60.4	26	17	3.5	51.4	50	15	5.5	17.00-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	6.9	6.2	41	57.9	27.2	15.4	3.1	48	53.3	12.7	5.6	18.00
47—Timmins.....	7.1	6.8	39.2	51.2	27.8	16	3.2	48.2	43.3	13.5	5.7	17.50-18.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	6.7	6.5	43.8	60.6	24.7	15.5	3.2	51.2	60	15	6.6	15.50-16.00
49—Port Arthur.....	6.4	6	42.3	58.6	27.4	16	3	54.4	54	11.2	5.2	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	6.7	6.5	51.2	60	26.6	14.1	2.8	53.3	58.7	10	5.6	16.50-17.00
Manitoba (average)	6.9	6.7	45.2	51.6	26.6	14.6	2.9	49.7	52.1	12.4	6.3	21.500
51—Winnipeg.....	7.5	7.4	44.5	56.2	25.6	14.6	2.8	50.7	46.7	12.6	7.4	19.50
52—Brandon.....	6.2	6	45.8	47	27.6	14.5	3	48.7	57.5	12.2	5.2	23.50
Saskatchewan (average)	6.7	6.7	47.9	56.6	26.9	18.3	3.1	53.3	55.8	13.8	6.6	23.250
53—Regina.....	5.9	6.2	47	57.4	26.3	17 a	2.8	47.5	60	14	7.2	22.50
54—Prince Albert.....	7.8	7.7	46.6	55.1	29.3	17 a	3.4	56.7	60	15	6.4	
55—Saskatoon.....	6.6	6.4	46.4	57.8	25	19 a	3.1	49	47.5	11.3	5.9	24.00
56—Moose Jaw.....	6.5	6.4	51.7	56	26.8	20 a	3.2	60		15	6.8	
Alberta (average)	6.4	6.4	43.5	49.6	26.0	18.6	3.4	54.9	57.5	14.1	5.8	
57—Medicine Hat.....	7	7.2	42.4	51.1	28.6	22.4a	3.6	63.7	62.5	13.5	5.7	g
58—Drumheller.....	6.2	6.7		45	25	22.5a	3.6	55	55	15	5.5	
59—Edmonton.....	6.1	6.2	46	52.7	24.9	15.9a	3.2	51.1	50	14.2	6.1	
60—Calgary.....	6.1	5.7	40.6	45.3	26.3	17 a	3.3	51.2	65	13.3	6.8	
61—Lethbridge.....	6.5	6.4	45	53.7	25	15 a	3.5	53.7	55	14.7	4.7	
British Columbia (average)	6.1	5.9	45.5	50.1	27.0	22.1	3.4	60.5	58.4	12.8	5.9	
62—Fernie.....	7.2	7.5	51	54	27	14.2a	3.6	65	60	12.5	5	
63—Nelson.....	6.4	6.2	48.4	58	29	29.4a	4.2	63	60	14.4	6.3	
64—Trail.....	6.1	5.8	49.2	57.2	25	25 a	3.1	62.5	60	12.5	7	
65—New Westminster.....	5.4	5.2	41	44.5	26.8	18.5a	3.3	54.4	57.2	12.1	4.9	
66—Vancouver.....	5.4	5.2	41.7	46	26.2	20.4a	3.1	60	57.5	11.5	5.4	
67—Victoria.....	6.6	5.9	44.1	44.9	25.6	20.6a	3	56.5	54	12.2	5.6	
68—Nanaimo.....	5.7	5.8	48.3	45.8	28.8	23.3a	3.8	60	53.3	14.4	6	
69—Prince Rupert.....	6	5.4	40	50	27.5	25 a	3.3	62.5	65	12.5	7	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). n. Houses with many houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1931.

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths) per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths) per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month			Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	
\$ 9-900	\$ 12-475	\$ 11-781	\$ 13-996	\$ 8-678	\$ 10-640	\$ 9-167	c. 29.5	c. 10-3	\$ 27-947	\$ 19-970	
9-271	12-290	9-090	10-590	6-500	8-000	6-006	31.5	11-8	24-083	16-417	
7-65	9-20-9-60	6-00	7-0	5-00	6-00	4-00	30	12	18-00-28-00	14-00-18-00	
7-35	.....	6-00	10-00	5-00	8-00	6-00	35	15	10-00-20-00	14-00
9-25	13-00	8-00	9-00	6-00	7-60	8-00	35	10	5-00-10-00	4	
11-25	12-10	15-00	16-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	30	12	30-00-45-00	20-00-30-00	
10-00-12-00	13-50	10-00	11-00	9-00	10-00	5-00	30	10	20-00	20-00	
8-50-9-75	12-50-13-50d	9-00	10-00	6-00	8-00	7-50	30	12	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00	
10-50	13-25	9-50	10-50	6-75	7-50	8-00	30	10	21-00-26-00	11-00-18-00	
10-813	13-000	10-125	11-375	6-750	8-250	7-050	29.5	19-8	25-750	19-250	
10-50-12-50g	13-00g	9-00g	10-00g	7-00g	8-00g	8-00	30	13	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	
11-00-12-50	12-00-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	30	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
8-00-12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00	4-80-6-40c	29	10	25-00	18-00	
10-00	.....	8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00	8-00	30	10	18-00	15-00
9-071	12-667	13-209	14-371	9-393	10-333	10-125	27.8	10-0	23-533	15-250	
10-00	12-00	14-67	14-67	12-00	12-00	12-00	30	8-3	27-00-35-00	.....
8-00-10-00	14-00	15-00	16-00c	12-00	14-00c	12-00	30	10	20-00-27-00	12-00-20-00	
10-00	.....	10-00	12-00	9-00	11-00	15-00	27-28	10	18-00-22-00	14-00
8-75	.....	10-50	12-00	8-00	9-50	7-00	25	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00
.....	.....	16-67c	.....	12-00c	.....	.....	24	10	18-00-24-00	11-00-15-00
7-50	10-50	12-00	16-00	8-00	9-00	9-00c	28	10	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	
.....	14-00	.....	9-00c	.....	6-00c	4-00c	28	10-13	13-00	8-00
10-00	12-00-12-50	15-00-16-00	16-00-18-00	9-50-10-00	11-00-12-00	12-00-16-00c	30	10	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00	
8-25	13-00-13-50	14-796c	16-00c	7-00	8-00	7-50c	28	10	22-00-30-00	12-00-22-00	
10-440	11-591	13-056	15-582	9-896	11-919	10-653	27.6	9-4	29-214	21-167	
9-25	12-50-13-50	12-00	14-00	8-00	10-00	7-00	30	13	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00	.....	17-60c	.....	14-80c	.....	.....	25	10	20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00
8-50	12-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	15-00c	28	10	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	
.....	12-50	13-00	14-00	11-00	12-00	10-00	25	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00	11-00-12-00	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	30	8-3	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
10-00	9-95	16-00	16-50	12-00	13-00	9-00	27	8	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
9-50-11-50	12-50	11-00	12-50	8-00	9-50	7-72c	30	10	22-00-25-00	15-00-18-00	
11-00	11-50	17-00	18-00	13-00	14-00	13-00	29	9-7	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	
g	9-00-11-00g	g	g	g	g	g	25g	8-3	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
g	11-00	15-00	17-00	12-50	13-00	12-00	25	7-7	25-00-35-00	18-00-23-00	
11-75	11-50	.....	17-00	13-00	13-00	8-348c	28	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
1-0	11-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	12-00c	25	10	25-00	16-00-20-00	
11-25-13-25	9-50-11-50	14-00	15-00	10-00	11-00	.....	25	10	25-00-35-00	18-00-22-00
10-00-10-50	11-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	.....	25	8-3	30-00-40-00	25-00-28-00
10-00-12-00	10-00	12-00	15-00c	9-00	10-50c	.....	20	10	27-00-30-00	20-00-24-00
10-75-11-50	11-00-12-50	16-00	18-00	.....	14-00	17-00	25	8-3	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00
10-00-11-50	10-50-11-00	18-00c	18-00c	.....	11-25c	11-25c	21-22	8	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00
10-00-11-00	10-25-11-50	16-00c	16-00c	.....	12-00c	12-00c	25	10	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
10-00-11-00	10-00-11-00	20-00c	20-00c	18-00c	18-00c	9-00-15-00c	28	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
8-00g	11-00g	g	c & g 24-00	g	c & g 18-00	c & g 14-00	30g	8	35-00-50-00	25-00-30-00	
9-50	13-00	.....	16-00	.....	10-00	10-00	30	9	30-00-35-00	25-00-30-00
8-00	10-50	12-00	14-00	6-00	9-00	9-00	28	9-7	20-00-28-00	14-00-22-00	
12-50	.....	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	8-00	35	10	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00
12-00-13-50	13-50	15-00-17-25c	15-00-17-25c	10-50-15-00c	12-75c	30	10	n	25-00	44	
13-00	11-00-15-00	12-00	13-50c	12-00	9-00-12-00c	.....	30	9	22-00	14-00
14-00-14-50	14-50-15-00	.....	.....	5-00-6-00	7-50-9-00	.....	35	9	p	20-00-30-00
11-00-11-50	9-50	.....	12-00	.....	9-75	6-00c	.....	8	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
9-00-11-00	13-00	9-50	11-00c	9-00	10-00c	.....	35	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00
9-00-11-00	10-25-12-50	9-50	10-50	8-50	9-50	.....	30	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00
10-750	15-625	.....	9-250	10-125	8-500	33-0	11-5	.....	35-000	24-500
12-00	15-50	.....	10-50	10-125	9-00	31	13	13	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00
7-00-12-00	14-00-17-50	12-00	12-75	8-00	8-00	35	10	10	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00	
9-813	17-125	8-000	11-500	6-500	9-750	11-500	33-1	10-0	33-750	22-500	
10-00-13-00	14-75f	.....	13-00	.....	10-00-12-00	13-00	30	10	35-00-50-00	30-00
9-00-10-00	19-00	6-50	8-00	5-00	6-50	.....	35	11-7	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
7-50-10-00	17-80f	9-50	11-00	8-00	8-00	8-50	30-35	8-3	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
9-50	16-95f	.....	14-00c	.....	13-00c	13-00c	35	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-20-00
6-750	13-000	.....	.....	10-667	10-667	30-3	10-3	.....	30-375	21-375
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	10	27-50	20-00	
6-50h	.....	.....	.....	12-00	.....	.....	35	11-7	r	25-00
5-00-6-00h	16-00	.....	6-00	8-00c	8-00c	33-35	10	10	35-00	25-00
8-50-11-00h	10-00	.....	.....	12-00c	.....	27	10	25-00-37-00	20-00-25-00	
4-50-6-50h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	10	30-00	18-00	
10-150	11-640	.....	9-500	10-48	4-904	34-6	12-6	.....	26-563	20-813
6-25-6-75	.....	.....	12-00	16-00	5-00	37-40	15	.....	20-00	18-00
9-50-11-50	12-70	.....	9-50	12-75	.....	40	13-3	22-00-31-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00-11-00	13-50	.....	9-00	11-00	.....	.....	12	32-00-38-00	22-00-28-00	
10-50-11-50	11-50	.....	5-50	7-50	4-25	30	11	18-00-22-00	12-00-18-00	
10-50-11-50	11-50	.....	7-50	10-00c	5-00	35	8-5	27-50	24-00	
10-50-11-50	9-00	.....	7-50	10-00c	4-77c	29	13	20-00-25-00	16-00-18-00	
s7-70-8-20	.....	.....	.....	.....	5-50	35	13-3	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	
12-00-14-50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	

d. Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. j. In British Columbia conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35. p. Mining company houses \$20, other \$40-\$60. r. Com-

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1925	June 1926	June 1927	June 1928	June 1929	June 1930	May 1931	June 1931
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.0	102.6	100.1	98.7	96.9	93.4	87.7	73.0	72.2
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	83.7	100.6	100.6	104.7	96.4	84.8	83.0	59.8	58.7
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	95.0	100.3	100.8	98.8	105.8	107.7	97.0	72.7	70.8
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	116.9	112.5	99.7	92.5	93.9	91.6	82.1	74.8	75.2
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	101.6	100.1	97.9	99.1	94.0	89.1	80.8	80.2
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	63.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	115.8	104.5	100.0	96.6	92.7	93.8	91.2	87.5	87.4
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.1	97.3	95.3	103.9	98.7	90.4	92.3	98.7	77.8	63.6	62.7
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.1	116.6	107.0	104.4	100.3	99.0	94.1	91.3	93.0	90.5	84.7	84.8
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	104.4	99.6	100.0	98.5	95.2	95.6	93.0	87.0	86.6
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	93.7	97.2	100.6	95.4	95.4	93.4	89.5	76.7	76.2
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	91.2	97.7	99.6	100.5	98.9	96.7	94.2	72.1	70.1
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	97.0	96.5	101.2	92.0	93.1	91.2	86.4	79.7	80.2
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	97.8	104.9	100.4	100.7	98.8	93.5	85.0	68.6	68.2
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	102.5	99.2	96.9	97.4	92.4	94.0	91.4	90.1	89.1
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	97.1	105.5	100.8	101.1	99.5	93.4	84.3	66.2	65.9
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	111.9	102.9	99.5	95.5	96.5	98.6	92.2	83.4	83.3
Manufacturers' materials	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	93.7	106.2	101.1	102.3	100.2	92.2	82.5	62.4	62.0
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	89.3	102.3	100.0	102.5	95.2	84.2	80.4	59.8	59.0
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	95.6	100.6	98.9	97.0	102.6	103.5	92.8	72.8	70.9
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.7	161.4	102.6	86.6	79.8	100.3	98.8	107.0	102.5	93.1	86.1	58.9	56.9
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	83.6	98.3	99.4	100.4	96.7	102.8	94.8	74.0	74.9
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	101.6	100.2	97.8	98.9	93.9	89.0	80.7	80.2
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	105.8	101.6	99.6	93.6	90.8	93.0	87.8	80.8	80.3
All raw (or partly manufactured)	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	91.1	100.8	99.2	102.2	98.3	92.9	84.6	63.4	61.9
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.1	103.8	100.1	96.3	95.3	91.1	87.2	74.7	74.2

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 836)

1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1930. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption on the basis of figures in 1926 as 100, as follows: 1923, 108.3; 1924, 105.1; 1925, 101.7; 1926, 100.0; 1927, 99.0; 1928, 97.1; 1929, 94.6; 1930, 92.3.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0; 1930, 127.6. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 158.9; 1929, 159.1; 1930,

158.8. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices were again generally lower, sirloin steak averaging 28.9 cents per pound in June as compared with 29.3 in May; round steak averaging 24.1 cents per pound in June and 24.4 cents in May; rib roast averaging 22.2 cents per pound in June and 22.6 cents in May, and shoulder roast averaging 16 cents per pound in June and 16.4 cents in May. Veal and mutton were also lower in most localities, the former being down from an average of 18.2 cents per pound to 17.8 cents in June and the latter from 26.9 cents in May to 26.3 cents in June. Fresh pork was slightly higher at an average price of 22.8 cents per

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
FROM 1913 TO 1931*
(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	199	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Jan. 1930....	162	157	153	156	166	160
Feb. 1930....	161	157	158	155	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
April 1930....	158	157	158	155	166	157
May 1930....	152	156	160	155	166	157
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
July 1930....	149	156	160	155	166	156
Aug. 1930....	145	156	160	155	166	155
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Oct. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Nov. 1930....	140	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134	156	160	148	165	150
Feb. 1931....	129	156	160	142	164	146
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
Apr. 1931....	121	155	160	137	164	142
May 1931....	116	154	163	137	164	141
June 1931....	111	153	159	137	164	139

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%. †Revised

pound. In fresh fish, cod steak, halibut and whitefish were slightly lower. Lard was down from an average price of 16.1 cents per pound in May to 15.2 cents in June as compared with a price of 21.4 cents per pound in June, 1930.

Eggs were again lower in practically all localities, fresh averaging 23.8 cents per dozen in June as compared with 25.4 cents in May and 35.6 cents in June, 1930; and cooking averaging 19.8 cents per dozen in June as compared with 20.9 cents in May and 31.7 cents in June, 1930. Milk was down from an average price of 11.3 cents per quart in May to 10.8 cents in June. Decreases were reported from Amherst, Fredericton, Sorel, St. Johns, Montreal, Brockville, Belleville, Orillia, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Windsor, Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William, Regina, Prince Albert and Moose Jaw. Butter was generally lower, dairy being down in the average from 28.9 cents per pound in May to 23.7 cents in June, and creamery from 32.8 cents per pound in May to 27.6 cents in June. These prices compare with 34.8 cents per pound in June, 1930, for dairy and 38.7 cents for creamery. Cheese was substantially lower at an average price of 23.5 cents per pound in June as compared with 26.6 cents in May and 32.6 cents in June, 1930.

Bread was slightly lower at an average price of 6.2 cents per pound, decreases being reported from St. Hyacinthe, Brockville, and Chatham. Onions advanced in the average from 5 cents per pound in May to 7 cents in June while potatoes were slightly lower at an average price of \$1.01 per ninety pounds as compared with \$1.08 in May. Evaporated apples declined from an average price of 17.7 cents per pound to 17.2 cents. Granulated sugar was lower in some localities, the average being 6.2 cents per pound as compared with 6.3 cents in May.

Anthracite coal was down from an average price of \$15.81 per ton in May to \$15.76 in June. Lower quotations were reported from Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, St. Catharines, Woodstock and Sarnia. Hardwood was down from an average price of \$11.99 per cord in May to \$11.78 in June. In rent lower quotations were reported from Three Rivers, Oshawa, Sault Ste. Marie, Calgary and Vancouver.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

The movement in grain prices was slightly upward in June. No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged 60.7 per bushel as compared

with 60.6 the preceding month. In coarse grains, western barley advanced from 31 cents per bushel to 32.9 cents; flax from \$1.06 per bushel to \$1.07 and rye from 34.2 cents per bushel to 35.5 cents. Flour at Toronto declined from \$5.16 per barrel to \$5.03. Bran and shorts at Montreal were also lower, the former being down from \$20.31 per ton to \$17.94 and the latter from \$22.31 per ton to \$18.98. Raw sugar at New York rose from \$1.20 per hundred pounds to \$1.30 while granulated at Montreal declined from \$4.56 per hundred pounds to \$4.47. Ceylon rubber at New York declined from 6.5 cents per pound to 6.1 cents. Coffee at Toronto was slightly lower at 14.3 cents per pound. In live stock, good steers at Toronto fell from \$6.07 per hundred pounds in May to \$5.85 in June but remained unchanged at \$5.22 per hundred pounds at Winnipeg. Calves at Toronto were down from \$7.43 per hundred pounds to \$6.88 and at Winnipeg from \$7.33 per hundred pounds to \$6.16. Bacon hogs at Toronto were up from \$8.25 per hundred

pounds to \$8.56, and at Winnipeg from \$7.42 per hundred pounds to \$7.61. Lambs at Toronto were substantially lower at \$11.04 per hundred pounds in June as compared with \$13.79 in May. Declines in the prices of milk paid to producers occurred at Quebec, Ottawa, Saskatoon, Regina and Vancouver. Creamery butter at Montreal was down from 23.6 cents per pound in May to 23.3 cents in June, and at Toronto from 23.9 cents in May to 23.4 cents in June. Fresh eggs at Montreal were slightly higher at 25.4 cents per dozen in June as compared with 24.1 cents in May. Raw cotton at New York was down from an average price of 9.4 cents per pound in May to 9.1 cents in June. Raw wool was unchanged at 15 cents per pound. Hemlock lumber was \$1 per thousand board feet lower at \$19. Electrolytic copper at Montreal was down from \$10.30 per hundred pounds in May to \$9.68 in June, while tin at Toronto fell from 25.8 cents per pound to 25.3 cents. Portland cement at Montreal was 6 cents per barrel higher at \$1.60.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 62.8 for May, a decline of 1.3 per cent for the month, and of 14.3 per cent since May, 1930. Foods advanced 0.6 per cent while industrial materials declined 2.3 per cent, the greatest decrease in any one group being one of 4.5 per cent in wool.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1927=100, was 63.6 for June, showing no change from May, decreases in foods being offset by advances in minerals, textiles and miscellaneous commodities.

The *Statist* index number on the base 1867-1877=100, was 82.2 at the end of May, a decline of 2.6 per cent from the previous month due to substantial declines in vegetable and animal foods, minerals and textiles. The following paragraph is quoted from the *Statist*, June 20, 1931:—

“Our index number of sterling wholesale prices underwent a further downward movement last month, the extent of the fall during this period amounting to no less than 2.6 per cent. By the end of May the index number

had fallen to 82.2 (average prices in 1867-1877 being equal to 100), which compares with 98.8 a year ago and 126.2 at the end of May, 1928. The latter date may be taken as the point of departure of the fall in wholesale prices in this country, though the movement became greatly accelerated after the New York crash in the autumn of 1929. Over the three years that have elapsed since the movement began, wholesale prices in this country have fallen by 34.9 per cent, the extent of the fall since October, 1929, i.e., since the collapse in the American stock markets, amounting to exactly 26 per cent. It is interesting to note that over the same period of three years retail food prices have fallen by 18.5 per cent, the cost of living figure by 12.1 per cent, and the level of nominal wages, as calculated by Professor Bowley, by 3 per cent. The latest index number of 82.2 is almost identical with that recorded for the end of May, 1914 (82.3). Since this comparison is in no way vitiated by the intrusion of seasonal factors, it may be said that wholesale prices in this country have on the average fallen to parity with their immediate pre-war level.”

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of LABOUR GAZETTE, on the base July, 1914=100, was 145 at June 1, a decline of 1.4 per cent for the month due to declines in food, clothing and fuel and light; rent and sundries were unchanged.

(Continued on page 854)

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Description of Index	Canada		Chile		Colombia		Mexico		Peru		United States		Austria		Belgium		Bulgaria		Czechoslovakia	
		20 foods	60 cities	Foods, Santiago	Cost of living, Santiago	First half, 1923	Foods, 16 towns	Foods, Lima	Cost of living, Lima	Foods, 1923	Cost of living, Massachusetts	Foods, 1913	Cost of living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Foods, 1913	Cost of living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Foods, 1914	Cost of living	Foods, 12 towns	Cost of living, 12 towns	Foods, 1914	Cost of living
	Base Period	(j)	1913	March, 1928	March, 1928	First half, 1923	1913	1913	1923	1913	1913	1913	1913	1914	1921	1921	1914	1914	1914	July, 1914	July, 1914
1913	\$	100	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	100	100	100	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1914	7.34	100	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	102	103	102	102	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1915	7.43	(i)	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	107	108	102	102	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916	7.74	(i)	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	107	108	102	102	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917	8.46	(i)	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	115	118	111	109	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1918	13.69	(i)	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	136	137	146	139	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1919	13.90	(e)	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	136	137	146	139	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1920	13.27	(e)	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	124	124	167	155	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1921	10.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	124	124	167	155	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1922	10.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	148	148	148	133	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1923	10.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	148	148	142	133	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1924	10.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	179	143	147	137	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1925	9.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	184	159	147	137	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1926	10.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	194	157	147	137	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1927	11.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	172	159	147	137	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1928	10.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	167	186	153	143	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929	10.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	175	152	147	137	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930	10.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	149	171	158	143	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930	11.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	150	168	155	143	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January	11.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	150	168	155	143	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	11.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	150	168	155	143	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	11.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	148	163	144	137	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	10.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	147	163	144	137	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	10.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	146	162	143	137	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	10.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	146	162	143	137	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	10.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	145	160	144	137	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	10.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	145	160	144	137	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	10.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	141	156	141	137	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	10.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	141	156	141	137	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	10.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	141	156	141	137	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	10.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	141	156	141	137	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1931	9.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	142	154	137	138	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January	9.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	142	154	137	138	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	9.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	136	154	127	138	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	9.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	135	153	126	138	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	8.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	135	153	126	138	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	8.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	(c)	.....	139	154	121	138	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	(a)	(c)	.....	139	154	121	138	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Description of Index	Base Period	Italy		Latvia		Lithuania		Luxemburg		Netherlands		Norway		Poland		Portugal		Roumania		Russia		Spain	
			Cost of Living, whole Country	Cost of Living, Milan	Foods, Riga	Cost of Living, Riga	Cost of Living, 84 towns	Cost of Living, 1st half, 1914	Foods, 10 towns	Cost of Living, Amster-dam	Foods, 31 towns	Cost of Living, 31 towns	Foods, 10 towns	Cost of Living, 1911-1913	Foods, 31 towns	Cost of Living, July, 1914	Foods, 1927	Cost of Living, 1927	Cost of Living, 1914	Cost of Living, 1913	Cost of Living, 1913	Cost of Living, 229 towns	Cost of Living, 229 towns	Foods, fuel and sundries	Madrid
1913.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1916.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1917.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1918.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1919.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1920.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1921.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1922.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1923.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1924.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1925.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1926.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1927.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1928.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1929.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1931.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
June.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
July.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
August.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
September.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
October.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
November.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
December.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
January.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
February.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
March.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
April.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
May.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
June.....			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Concluded
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Description of Index	Sweden		Switzerland		Egypt		South Africa		China		India		Indo-China (French)		Japan		Australia		New Zealand	
		Foods, fuel and light, 49 towns	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Cairo	Cost of living, Cairo	Foods, 9 towns	Cost of living, 9 towns	Foods, Tiens-tin (l)	Cost of living, Tiens-tin (l)	Foods, Bom-bay	Cost of living, Bom-bay	Foods, Hanoi	Cost of living, Hanoi	Foods, Tokyo	Foods, and groceries, 30 towns	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	
Base Period	July, 1914	July, 1914	June, 1914	June, 1914	July, 1914	Jan., 1913—July, 1914	1910=1000	1910=1000	1926	1926	July, 1914	July, 1914	1910-1914	1910-1914	July, 1914	1923-1927=1000	1923-1927=1000	July, 1914=1000	July, 1914=1000		
1913...	100	100	(d)	(e)	100	100	1163				100	100			100	651		1000	1000		
1914-July...	124	99	157	160	172	100	(a) 1148				100	100			100			(f) 133	(f) 1082		
1915-July...	142	99	170	166	152	100	(a) 1228				100	100			100			(f) 1200	(f) 1108		
1916-July...	177	123	187	170	168	100	(a) 1275				100	100			100			(f) 1274	(f) 1282		
1917-July...	142	190	157	169	158	100	(a) 1418				100	100			100			(f) 1408	(f) 1440		
1918-July...	261	219	216	184	143	100	(a) 1437				187	186			100			(f) 1463	(f) 1573		
1919-July...	310	257	224	201	184	100	(a) 1559				188	190			100			(f) 1714	(f) 1815		
1920-July...	297	270	281	237	204	100	(a) 2049				174	177			100			(f) 1626	(f) 1782		
1921-July...	232	236	197	189	156	100	(a) 2556				160	165			100			(f) 1413	(f) 1590		
1922-July...	179	190	157	160	172	100	(a) 3330				148	148			100			(f) 1430	(f) 1584		
1923-July...	160	174	166	165	152	100	(a) 3330				151	151			100			(f) 1463	(f) 1602		
1924-July...	159	171	170	168	148	100	(a) 3330				152	152			100			(f) 1520	(f) 1631		
1925-July...	169	176	169	168	158	100	(a) 3337				152	157	(a) 125	(a) 140	100			(f) 1015	(f) 1492		
1926-July...	156	172	159	162	158	100	(a) 3337				155	155	(a) 128	(a) 144	100			(f) 1002	(f) 1435		
1927-July...	151	169	157	160	147	100	(a) 3364				143	143	(a) 140	(a) 156	100			(f) 1004	(f) 1464		
1928-July...	157	173	157	161	144	100	(a) 3328				145	145	(a) 147	(a) 159	100			(f) 1041	(f) 1465		
1929-July...	151	169	155	161	144	100	(a) 3328				145	145	(a) 147	(a) 170	100			(f) 1044	(f) 1605		
1930-January...	145	167	155	161	139	100	(a) 3283				145	147			100			(f) 983	(f) 1001		
1930-April...	140	165	152	158	135	100	(a) 3283				121	121			100			(f) 982	(f) 991		
1930-May...	140	165	150	150	138	100	(a) 3283				138	138			100			(f) 978	(f) 991		
1930-June...	140	164	150	150	133	100	(a) 3283				118	118			100			(f) 977	(f) 988		
1930-July...	140	164	152	151	133	100	(a) 3283				117	117			100			(f) 968	(f) 972		
1930-August...	139	152	152	159	132	100	(a) 3283				136	136			100			(f) 958	(f) 965		
1930-September...	139	152	152	159	132	100	(a) 3283				133	133			100			(f) 947	(f) 958		
1930-October...	137	163	152	158	132	100	(a) 3283				127	127			100			(f) 918	(f) 926		
1930-November...	136	163	146	149	128	100	(a) 3283				122	122			100			(f) 895	(f) 926		
1930-December...	134	161	151	157	128	100	(a) 3283				115	115			100			(f) 880	(f) 926		
1931-January...	133	161	149	148	128	100	(a) 3283				111	111			100			(f) 876	(f) 926		
1931-February...	132	161	146	145	128	100	(a) 3283				111	111			100			(f) 871	(f) 926		
1931-March...	133	161	144	144	128	100	(a) 3283				106	106			100			(f) 864	(f) 926		
1931-April...	132	160	142	144	128	100	(a) 3283				103	103			100			(f) 854	(f) 926		
1931-May...	130	160	141	141	128	100	(a) 3283				104	104			100			(f) 854	(f) 926		
1931-June...	130	160	141	141	128	100	(a) 3283				104	104			100			(f) 854	(f) 926		

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) New series. (i) December. (j) Cost of food budget. (k) Highest category workmen's household. (l) Nankai University Committee on Social and Economic Research.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Czechoslovakia	Danzig	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Great Britain			Hungary	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Netherlands		Norway
								Board of Trade	Statist	London Times					Central Bureau of Statistics	Okonomisk-Revue		Central Bureau of Statistics
Number of Commodities	126	—	118	44	139	45	38	150	58	45	60	61	87	48	100	95	
Base Period	July 1914	1913-1914	1913	1913	1926	1914	1913	1924	1927	1867-1877	1913	1913	1913	1913	1st half 1914	1913	
1913.....	(b)		100	100			100		(d)	85.0	100	100	100	100		100	
1914-July.....	100					(a) 100			82.4		(d)		(a) 109	(a) 146			
1915-July.....									106.4					(a) 236			
1916-July.....									130.5					(a) 276			
1917-July.....									176.9					(a) 378			
1918-July.....									193.1					(a) 304			
1919-July.....									206.4					(a) 292			
1920-July.....									254.6					(a) 314			
1921-July.....									188.2					(a) 282			
1922-July.....				119					134.0					(a) 182			
1923-July.....				119					124.8					(a) 104			
1924-July.....				119					134.0					(a) 149			
1925-July.....				125			127.9	(a) 100.0	114.6	138.4	167.5		126	151	271	965	
1926-July.....				142			142.5	94.8	111.9	124.3	158.5		151	135	284	254	
1927-July.....				156			137.1	89.7	103.5	126.0	148.8		139	141	186	192	
1928-July.....				143			137.6	85.1	108.3	122.0	142.2		135	151	160	165	
1929-July.....				135			131.6	84.9	98.7	120.3	141.3		138	148	160	162	
1930-July.....				135			127	82.7	93.7	115.2	141.3		129	141	149	152	
1930-January.....	126.1			149			117	78.8	86.1	106.6	128.8		118	131	144	150	
April.....	121.0			145			94	74.4	81.6	101.5	118.9		114	122	141	145	
May.....	120.2			135			110	73.3	80.6	98.8	116.3		108	118	140	144	
June.....	119.7			130			110	72.6	78.8	95.8	115.1		105	118	139	143	
July.....	117.9			129			111	71.7	77.6	94.4	114.5		105	115	138	142	
August.....	118.1			128			101	70.8	76.1	92.2	112.5		104	114	137	141	
September.....	115.1			126			88	68.5	73.2	90.8	109.7		103	112	135	141	
October.....	113.3			123			85	68.0	72.4	90.4	109.4		103	111	132	140	
November.....	112.7			122			87	67.4	70.9	88.6	107.9		103	111	131	139	
December.....	111.0			120			86	65.3	68.7	86.9	103.2		102	107	129	136	
1931-January.....	110.0			118			86	64.0	68.7	86.9	103.2		102	107	129	136	
February.....	108.9			117			83	63.0	65.3	85.7	100.4		98	105	126	135	
March.....	113.0			116			86	63.7	66.2	85.5	99.9		97	104	125	133	
April.....	110.5			115			85	63.6	65.4	84.4	99.2		96	103	124	131	
May.....	110.3			113			97	62.8	63.6	82.2	96.3		95	102	123	130	
June.....								63.6	63.6					94.2	122	128	

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country		Canada		Chile	Peru	United States				Albania	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria			
Authority	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Bank of Nova Scotia	Michell	Official	General Bureau of Statistics	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Broad street	Dun	Annalist	Irving Fisher	Official	Federal Statistical Office	Ministry of Industry and Labour	National Bank	
Number of Commodities	502	81	8	40	—	58	550	96	200	72	150	—	42	126	39	
Base period	1926	1923	1922-1926	1900-1909	1913	1913	1926	(j)	(k)	1913	1926	1927	1st half 1914	April 1914	1914	
1913	64.0	(c)			100	100	69.8 \$	(b)	(b)							
1914—July	65.0				120.0	87.3	8-6568	119,708	118,576	100	66.2					
1915—July	64.3				125.0	69.3	9-8698	124,958	119,708		(a)					
1916—July	84.3				125.0	83.4	11-5998	145,149	124,958		(a)					
1917—July	114.3				175.8	123.0	16-0680	211,950	145,149		(a)					
1918—July	129.4				212.8	132.0	19-1624	223,575	211,950		(a)					
1919—July	133.9				210.8	123.0	18-8964	233,707	223,575		(c)					
1920—July	155.9				238.1	165.8	19-3528	260,414	233,707		(a)					
1921—July	110.0				204.6	93.4	10-7984	159,833	260,414		(a)					
1922—July	97.3				180.8	89.4	12-1060	173,713	159,833		(a)					
1923—July	98.0				180.1	98.4	13-0895	188,711	173,713		(a)					
1924—July	98.4				191.0	94.0	12-2957	185,485	188,711		(a)					
1925—July	102.6				198.3	104.3	13-8526	195,899	185,485		(a)					
1926—July	100.0				204.0	99.5	12-7378	186,014	195,899		(c)					
1927—July	98.5				205.0	94.1	12-3303	185,508	186,014		(a)					
1928—July	96.2				193.0	98.3	13-1118	195,183	185,508		(a)					
1929—July	96.0				181.0	98.0	12-4553	188,680	195,183		(a)					
1930—January	95.6				171.9	87.4	11-8633	179,204	188,680		(a)					
April	91.7				162.5	90.7	11-1633	177,736	179,204		(a)					
May	89.0				159.5	89.1	10-9993	170,924	177,736		(a)					
June	88.0				159.5	86.8	10-7241	171,598	170,924		(a)					
July	84.1				169.2	84.0	10-4495	169,352	171,598		(a)					
August	82.9				168.1	84.0	10-5611	170,391	169,352		(a)					
September	82.5				163.5	82.0	10-4353	170,200	170,391		(a)					
October	81.2				157.6	82.6	10-2698	165,188	170,200		(a)					
November	81.2				149.0	78.4	9-0578	163,038	165,188		(a)					
December	77.8				141.2	78.4	9-5952	159,719	163,038		(a)					
1931—January	76.2				138.5	77.0	9-3087	156,039	159,719		(a)					
February	76.0				136.1	74.5	9-1660	153,526	156,039		(a)					
March	75.1				133.3	73.3	9-2731	152,325	153,526		(a)					
April	74.7				128.2	71.3	8-9434	149,859	152,325		(a)					
May	74.7				129.0	71.3	8-6116	146,885	149,859		(a)					
June					129.0	70.1			146,885	101.1	70.1					

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Authority	Number of Commodities	Poland	Russia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Yugoslavia	Egypt	South Africa	China	Dutch East Indies	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
			Central Statistical Office	Central Statistical Bureau (l)	Director General of Statistics	Svensk Finans-tidning	Commerce Dept. Official (m)	National Bank	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Bureau of Markets and Shanghai	Dept. of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce	Dept. of Statistics Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
			1927	1913	1913	July 1, 1913- June 30, 1914	July 1914	1926	Jan. 1, 1913- July 31, 1914	1910 = 1000	Feb. 1913	1913	July, 1914	Oct., 1900	1911 = 1000	1909-1913 = 1000
1913				100	100	100				1125		100	100	(a) 132.3	1088	(a) 1055
1914				101	101	116				(a) 1090		100	100	(a) 120.3	(a) 1098	(a) 1098
1915				119	119	145				(a) 1204		112	112	(a) 127.8	(a) 1822	(a) 1235
1916				141	141	185				(a) 1379		(a)	(a)	(a) 127.8	(a) 1665	(a) 1328
1917				166	166	244				(a) 1588		145	145	(a) 196.4	(a) 1715	(a) 1911
1918				207	207	339				(a) 1723		178	178	(a) 259.1	(a) 1954	(a) 1778
1919				204	204	320				(a) 1810		196	196	(a) 259.1	(a) 2008	(a) 1858
1920				221	221	363				(a) 1927.7		209	209	(a) 316.6	(a) 2671	(a) 2181
1921				186	186	211	178.6			1688		183	183	(a) 259.8	(a) 1813	(a) 2025
1922				174	174	165	161.3			1440.0		182	182	(a) 206.0	(a) 1789	(a) 1736
1923				169	169	157	179.0			1423		170	170	(a) 284.5	(a) 2052	(a) 1966
1924				182	182	148	157			1395		175	175	(a) 258.4	(a) 1855	(a) 1739
1925				175	175	188	173.3			1404		174	174	(a) 262.4	(a) 1846	(a) 1698
1926				182	182	143	145			1424		175	175	(a) 236.5	(a) 1843	(a) 1644
1927				168	168	141	146			1368		156	156	(a) 224.6	(a) 1833	(a) 1641
1928				172	172	164	144.1			1356		150	150	(a) 223.2	(a) 1795	(a) 1557
1929				169	169	133	142.8			1356		150	150	(a) 219.6	(a) 1813	(a) 1557
1930				182	182	172	135.6			1289		148	148	(a) 219.6	(a) 1719	(a) 1551
1930-January				172	172	118	124			1170		138	138	(a) 192.8	(a) 1662	(a) 1539
1930-April				187	187	124	129.4			1170		138	138	(a) 182.8	(a) 1719	(a) 1551
1930-May				188	188	115	128.1			1170		138	138	(a) 182.8	(a) 1662	(a) 1539
1930-June				187	187	113	126.2			1170		138	138	(a) 182.8	(a) 1662	(a) 1539
1930-July				189	189	114	121			1121		136	136	(a) 181.2	(a) 1657	(a) 1527
1930-August				188	188	113	125.8			1121		136	136	(a) 176.6	(a) 1644	(a) 1519
1930-September				173	173	113	121			1121		136	136	(a) 176.6	(a) 1644	(a) 1519
1930-October				174	174	112	119			1121		136	136	(a) 176.6	(a) 1644	(a) 1519
1930-November				187	187	109	123.0			1119		131	131	(a) 171.5	(a) 1532	(a) 1518
1930-December				175	175	109	122.4			1119		131	131	(a) 164.6	(a) 1479	(a) 1498
1931-January				175	175	108	117			1119		131	131	(a) 162.2	(a) 1437	(a) 1482
1931-February				173	173	107	117.4			1119		131	131	(a) 162.2	(a) 1437	(a) 1482
1931-March				175	175	108	115.2			1148		136	136	(a) 158.0	(a) 1399	(a) 1476
1931-April				174	174	108	114.7			1148		136	136	(a) 158.0	(a) 1399	(a) 1476
1931-May				174	174	108	113.6			1115		136	136	(a) 158.0	(a) 1397	(a) 1442
1931-June				107	107	107	112.2			1115		136	136	(a) 157.9	(a) 1405	(a) 1433

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) New Series. (i) Revised series. (j) Sum totals of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption. (k) Estimated cost per capita of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets. (l) Until end of 1926 "Gosplan". (m) Until end of 1927 "Dr. Lorenz". (n) Index discontinued.

(Continued from page 846)

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the General Statistical Bureau, on the base 1914=100 (gold basis) was 97 for May, a decline of 4 per cent for the month. With the exception of an increase in the group "sugar, coffee, cocoa," all groups contributed to the decline.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base of 1913=100, was 113·7 for April, a decline of 0·2 per cent for the month. Agricultural products advanced 1·5 per cent due to substantial increases in vegetable foods and fodder. With the exception of small increases in hides and leather and technical oils and fats, all other groups declined, the greatest decline being one of 11 per cent in rubber.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 137·3 for May, an increase of 0·1 per cent for the month due to a small increase in food prices. Heat and light, clothing and sundries were all lower than for April and rent was unchanged.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-1913=1000, was 1417 for April, a decline of 1·1 per cent for the month, the only group showing an increase was metals and their products.

Automobile Accidents in Canada

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports 1,289 deaths (preliminary figures) from automobile accidents throughout Canada in 1930 as against 1,300 in 1929, 1,082 in 1928, 865 in 1927 and 606 in 1926. The figure for 1930 gives a proportion of 13·0 deaths per 100,000 population. The corresponding rates were 13·3 in 1929, 11·2 in 1928, 9·1 in 1927, and 6·5 in 1926. British Columbia had the heaviest rate of any province in 1930, 18·6 per 100,000, while New Brunswick was second with 17·0 and Ontario third with 15·6 per 100,000. Saskatchewan had the lowest rate, 5·8 per 100,000.

The City of Montreal had 136 automobile deaths in 1930 as against 151 in 1929, Toronto 68 deaths in 1930 as compared with 107 in 1929, Winnipeg 30 deaths in 1930 and 25 in 1929, Vancouver 43 in 1930 and 45 in 1929. Deaths occurring in cities from automobile

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 71·3 for May, a fall of 2·7 per cent for the month, the principal declines being in farm products, foods and building materials.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 101·1 for June, a decline of 1·7 per cent for the month. All groups contributed to this decline.

Bradstreet's index number, which is the sums total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption, was \$8·7756 at July 1, an increase of 1·5 per cent for the month. With the exception of a slight increase in April, 1931, this is the first advance noted since October, 1929. Advances were noted in fruits, hides and leather, textiles, metals, coal and coke, oils and miscellaneous commodities. On the other hand, breadstuffs, live stock, provisions, naval stores and building materials declined, while chemicals and drugs were unchanged.

COST OF LIVING.—In the accompanying table, the base of the index number of the National Industrial Conference Board has been changed from 1913=100 as previously published to the new base 1923=100. The index number for May, on the base 1923=100, was 86·9, a decline of 1·5 per cent for the month, all groups showing decreases from the April level.

accidents are not in every case the results of accidents which took place within the city limits, as those injured in accidents outside of cities are frequently hurried to city hospitals.

In the Registration Area of United States for the year 1929, the latest yet available, the rate was 25·4 per 100,000 population.

The headquarters of the International Federation of Trade Unions was transferred from Amsterdam to Berlin early in July. When the International was originally organized in 1901, the headquarters were located in Berlin and continued there until the outbreak of war in 1914 when the organization ceased to function. With its re-organization in 1919, the headquarters were established at Amsterdam. The Stockholm Congress of 1930 decided that the seat of the I.F.T.U. should be removed to Berlin.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Workman's Right of Wages for Period of Enforced Absence

At the beginning of 1930 a farmer in Saskatchewan hired a workman as a farm labourer for the whole year for \$450 with room and board. No agreement was made as to when or how the wages were to be paid, but the employer from time to time paid the hired man small sums on account. The latter was permitted to go to his home for week-ends, and on September 14, while at home on a weekly visit, he was seriously injured by a bull, and was unable to return to his employment for seven weeks. On November 1, the employee returned to resume his work, but was then informed by the farmer that another man had been hired in his place. The hired man thereupon brought action in the District Court to recover the sum of \$256.60, being the amount of his wages for the entire year and \$30 per month for value of his board and lodging, less the amounts he had received from the defendant in cash, and the value of the board and lodging for the time he was at work.

Judge Doak allowed the plaintiff's claim in part. "The plaintiff's claim," he said, "may be conveniently considered under three headings (1) Wages actually due to him up to September 14; (2) Wages from September 14 to November 1, the period of his absence; and (3) Wages subsequent to November 1. With regard to the first, the plaintiff's wages at the agreed rate would work out to \$37.50 a month and for eight and one-half months this would come to \$318.75. The defendant has paid the plaintiff \$304.50, and there is therefore due to him upon this account, the sum of \$14.25.

"Considerable difficulty arises in connection with the second claim. It is contended by the plaintiff that he is entitled to receive wages during the period of his enforced absence on the ground that performance of the contract by him should be excused under the circumstances. The principle relied upon by the plaintiff is stated in 20 *Halsbury*, p. 84, in the following language:

'A servant is entitled to his wages or salary during absence through temporary illness, provided that the contract of service remains in existence during that time, and that he is ready and willing to carry out his duties, save for the incapacity produced by the illness.'

Judge Doak cited precedents which showed that this principle applies even in a case where the illness has been brought on by the imprudence or misconduct of the servant, there being, however, one exception to its application, namely, that when the illness

of the servant goes to the root of the contract there is ground for a rescission. "In the present case," the judge proceeded, "the illness of the plaintiff did not in my opinion go to the root of the contract so as to justify rescission by the defendant or grounds for allowing him to consider that the contract was at an end. I am of the opinion however that in order to recover wages during the period of his enforced absence the plaintiff must go further than merely showing that his absence was unavoidable. An examination of the authorities to which I have referred shows the reason for the decisions which were arrived at in those particular cases. Thus in *Cuckson v. Stones*, *supra* Campbell, J. at p. 256, says:

"We think that want of ability to serve for a week would not, of necessity, be an answer to a claim for a week's wages, if in truth the plaintiff was ready and willing to serve had he been able to do so, and was only prevented from serving during the week by the visitation of God, the contract to serve never having been determined."

Having cited other judgments to a similar effect Judge Doak continued: "This is but an illustration of the general principle that where there is impossibility of performance due to an act of God, the promisor is excused; and illness is recognized as falling within that category. In my opinion, however, it is necessary to go further than this and enquire whether the particular illness which rendered the plaintiff incapable of performing the contract was due to an act of God, so called, or otherwise. A number of illustrations are given as to the meaning of the term "Act of God" in 7 *Halsbury*, p. 428, and the definition there given is:

'An act of God, in the legal sense of the term, may be defined as an extraordinary occurrence or circumstances which could not have been foreseen and which could not have been guarded against.'

"It is because illness ordinarily comes within the scope of this definition that it has to be considered an act of God, excusing the promisor from the performance of his contract, but it appears to me that it would be otherwise in the case where the illness could not be ascribed to some unforeseen occurrence which could not reasonably be guarded against but was due to an accident arising out of the ordinary scope of the persons' occupation or business. The most common illustration of the difference between the two cases is to be seen in the cases arising out of perils of the sea....

"Bearing in mind the distinction above pointed out it appears to me that the illness

of the plaintiff in the present case cannot be said to be due to an 'act of God,' but rather to one of the ordinary perils to which the plaintiff as a farm labourer was exposed, and it appears to me that it makes no difference whether this accident occurred to him when he was working for the defendant or was working in his own behalf. For these reasons I am of the opinion that the plaintiff is not excused from performance of his contract by reason of the accident and that his right to recover wages for the period during which he was absent must depend upon other considerations.

"It must be admitted in the first place that the contract was not terminated by the plaintiff's illness, for the defendant visited the plaintiff at various times during his illness, and never until November 1, or about that time, indicated any intention to rescind the contract. . . . I think I may take it that the promises in this case were mutual and not independent, that is to say, the plaintiff's right to recover wages would depend upon his doing the work which entitled him to recover them and if the plaintiff had never done any work at all undoubtedly there would be no right of recovery, for the performance of his share of the contract was a condition precedent to his right to recover. . . . The contract is an entire one to work for the whole year and the plaintiff worked for eight and one half months, and the defendant therefore received a substantial part of the consideration for his promise. In the next place, even assuming the illness of the plaintiff gave the defendant the right to elect to treat the contract as at an end, he did not treat it as at an end until the time when the plaintiff was ready to resume work under it.

"For these reasons I am of the opinion that even if the performance by the plaintiff was a condition precedent to his right to recover, the defendant is not now in a position to treat it as anything more than a claim for damages for the plaintiff's failure to perform. The contract remained in existence until the defendant rescinded on November 1 and the plaintiff is entitled to recover under it the wages which were due to him from the period from September 14 to November 1, subject to the defendant's right to recover damages against him.

"Coming now to consider the third ground which the plaintiff has for recovery the decision of the Court of Appeal of this province in *Peidl v. Bonas** appears to be con-

clusive. The plaintiff has asked for judgment for the wages due to him from November 1 until the end of the year, but the decision referred to shows that he is not entitled to more than one month's wages. The plaintiff's board and room formed a part of the consideration in his contract and he is in my opinion entitled to recover this in addition to the actual amount of money he was to receive. . . .

"The result will be that the plaintiff will be entitled to the following amounts:—

Balance of wages to September 14.	\$ 14.25
Value of wages and board and room for seven weeks from September 14 to November 1, at \$37.50 per month for wages, and \$30 per month for board and room.	109.55
One month's wages to which the plaintiff is entitled in lieu of notice.	37.50
Board for the same period.	30.00
Total.	\$191.30

The judgment pointed out that the defendant had not counterclaimed against the plaintiff for damages due to the failure of the latter to carry out his contract in full, and permitted him to amend his pleadings to set up this counterclaim. The counterclaim was allowed to the extent of \$109.55, being the value of the plaintiff's services of which the defendant was deprived during the period of the contract.

Heinbigner versus Kinzel, Saskatchewan, 1931, *Western Weekly Reports*, Vol. 2, page 544.

Contract entered into on Sunday held Invalid

Action was taken in the Yale County Court, British Columbia, by the manager of a dairy farm for wages and a percentage of profits alleged to be due to him by the terms of a contract that had been made on a Sunday. The plaintiff had been engaged to manage a dairy farm near Kamloops for one year at a monthly salary of \$100, with 10 per cent of the profits earned by the concern during the period of his management. An express condition of the contract was that the defendants were to take over from the plaintiff his herd of Jersey cows. This was agreed to, and the bargain was orally completed on Sunday, March 23, 1930. The plaintiff about October 16 received notice of his dismissal.

The defendant claimed that the agreement was illegal, having been made on a Sunday, and that it was in contravention of section 4 of the Lord's Day Act, Revised Statutes of

*LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1931, page 622.

Canada, 1927, chapter 123. This section reads as follows:—

4. It shall not be lawful for any person on the Lord's Day, except as provided herein, or in any provincial Act or law now or hereafter in force, to sell or offer for sale or purchase any goods, chattels, or other personal property, or any real estate, or to carry on or transact any business of his ordinary calling, or in connection with such calling, or for gain to do, or employ any other person to do, on that day, any work, business, or labour. R.S., c. 153, s. 5.

Judge Swanson, referring to the owners' undertaking to buy the plaintiff's herd, said that there was a completed contract to sell made on that day, and that "the very object which Parliament must have had in mind was to prohibit and penalize just such a commercial transaction made on the Lord's Day. If there is illegality in this phase of the contract, the whole contract must go by the board and be declared unlawful or illegal. If the contract is illegal the Court, solely on the grounds of public policy, will decline to recognize it, or any rights or claims alleged to be possessed by plaintiff for any alleged breach of it."

"At the opening of the case," His Honour continued, "I felt it my duty to call the attention of counsel to the provisions of the Lord's Day Act although the Act was not pleaded by defendants. For these reasons I hold that this action must be dismissed with costs."

Lister versus Burns and Co. (British Columbia) 1931, *Dominion Law Reports*, Vol. 3, page 105.

Employer Responsible for providing Safe Conditions of Work

A millwright in a paper mill in Quebec sustained serious injuries when he fell nine or ten feet from a scaffold on to a concrete floor. Immediately after the fall one of the supports of the scaffold broke and fell on him, causing him further injuries. The Workmen's Compensation not being applicable to his case the workman brought an action against the employer under the common law, claiming \$16,000 in damages. In the first hearing before a jury the plaintiff was allowed \$11,000. The decision was set aside on appeal, but on further appeal the Court of King's Bench reversed the decision of the Superior Court. It was held that the employer had not discharged the duty which he owed the workman, as, notwithstanding that the latter was an experienced man, there was a duty to provide him with safe access to his work. The jury had found that the defendant failed to provide proper and safe scaffoldings, and that fact was sufficient to bring the case within the

terms of article 1053 of the Civil Code, which reads:—

1053. Every person capable of discerning right from wrong is responsible for the damage caused by his fault to another, whether by positive act, imprudence, neglect or want of skill.

Cote versus Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Company (Quebec) 1931, *Rapports Judiciaires* (*Cour du Banc du Roi*), volume 50, page 527.

A workman employed by an express company at Montreal, was one of a party which was engaged in moving a steel plate ten feet long, seven feet high, and two feet thick, and weighing over half a ton. When the plate tilted some of the men dropped their hold, and the workman was pinned to the ground, sustaining injuries which resulted in permanent disability amounting to 50 per cent of his former earning capacity. In an action brought by the workman against the company for damages the Superior Court held that the injury was purely accidental and that no blame attached to anyone; but on appeal by the plaintiff the Court of Appeals concluded that the foreman of the gang of workmen had been at fault, because out of several methods of moving the steel plate he chose one which was extremely dangerous. The judgment of the lower court was therefore set aside and damages of \$10,000 were awarded to the plaintiff.

California Law limiting Free Speech declared invalid

The Supreme Court of the United States, in a judgment rendered by Chief Justice Hughes on May 18, 1931, reversed a decision by the California courts under which a young woman had been convicted under the "anti-Red Flag" section of the Penal Code of California. This Code provides as follows:—

"Any person who displays a red flag, banner or badge or any flag, badge, banner or device of any color or form whatever in any public place or in any meeting place or public assembly, or from or on any house, building or window, as a sign, symbol or emblem of opposition to organized government, or as an invitation or stimulus to anarchistic action, or as an aid to propaganda that is of a seditious character, is guilty of a felony."

The defendant, a member of the Young Communist League, was convicted by a jury under this section, which mentions three illegal purposes in connection with the display of the red flag; (1) as a sign of opposition to organized government; (2) as an invitation to anarchistic action; and (3) as an aid to seditious propaganda. The District Court of Appeals held that the first purpose described

in the statute, i.e., displaying the banner "as a sign, symbol or emblem of opposition to organized government" would, taken by itself, not constitute a violation of the statute; or if that in itself were considered to be a crime under the statute, then to that extent the statute would be unconstitutional. Mere opposition to organized government, the Court held, may be construed to include peaceful and orderly opposition to a government as organized. The language does not necessarily embrace any purpose to overthrow government by force or violence. The first purpose in the statute, therefore, considered by itself alone, would make the statute unconstitutional. But the District Court of Appeals held that the second and third purposes clearly contemplated resort to violence and sedition and were within the power of the State to punish. So, disregarding the first clause of the statute and upholding the other clauses, the conviction of the appellant was sustained by the California Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice Hughes, having reviewed the decision of the California Court, proceeded as follows:—

"We are unable to agree with this disposition of the case. The verdict against the appellant was a general one. It did not specify the ground upon which it rested. As there were three purposes set forth in the statute, and the jury was instructed that their verdict might be given with respect to any one of them, independently considered, it is impossible to say under which clause of the statute the conviction was obtained. If any one of these clauses, which the State Court has held to be separable, was invalid, it cannot be

determined upon this record that the appellant was not convicted under that clause. It follows that instead of its being permissible to hold, with the State court, that the verdict could be sustained if any one of the clauses of the statute were found to be valid, the necessary conclusion from the manner in which the case was sent to the jury is that, if any of the clauses in question is invalid under the Federal Constitution, the conviction cannot be upheld. . . .

"We are thus brought to the question whether any one of the three clauses, as construed by the State court, is upon its face repugnant to the Federal Constitution so that it could not constitute a lawful foundation for a criminal prosecution. The principle to be applied have been clearly set forth in our former decisions. It has been determined that the conception of liberty under the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment embraces the right of free speech. The right is not an absolute one, and the State in the exercise of its police power may punish the abuse of this freedom. There is no question but that the State may thus provide for the punishment of those who indulge in utterances which incite to violence and crime and threaten the overthrow of organized government by unlawful means. There is no constitutional immunity for such conduct abhorrent to our institutions. We have no reason to doubt the validity of the second and third clauses of the statute as construed by the State court to relate to such incitements to violence."

The Court remanded the case for further proceedings not inconsistent with its opinion.

Mothers' Allowances in Nova Scotia

The first annual report of the director administering the Mothers' Allowances Act of Nova Scotia reviews the operation of this legislation since its enactment (the provisions of the Act were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1930, page 915).

While the Act was passed on April 30, 1930, it did not come into force for the actual payment of allowances until October 1, 1930. Accordingly no allowances were paid during the financial year ending September 30, 1930, but, as is pointed out, all the work incidental to the receipt and investigation of applications came within that year. Therefore, general statistics are presented as well as a financial statement respecting allowances for the month of October, 1930.

The statistics indicate that there were 1,170 formal applications, received as well as a number of personal applications. There were 426

applications declared ineligible, and 706 approved, while in 38 cases decision was deferred. The total amount paid in the month of October to 706 approved applicants was \$22,143.50, being an average per family of \$31.32. The total number of dependent children beneficiaries was 2,232, the average number of dependent children per family being 3.2.

The director points out that according to indications the total number of mothers in receipt of allowances will exceed 900 before the end of the current year, and that the requirements to pay the allowances will approximate \$340,000, with a further sum of \$21,222 for administration purposes.

Included also is the report of the Advisory Commission, which describes the method of dealing with applications and the general work of the office.

FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL LABOUR DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, ETC., IN CANADA

Dominion of Canada

Department of Labour:

Ottawa.

Minister, The Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson.
Deputy Minister, H. H. Ward.
Assistant Deputy Minister, Gerald H. Brown.
Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, H. H. Ward, Registrar.
Fair Wages on Federal Public Works.
Chief Conciliation Officer, M. S. Campbell.
Employment Service of Canada, R. A. Rigg, Director.
Dominion Unemployment Relief, H. Hereford, Director.
Dominion Government Annuities, E. G. Blackadar, Superintendent.
Old Age Pensions.
Technical Education.
Combines Investigation Act, F. A. McGregor, Registrar.
Labour Gazette, J. H. Magee, Associate Editor.
Statistical Branch, C. W. Bolton, Chief.
Labour Intelligence Branch, Frank J. Plant, Chief.
International Labour Organization (League of Nations).
Library and Research, Miss M. Mackintosh.

Nova Scotia

Department of Public Works and Mines:

Halifax, N.S.

Premier and Minister, The Hon. Gordon S. Harrington.
Deputy Minister, Norman McKenzie.

Employment Service:

C. J. Cotter, Provincial Superintendent, Halifax.
Walter A. Weir, New Glasgow.
Miss E. L. Caldwell, Halifax.
Charles McCush, Sydney.

Mothers' Allowance Board:

E. H. Blois, Chairman, Halifax.
Mrs. E. M. Bell, New Glasgow.
Mrs. H. A. Staynor, Halifax.
Mrs. E. C. Frawley, Halifax.
P. J. Moriarty, Halifax.

Workmen's Compensation Board:

F. L. Milner, K.C., Chairman, Halifax.
F. W. Armstrong, Vice Chairman, Halifax.
John J. Joy, Halifax.

Minimum Wage Board:

H. E. Mahon, Chairman, Halifax.
Mrs. K. A. Scanlon, Halifax.
Mrs. Jean U. Fielding, Windsor.
P. J. Healy, Halifax.
Rodd Kerr, Glace Bay.

Director of Child Welfare:

E. H. Blois, Halifax.

Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities:

Robert T. MacIlreith, Chairman, Halifax.
Arthur W. Roberts, Vice-Chairman, Bridgewater.
J. S. Roper, Halifax.

Department of Public Health:

Halifax, N.S.

Minister, The Hon. G. H. Murphy.
Deputy Minister, Dr. T. Ives Byrne.

New Brunswick

Department of Health and Labour:

Fredericton, N.B.

John Kenny, Factory Inspector, Saint John.
The Workmen's Compensation Board, Saint John:
John A. Sinclair, Chairman.
Frank G. Robinson, Vice-chairman.
James L. Sugrue, Commissioner.

Quebec

Department of Public Works and Labour:

Quebec, P.Q.

Minister, The Hon. J. N. Francoeur, Quebec.
Deputy Minister and Chief Inspector of Industrial Establishments and Public Buildings, Louis Guyon, 97 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal.
Deputy Chief Inspector, Alfred Robert, 97 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal.
General Superintendent of Provincial Employment Bureaux, Joseph Ainey, 92 St. James Street East, Montreal.

Women's Minimum Wage Commission:

Gustav Franco, Chairman, 59 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal.
Alfred Crowe, Secretary, 231 St. Paul Street, Quebec.
N. S. Walsh, Chief Examiner of Steam Boilers and Stationary Engineers, 88 St. James Street East, Montreal.
Stationary Engineers, 88 St. James Street East, Montreal.
J. N. Mochon, Chief Electrical Examiner, 96 St. James Street East, Montreal.

Workmen's Compensation Commission:

Address: 73 Grande Allée, Quebec, P.Q.
Robert Taschereau, K.C., President.
O. E. Sharp.
O. G. Mollere, Secretary.

Ontario

Department of Labour:

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Minister, The Hon. J. D. Monteith.
Deputy Minister, A. W. Crawford.
Senior Investigator, Miss Marion Findlay.
Chief Inspector, Factory Inspection Branch, James T. Burke.
Chief Inspector, Boiler Inspection Branch, D. M. Medcalf.
Board of Examiners, Stationary and Hoisting Engineers, J. M. Brown, Chairman.
Inspector, Apprenticeship Branch, A. W. Crawford.
Inspector of Caisson Work, F. A. Swarbrick.
Mechanical and Safety Engineer, William Burns.

Employment Service:

H. C. Hudson, General Superintendent, Ontario Offices.

Minimum Wage Board:

Dr. J. W. MacMillan, Chairman.
R. A. Stapells.
H. G. Fester.
Miss Margaret Stephen.
One position vacant.
Address of Board: Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Workmen's Compensation Board:

Victor A. Sinclair, K.C., Chairman.
 Henry J. Halford, Vice-chairman.
 George A. Kingston, Commissioner.
 N. B. Wormith, Secretary.
 T. Norman Dean, Statistician.
 F. W. Graham, Claims Officer.
 D. E. Bell, Medical Officer.
 J. M. Bremner, Medical Officer.
 J. F. Hazlewood, Medical Officer.
 Address of Board: Metropolitan Building,
 Toronto.

Mothers' Allowances Commission:

Dr. David Jamieson, Chairman.
 Miss Belle Thompson, Vice Chairman.
 Mrs. Minnie Singer.
 Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Murphy, K.C.
 Mr. A. J. Reynolds.

Old Age Pensions:

Dr. David Jamieson, Chairman.
 Mr. J. A. Ellis, Commissioner.

Manitoba**Bureau of Labour:**

Winnipeg, Man.
 Minister of Public Works, The Hon. W. R.
 Clubb.
 Secretary of Labour, Edward McGrath.
 Chief Inspector, Arthur MacNamara.

Fair Wage Board:

A. MacNamara, Assistant Deputy Minister
 of Public Works, Chairman.
 J. W. Morley.
 E. Claydon.
 Thos. J. Williams.
 C. J. Harding.

Minimum Wage Board:

George N. Jackson, Chairman.
 Mrs. Edna M. Nash.
 James Winning.
 Mrs. Jessie MacLennan.
 E. R. Kennedy.
 Address of Bureau: Winnipeg.

Elevator and Hoist Board:

E. McGrath, Chairman.
 A. Steventon.
 T. A. Harp.
 W. J. Easterbrook.
 S. E. Howarth.

Cinema Projectors' Board:

E. McGrath, Chairman.
 George Graham.
 V. Armand.

Engineers' Board:

H. W. Cooper, Chairman.
 H. Carry.
 T. Powers.

Workmen's Compensation Board:

C. K. Newcombe, Commissioner.
 George E. Carpenter, Director.
 J. L. McBride, Director.
 Nicholas Fletcher, Secretary.
 P. V. E. Jones, Assistant Secretary.
 Address of Board: Winnipeg.

Old Age Pensions Branch:

T. S. Hamilton, Superintendent, Winnipeg.

Employment Service:

J. A. Bowman, General Superintendent.

Saskatchewan**Department of Railways, Labour and Industries, Regina, Sask.**

Minister, The Hon. John A. Merkley.
 Deputy Minister, Thos. M. Molloy.

Government Employment:

G. E. Tomsett, General Superintendent.

Minimum Wage Board:

A. J. Wickens, K.C., Chairman, Moose Jaw.
 Mrs. Ethel M. Henderson, Moose Jaw.
 Mrs. Grace Chandler, Regina.
 Ralph Heseltine, Regina.
 Stanley Edwards, Saskatoon.
 Thos. M. Molloy, Secretary (Deputy Minister
 of Railways, Labour and Industries).

Workmen's Compensation Board:

N. R. Craig, K.C., Chairman.
 Robt. Banbury.
 A. Higgins.
 Thos. L. Elliott, Secretary.

Old Age Pensions:

Edward Oliver, Superintendent.

Alberta**Bureau of Labour:**

Edmonton, Alta.
 Commissioner of Labour, W. Smitten.
 Chief Boiler Inspector, F. W. Hobson.
 Chief Factory Inspector, H. M. Bishop.
 Chief Theatre Inspector, G. P. Barber.
 Chief Mine Inspector, A. A. Millar.
 Employment Service, Wm. Carnill, Director.

Minimum Wage Board:

A. A. Carpenter, Chairman.
 W. Smitten, Commissioner of Labour, Secretary.

Workmen's Compensation Board:

Alex. Ross, Chairman.
 Walter F. McNeill, Commissioner.
 James A. Kinney, Commissioner.
 Frederick D. Noble, Secretary.
 Address of Board: Administration Building,
 Edmonton.

Old Age Pensions:

Administered by Workmen's Compensation
 Board, A. Blackie, Superintendent.

British Columbia**Department of Labour:**

Victoria, B.C.
 Minister, The Hon. W. A. McKenzie.
 Deputy Minister, Adam Bell, Victoria.
 Chief Factories Inspector, W. T. Hamilton,
 Vancouver.

Employment Service:

J. H. McVety, General Superintendent,
 Vancouver.

Minimum Wage (for females) Board:

Adam Bell Deputy Minister of Labour,
 Chairman.
 Mrs. Helen G. MacGill.
 Thos. Mathews.
 Miss Mabel Agnes Cameron, Secretary.
 Norman deWolfe Lyons.

Hours of Work Board:

Adam Bell, Deputy Minister of Labour,
Chairman.
Robt. Morrison.
Norman deWolfe Lyons.

Minimum Wage (for males) Board:

Adam Bell, Deputy Minister of Labour,
Chairman.
Geo. H. Cowan.
Norman deWolfe Lyons.

Workmen's Compensation Board:

E. S. H. Winn, K.C., Chairman.
Parker Williams.
Hugh B. Gilmour.
F. W. Hinsdale, Secretary.
Address of Board: 411 Dunsmuir Street,
Vancouver.

Old Age Pensions Department:

Administered by Workmen's Compensation
Board, H. L. Greenwood, Secretary.

AMENDMENT TO DOMINION OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT

Increased Federal Contribution—System to be Established on Contributory Basis

IMPLEMENTING an announcement made on June 1, during his budget address in the House of Commons, the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, on July 20, introduced legislation to provide for increasing the federal grant towards the cost of old age pensions. The government bill was preceded by a resolution which was adopted in the terms following:—

"That it is expedient to amend the Old Age Pensions Act by increasing the amount of the payment to the provinces for old age pensions from one-half to seventy-five per cent of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by such province for pensions, and to provide for the examination and audit of expenditures in the province and the accounts relating thereto."

The Bill (which is entitled an Act to amend the Old Age Pensions Act) details the intent of the measure in the following preamble:—

"Whereas by section three of the *Old Age Pensions Act* it is amongst other things provided that an agreement may be made with any province for the payment to such province quarterly of an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by such province for pensions pursuant to a provincial statute in that behalf; and whereas it is desirable that the system of Old Age Pensions shall be established on a contributory basis as a national undertaking; and whereas, pending the taking of the decennial census of 1931 and obtaining such information therefrom as will enable the necessary actuarial computations to be made, it is desirable and would be of advantage to the Dominion to augment the national contributions."

In the ensuing debate, the Prime Minister, after indicating that the chief change in the amending enactment was the provision for a federal contribution of 75 per cent instead of 50 per cent as formerly, stated: "In any event the whole proposal is but temporary in character, and contemplates a contributory system to old age pensions as was mentioned in the House of Commons when the Old Age Pension bill was under consideration. For that reason this provision has been made for the year."

The Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, after pointing out that the measure meant

"a considerable increase in the amount of money to be handed over from the federal treasury to the provinces for their administration," suggested that if it was the ultimate intention of the present administration to pay 100 per cent of the old age pensions cost then the time was opportune to "consider the desirability of having the entire fund administered by the federal government." This factor, he considered, might lead to the necessity of amending the British North America Act so as "to give the Federal Government the right without delay to administer the entire old age pension law."

Dealing with this phase of the subject the Prime Minister stated:—

"My own view is that no amendment to the British North America Act is required to deal with this problem on one phase of it, and in the preamble to the bill I have indicated that the census of the year will form the basis of actuarial computations that would warrant a contributory system on a national scale being embarked upon. . . . As the matter stands, I know of no constitutional impediment to the federal parliament voting 50 per cent of the sums paid by the provinces to old age pensions. I think it will be agreed that if there is no constitutional impediment against paying 50 per cent, there is none with respect to paying 75 per cent, and it is clear that it is not only probable but almost certain that there will be an increase in the payments made under this statute by reason of other provinces, now that the sum has been increased to the amount I have mentioned, availing themselves of its provisions. In the meantime I assure the committee that the whole problem is being considered from the angle of a contributory system predicated upon an actuarial valuation of the liabilities that would be involved. That is not as simple as perhaps would appear from the mere statement of it, but this year's census will enable us to determine with some degree of exactitude what is

involved, and if there are any constitutional limitations upon our activities in that direction, I think the house will be only too glad to remove them. I do not contemplate any difficulty on that score."

The Prime Minister added that what he had in mind was "that this and allied social insurance matters might be administered by a com-

mission that would have the powers of a body corporate, but that would administer the act as a federal undertaking. My own view is that there is no constitutional difficulty in the way of administering such an act as a federal undertaking on a contributory basis."

After debate, the Bill was given its first reading.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of July showed a slightly upward tendency, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which tabulated returns from 7,803 firms (each employing a minimum of 15 persons) in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The staffs of these firms aggregated 940,222 workers, or 1,794 more than the number they employed on June 1. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) rose from 103.6 in the preceding month, to 103.8 in the month under review, as compared with 118.9, 124.7, 117.7, 109.7, 105.0, 98.0, 97.1, 100.7, 92.2 and 88.6 at the beginning of July in 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. At the beginning of July, 1931, the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions was 16.3 in contrast with 16.2 per cent at the beginning of June, 1931, and 10.6 per cent at the beginning of July, 1930. The July percentage was based on the returns received by the Department of Labour from 1,849 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 200,505 persons. Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a decline in the volume of business transacted during June when compared with May, but a slight increase in comparison with the transactions recorded during June last year. Vacancies in June, 1931, numbered 27,183, applications 56,113 and placements in regular and casual employment 25,973.

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty-nine cities was again slightly lower at \$8.11 for July as compared with \$8.16 for June; \$10.91 for July, 1930; \$10.98 for July, 1929; \$10.80 for July, 1928; \$10.92 for July, 1927; \$11.07 for July, 1926; \$10.49 for July, 1925; \$9.91 for July, 1924; \$10.17 for July, 1923; \$10.27 for July, 1922;

\$10.96 for July, 1921; \$16.84 for July, 1920; \$13 for July, 1918, and \$7.42 for July, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again slightly lower at 71.7 for July as compared with 72.2 for June; 85.3 for July, 1930; 97.2 for July, 1929; 96.0 for July, 1928; 98.5 for July, 1927, and 100.1 for July, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada in July was much less than that in the preceding month, but was greater than the corresponding loss in July, 1930. Five disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 689 workers, and resulting in the loss of 8,044 working days. Corresponding figures for June, 1931, were: ten disputes, 1,209 workers, and 22,439 working days; and for July, 1930, six disputes, 196 workers, and 2,152 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During July the Department of Labour received a report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in connection with the dispute between the Mohawk Bituminous Mines, Limited, and certain of its employees, members of the local union of District 18, United Mine Workers of America. Two new applications for the establishment of Boards were received during the month, while one of the applications already noted was withdrawn. The report of the Board above mentioned, together with an account of the proceedings during the month, will be found on page 875 of this issue.

Settlement of industrial disputes in Ceylon

An Ordinance "to provide for the Investigation and Settlement of Industrial Disputes" was enacted by the Governor of Ceylon on March 29, 1931. The Ordinance provides that the Governor may at any time appoint a Commission to conduct an enquiry into any matter relating to industry

(which is defined as including trade and agriculture). In the case of an existing or apprehended industrial dispute, the Controller of Labour (an official appointed by the Governor) may appoint a Conciliation Board, to which the dispute may be referred irrespective of the consent of all the parties concerned. Conciliation Boards are to consist of a chairman and one or more members, in equal numbers, to represent the parties, to the dispute. The Controller may likewise take steps for the amicable settlement of a trade dispute without reference to a Board. If a settlement is arrived at by the Conciliation Board the terms thereof must be notified to the Controller and published by him, together with a notice requiring the parties, or their representatives, to state, within a period of fourteen days, whether they accept or reject the settlement. In the case of acceptance by both parties a settlement becomes binding until either party, or its representative, repudiates it by formal notice sent to the Controller. If no agreed settlement is reached the Conciliation Board must send a full report to the Controller, with specific recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. Penalties are provided for employers contravening the terms of a settlement and for persons taking part in a strike, or inciting others to strike, for the purpose of securing an alteration in the terms of a settlement during the period of its validity.

The Ordinance does not apply to persons in the navy, military or air services of the Crown, or to the police or prison services or to other employees of the Crown or Government except where their emoluments are fixed at daily rates.

Labour camps for road work in Northern Ontario

The Ontario Government intimated in July that labour camps would be organized in Northern Ontario in connection with the road construction which is to be carried on in Northern Ontario next winter for the purpose of providing work for the unemployed. The Hon. George S. Henry, the provincial premier, stated that the organization of these camps would not be of a military nature; comfortable quarters would be provided, and fair wages would be paid, but the rates of wages would not be such as might prevent the men from returning to their normal occupations should the opportunity arise. The premier stated that the camps were intended primarily for unmarried workers, and that it was hoped that work might be provided for married men in their places of residence.

President Hoover's Unemployment policy

On August 7 President Hoover published a statement of the policy of the United States Government in regard to unemployment relief. The government is now engaged in estimating the probable volume of unemployment next winter, and in appraising the action of the existing agencies for relief. "I have been canvassing the situation in conference with business, financial and labour leaders as to the different methods in interstate industries which may be of aid. I have had a number of conferences with leaders of relief and business organizations throughout the country with a view to consolidation and co-ordination of their efforts to support the national, State and local action. We have now under way a re-examination to determine the actual number to be employed through the steadily increasing volume of Federal public works. We are canvassing State and municipal and industrial construction to ascertain what may be expected in that direction. The completion of these conferences and inquiries will require another month. By that time all the facts should be clear, both as to the load to be met, the progress and strength of organization in different regions and the character and method of national organization necessary to co-ordinate and support them."

Results of family settlement schemes

The report of the Oversea Settlement Committee (Great Britain) for the period January 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931, notes that the scheme for the settlement of 3,000 families on farms in Canada, which came into operation on July 1, 1924, was completed in 1929. A statistical review of the scheme from its commencement until July 31, 1930, prepared by the Land Settlement Branch of the Department of Immigration of Canada, shows that the total number of families settled in Canada under the scheme was 3,346. Of this number, 846 or 25.3 per cent have withdrawn from the scheme. On July 31, 1930, there were 2,500 families on their farms. Of the 846 families who had withdrawn, 233 were engaged in agriculture either on farms acquired outside the scheme or in wage employment; 370 were in other employment; and 72 were still in Canada, but their whereabouts are unknown. The remaining 171 families (5.1 per cent of the whole) had either returned to the United Kingdom or left for other countries.

The scheme has resulted in the migration to Canada of 18,074 souls, without reckoning the number of friends or relations who have settled

in Canada as a consequence of families having settled under the scheme. It is estimated that the total advances by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in connection with the scheme will amount to about £750,000, which will represent a recoverable expenditure of about £42 per soul (excluding passage assistance). The average amount of capital per family was £64, and 2,850 families out of the total of 3,346 had some previous experience of farm work (although of course the whole of these were not actually engaged in farm work at the time they left the United Kingdom). The percentage of successes under this scheme is stated to be high; and the number of genuine complaints has been very low, in spite of the economic difficulties of the past two years.

A further 96 families were settled during the year on farms of their own in the province of New Brunswick under the tripartite scheme arranged between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government for the settlement of 500 families on farms in that province. The total number of families who have been settled under the scheme to date is 304.

The Canadian Pacific and Hudson's Bay Land Settlement Scheme provided for the settlement on farms in Canada of 200 families (100 on lands owned by each company) before July 1, 1930. The settlement of the full number of families was completed during the year. It was found necessary to provide special advances for these families in respect of subsistence during the winter months of 1929 and the purchase of seed, etc., in the spring of 1930. The exceptional conditions which prevailed in Canada during 1930 made it difficult for the settlers under this scheme to find employment outside their own farms sufficient to provide them with the means to carry them through the winter, and in these circumstances it became necessary to provide further advances for the subsistence of these families during the winter of 1930.

Holidays with pay for workers in France

An Act to establish a statutory annual holiday for workers was passed by the French Chamber of Deputies in July this year.

It provides that the annual holiday must be uninterrupted: the daily allowance shall be equal to the normal wage estimated on the average of the previous six months; the time when the holiday shall be taken may vary, but in the event of disagreement the justice of the peace shall act as arbitrator; the holiday shall be eight days

after the first year and fifteen days thereafter; absence by reason of sickness, maternity, etc., shall not be taken into consideration, but if such absence exceeds one month the holiday may be postponed. The holiday is compulsory; consequently the worker may not take up employment elsewhere during his holiday without rendering himself liable to prosecution.

Quebec Association for Prevention of Industrial Accidents

This Association was recently incorporated for the purpose of promoting and carrying on the work of prevention of industrial accidents in the province of Quebec amongst the industries which are assessable by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, and to protect and safeguard all persons connected with industrial establishments in the province. The association will promote research and other work in connection with safety education, and for that purpose will form and maintain libraries and assist persons engaged in research work in favour of prevention of industrial accidents; it will direct the organization of local safety branches throughout the industrial centre of the province; it will also undertake to direct the organization of employer groups under the official classes of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, into as many associations for the promotion of accident prevention in their respective branches of the Compensation Act. Members of the Industrial Section of the Province of Quebec Safety League automatically become members of the association.

The board of directors consists of representatives of the various classes of industry designated in schedule 1 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, with representatives of any association formed by one of these classes. Mr. Allen M. Mitchell of Montreal is president of the new association, with Mr. Arthur Gaboury, of the province of Quebec Safety League, as its general manager.

Social insurance in Quebec

Whether or not the Province of Quebec will participate in the Dominion scheme for Old Age Pensions will depend upon the recommendation that will be made on this subject by the Commission which was appointed by the provincial legislature last year to study social insurance in its various aspects (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1930, page 1236; May, 1930, page 516, etc.). This statement was made in July by the Hon. Premier L. A. Taschereau in reply to the question as to the possible effect of the recent amendment

of the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act, increasing the amount of the federal grant to the provinces from 50 to 75 per cent of their total expenditures for Old Age Pensions under the provisions of the Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, page 861).

The terms of reference of the Social Insurance Commission, as stated in a previous issue, include the study of the following subjects; unemployment insurance; old age pensions; sickness insurance; family assistance, or aid to the parents of large families; family placements, or placing of underprivileged or distressed children with approved families in various sections of the province; sanitary conditions in industrial establishments and conditions of workers in such places; occupational diseases; medical inspection for workers engaged in occupations hazardous to health; medical examinations and attendance, with periodical inspections, among factory workers; campaigns of industrial hygiene for workers.

The Commissioners recently returned from Europe, where they studied the various national systems of social insurance.

Penalizing "Unsafe" employers in Ontario

A circular recently issued to employers by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario points out that under section 83 (4-5) of the Workmen's Compensation Act of the province, the Board has authority to penalize an employer who has a greater number of accidents than in the opinion of the Board ought to have happened if proper precautions had been taken for the prevention of accidents. The Board also has authority to penalize a firm where the "ways, works, machinery or appliances are defective, inadequate or insufficient." Under this section of the Act, the Board has authority to place a special levy against the plant, and to collect that in the same way as the assessments are collected, or has the authority to put the plant in Schedule 2, in which case the plant becomes responsible for the entire cost of accidents to its workers.

Effect of "combine" on farm labour in Canada

The effects of farm mechanization on labour in America, with special reference to conditions in Canada, were described in LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1931, page 427, in a summary of an article in the *International Labour Review* (Geneva). Another article in the same publication recorded the impressions which Mr. H. B.

Butler, the Deputy Director of the International Labour Office, received in regard to the social effects of mechanized farming in Canada during his visit to this continent last year (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1930, page 1300). Mr. Butler states that "the invention of the 'combine', a machine which both cuts and threshes the grain, and which operated by two men can harvest as much as 40 acres a day, has been mainly responsible for this displacement of labour. A large farm which formerly took on 30 men in the spring and a further 120-150 during the harvest now employs only 14 men throughout the year. An average small farm will employ 2-3 men instead of 8-10. These are just typical cases which could be multiplied indefinitely. Roughly speaking, every combine deprives at least 5 men of a harvest job, so that the average expectation of harvest employment is 20 days in the year instead of 50-60. As a consequence, whereas the railways used to transport thousands of men annually from the eastern cities to reap the crops on the prairies, no harvest trains have been run during the last two years, though the crops were up to the average level. As the Minister of Labour of one Province put it, 'We have now too many people, because there is no work for them'—and that in a territory of great wealth with a population of little more than 2 to the square mile.

"The machine", Mr. Butler continues, "is also creating another tendency, which likewise threatens to accelerate the depopulation of the land. To repay its capital cost and to give it sufficient scope for its capacity, large-scale farming is becoming more and more necessary. Some large industrialized farms are now springing up under syndicated management, and as the small farmer becomes progressively unable to compete with the larger units, that is say, with the prices which the economies of unified management and mechanical operation on a large scale are able to offer, the industrialization of agriculture is bound to extend. The tendency in this direction is further stimulated by the fear of Russian competition based on similar large-scale methods supplemented by low-paid labour. The general effect of agricultural rationalization has inevitably been to diminish wage-earning employment, and to many small farmers it is presenting the alternative either of quitting the land altogether after disposing of their holdings for what they can get, or else of abandoning wheat cultivation for dairy-farming or mixed farming, which in some districts is unsuitable owing to want of water or other circumstances."

Safeguarding profit sharing schemes in Ontario

28. No company shall solicit or accept from its employees or the employees of its subsidiary or allied companies, subscriptions to securities of its own issue or to securities issued by any of its subsidiary or allied companies, or receive money or other valuable securities, or make deductions from salaries or wages therefor in the guise of a saving plan, unless all moneys arising from such subscriptions are held and administered as a trust fund for such employees, and violation of this Regulation shall constitute a fraudulent act or an offence.

Federal unemployment insurance in Switzerland

The Swiss system of unemployment insurance is described by Mr. H. F. Ramsay, American vice-consul at Zurich, in an article appearing in the current issue of the *Monthly Labour Review* (Washington). In 1909 the Federal Government provided for the granting of subsidies to employment offices as a means of relieving unemployment. The cost was met by contributions from the Confederation, the Cantons, the communes and the employers. The experience of this system up to 1924 suggested the introduction of the contributory principle, and in that year a new federal system of unemployment insurance was established. "The chief features of the federal law," Mr. Ramsay states, "were the conditions to be fulfilled by the insurance companies, insurance funds, or mutual funds, in order to obtain federal subsidy. The federal law, for instance, did not prescribe minimum or maximum age limits between which insurance must be carried, nor did it specify by classes those persons who might be required to insure themselves. These and a number of other questions were left to the cantonal legislatures for regulation. As a consequence, while most of the Cantons have made unemployment insurance compulsory for factory workers, insurance for nearly all other classes of labour is voluntary, and in a few of the Cantons no worker is compelled to carry the insurance. Through the system of subsidies only, the Confederation avoided the establishment of a costly system of administration, while permitting existing funds the opportunity to develop without unnecessary expense. The by-laws of the funds must prescribe exact rules governing contributions of the insured and payments on the part of the organization. No minimum is fixed for the benefit, but it must not exceed 60 per cent

The Board which administers the Security Frauds Prevention Act, enacted by the Legislature of Ontario last year, recently issued Regulation 28, as follows:—

of the wages lost, insured members with family obligations receiving 10 per cent more than those without such obligation. The benefit may be paid only to those who are without work through no fault of their own and who have been unable to find employment. The insured must produce a statement from his last employer establishing the cause of his discharge, and must, in addition, register at the public employment exchange. In the case of certain trades the insured may register at a private employment office specializing in furnishing work for his trade. Benefits are payable only to those who have been members of a fund for at least 180 days and who have paid their contributions without interruption and are payable at the earliest three days after registration at the labour exchange. . . . The federal subsidy is fixed according to the amount of the daily benefits paid by funds to members who qualify for relief, and amounts to 40 per cent of the benefit paid by public funds and similar organizations and to 30 per cent for all others. The Federal Assembly may temporarily increase the foregoing rates by 10 per cent at the maximum."

The basis of the co-operation offered by the Cantons in every instance is that of additional subsidies to either private or public insurance funds or companies. The conditions imposed in every Canton are practically the same as those defined by the Confederation. The amount of subsidy granted to the funds varies from 10 to 45 per cent of the amount of unemployment benefits paid out by the funds.

Soon after the passage of the federal law of October 17, 1924, the various Cantons began to legislate upon the subject. Of the 25 Cantons, all but one have passed laws based upon and supplementing the federal law.

Stabilization of Employment in Retail Stores in U.S.A.

The United States Department of Commerce has issued a pamphlet on "Policies and Practices for Stabilization of Employment in Retail Establishments." Of the expedients now in general use, spreading work through part-time operations is recognized as among the most beneficial to all concerned. Instead of laying off personnel when business declines thousands of firms in all types of work are holding their forces close to normal strength by retaining part of all of their employees on part-time without reductions in wage rates. In spreading work, the practical problems being met by an individual retailer will vary

widely in different types of merchandising. Working expedients include the following:

(a) Reduction of overtime; (b) Use of staggered vacations or leaves of absence; (c) Rotation of days off; (d) Use of shorter shifts where store hours are long; (e) Rotation of shifts or individuals on the same job; (f) Transfer of employees between departments or branch stores to prevent lay-off.

Overtime and contingent forces, it is pointed out, are closely related problems which may be handled with a substantial saving under part-time operations. By working the part-time force longer hours and by a suitable concentration of staggered shifts or individuals, it may be possible to meet most rush requirements without resorting to contingent force operation.

Employment stabilization offers management an unusual opportunity to broaden the training of personnel so that they may be capable of handling several kinds of jobs. Keener interest of employees in time of economic stress makes them more susceptible to opportunities for increased knowledge of their vocation.

In taking up employment slack, consideration may be given to repair, modernization, replacement, improvement, and rearrangement; also expansion and new construction, financed from reserves or on credit.

A thorough survey of market conditions gives a tangible basis for the amount of stock to be kept on hand. Although somewhat afield from the problem of direct employment, planned buying by retailers is of major importance in a national stabilization program and may contribute to a more even flow of production and distribution, thus reducing some of the seasonal peaks and valleys in the employment curve.

The 47th annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada will be held at Vancouver, B.C., commencing September 21.

The Canadian National Railways unit of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees meeting at Regina on August 2, adopted a resolution proposing that a portion of the federal government's relief fund should be used on the maintenance of Canadian National lines within the Province of Saskatchewan, employment being thereby provided for a large number of unemployed railroad workers. The resolution set forth that the grants made for highway construction tended to increase the use of trucks and buses, to the detriment of the railways, and without involving the owners of these rival services in additional liabilities.

Mr. William Clifford Clark has been appointed professor of commerce and director of the course of commerce and administration at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. Professor Clark was engaged by the Department of Labour of Canada in connection with the work resulting from the enactment of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act in 1918, and in the organization of the Employment Service of Canada which was completed in the following year.

The Government of British Columbia published an order on August 7, that no direct unemployment relief should be given to any person who entered the province after May 7, such relief being thus limited to persons who have been in the province for at least three months. Hitherto all transients seeking relief have been allowed 40 cents a day for maintenance, and it was found that many were coming from other provinces, placing an unfair burden on the taxpayers of the province.

Supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Companies Act of Ontario to the following Safety Associations: the Food Products Safety Association, the Metal Trades Safety Association, and the Woodworkers' Accident Prevention Association. The object of these associations is to promote and carry on the work of the prevention of accidents in their respective classes as defined in the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province and generally to represent employers in the employments and industries included in these classes in connection with the administration of the Act.

On the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, and in view of the acute unemployment situation at the present time, the Dominion Government published the following order dated August 7, 1931, governing federal civil servants: "Where any employee is known to be using any of his annual leave for the purpose of engaging in temporary employment in connection with the operation of any race track, exhibition, or in the selling of goods of any kind, thereby depriving wholly unemployed people of such temporary work he shall, on the production of evidence proving the said offence to the satisfaction of the Deputy Head, be subject to immediate suspension, investigation and appropriate discipline, except in cases where, for sufficient cause shown, the Minister of Labour shall have granted special permission authorizing such temporary employment."

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation at the end of July was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Haying in the Province of Nova Scotia was well under way, though operations had been somewhat retarded by wet weather. Rain also was the cause of heavy damage to growing potatoes, owing to rot. Inshore and bank fishing in most localities continued good. There were no new developments in logging. Mining was quiet with all mines on short time. Manufacturers of confectionery and foodstuffs reported business as good, but other industries including the iron and steel group, were either working part-time only, or were entirely idle. Building construction was active, and road construction still continued along public highways and through town limits, with rapid progress being made. Tourist traffic considerably increased passenger transportation and freight traffic also was fairly heavy. Trade in general showed improvement. There was an increased demand for women domestics, but some difficulty arose in securing experienced applicants.

Farmers in the Province of New Brunswick reported haying as well advanced, with the crop an excellent one. Some losses were sustained by fishermen, by gales which carried away drift nets, but salmon fishing continued good, with other fish in fair quantities. Along the Shediac and Kent shores, preparations were being made for the lobster season which was about to open. A few woodsmen were placed, but for the most part logging was quiet. Confectionery and foodstuff plants were busy and foundries and machine shops at Chatham were well employed. Other factories, particularly at Saint John, were slack. Excellent progress was being made with the restoration of the wharves at West Saint John. Elsewhere, building was also fairly active, with road construction providing considerable employment at Chatham. Transportation, both freight and passenger, was brisk, the tourist season being responsible for heavy automobile traffic. Trade, wholesale and retail, was good, and collections were improving. There were the usual requests for women domestic workers.

There was a continued demand for farm workers in the Province of Quebec, though in a smaller degree than usual. Except at Sherbrooke, nearly all offices reported complete cessation of logging activities. Mining

was quiet. Manufacturing in Hull was fair only. In Montreal, boot, shoe and printing trades were quiet, also tobacco, with clothing and rubber factories fairly active. In Quebec City, factories were operating at 50 per cent of their capacity, but improvement was noted at Sherbrooke, while at Three Rivers, cotton mills were slack. Conditions were somewhat better in building construction, but in the large cities road and sewer work was provided for a large number of workmen. Transportation was quiet, and not much change was noted in trade. Requests for women domestic workers declined somewhat, resulting in a number of unplaced applicants.

A good demand for farm help continued generally throughout Ontario. In the Niagara district, small fruits were finished, but peaches were not ready for picking. Logging showed little activity, though bushmen were called for at Port Arthur and river drivers at Sudbury. Mining was quiet. No improvement was noted in manufacturing. In Hamilton, Kitchener and Brantford, industries were particularly slack, though at the last named city, textile concerns were busy with normal staffs, and in some cases worked overtime. Building construction was providing much less than the usual volume of employment, the only work undertaken being that of alterations and small jobs. Quietness also prevailed in all branches of women's work, both household and clerical.

As a result of wheat harvesting having started in certain sections of the Red River Valley and the southwest portion of Manitoba, the demand for farm help in that province showed a slight improvement. Grain prospects in much of northern and eastern Manitoba were well sustained on the basis of the previous reports, though grasshoppers had created considerable damage over large areas. Logging and mining were quiet, and no improvement was recorded in manufacturing. Building construction was below the usual level, and the registered unemployed continued to increase in this group, though road work provided by various municipalities was being carried on and helped out the situation in such localities. Trade was quiet. The demand for charwomen in Winnipeg continued much the same, and there was an encouraging increase in orders for household help.

There was a slight improvement noted in the call for farm labour in the Province of Saskatchewan, grain having helped the feed situation in some sections. Coal mines at

Estevan worked only one or two days a week. Building construction was exceptionally quiet, though some orders had been received for extra gangs for railroads. Casual work was scarce and many men were available for the few jobs offered. There was a fair demand for day workers in the Women's Section, but other lines continued quiet.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1931			1930		
	July	June	May	July	June	May
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		107,827,379	134,302,391	162,456,559	172,080,230	181,008,526
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		52,507,534	73,457,404	84,550,935	91,543,981	101,544,817
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		54,348,421	59,839,245	76,407,506	78,703,281	77,260,557
Customs duty collected..... \$		9,712,265	13,536,337	12,819,790	13,931,655	15,227,654
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,693,538,371	3,171,603,100	3,093,985,410	3,397,740,656	3,426,869,070
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		142,558,937	143,749,692	132,177,140	165,953,624	164,710,728
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,453,356,954	1,456,411,063	1,402,027,767	1,410,297,492	1,432,425,900
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,127,038,209	1,138,994,831	1,277,341,949	1,306,664,545	1,430,115,609
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	83.7	80.1	81.4	132.0	134.7	152.1
Preferred stocks.....	71.8	72.6	73.8	97.4	99.5	102.6
(1) Index of interest rates.....	92.9	91.9	91.9	100.2	100.8	101.3
(2) Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	71.7	72.2	73.0	85.3	87.7	89.7
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	18.28	18.36	18.81	21.26	21.44	21.49
(*) Business failures, number.....		174	196	182	164	187
(*) Business failures, liabilities..... \$		3,504,453	2,776,000	2,992,395	2,796,873	2,724,006
(2) Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	103.8	103.6	102.2	118.9	116.5	111.4
(2) (*) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	16.3	16.2	14.9	10.6	10.3	9.0
Immigration.....		3,169	3,818	8,333	13,171	17,410
Railway—						
(6) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	188,528	204,545	198,367	239,566	257,978	249,276
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	14,807,474	15,236,230	15,604,627	20,150,150	19,405,728	19,013,606
(7) Operating expenses, Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$			15,445,004	17,235,380	17,078,145	16,518,622
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		12,439,999	12,084,643	14,874,631	15,862,505	14,695,839
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		10,253,538	10,638,697	11,661,575	13,081,182	13,469,571
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,178,264,070	2,131,011,576	2,538,091,310	2,213,015,000
Building permits..... \$		8,470,738	11,868,171	15,730,964	18,621,487	20,321,150
(8) Contracts awarded..... \$	28,094,700	29,793,400	36,895,700	37,374,400	54,728,200	46,861,900
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	40,333	55,822	50,511	64,676	66,081	80,505
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	45,097	55,605	74,225	68,424	95,321	91,692
Ferro alloys..... tons	3,262	2,740	2,540	3,324	11,059	7,766
Coal..... tons		887,859	901,514	1,061,091	1,128,124	1,114,848
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		117,340,000	107,210,000	92,500,000	110,590,000	99,210,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		4,731,000	6,155,000	7,496,000	5,777,000	5,809,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		5,269,000	8,405,000	4,732,000	4,981,000	7,056,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.			194,515,293	219,172,251	312,893,921	245,698,473
Flour production..... bbls.			1,183,280	1,435,970	1,160,922	1,393,982
(9) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.			76,655,000	72,208,000	86,595,000	68,168,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		42,808,000	43,864,000	45,990,000	47,820,000	49,827,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		45,830,000	40,983,000	47,375,000	54,901,000	49,624,000
Newsprint..... tons		193,970	202,610	216,980	213,630	237,680
Automobiles, passenger.....		5,583	10,621	8,556	12,194	21,251
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....		129.5	149.1	147.7	162.7	170.4
Industrial production.....		133.9	158.2	164.6	168.0	186.7
Manufacturing.....		135.7	163.6	161.1	162.1	188.1

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(3) Bradstreet

(8) MacLean's Building Review.

(4) Figures for end of previous months.

(9) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending August 1st, 1931, and corresponding previous periods.

(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

The call for farm help in the Province of Alberta showed some improvement, and in districts where harvesting had started, no difficulty was experienced in obtaining workers, as the crop generally was light, and there were sufficient men locally to meet all requirements. Very little activity was shown in mining, and no requests for additional help. Logging also was quiet. Conditions remained unchanged in manufacturing, business being slack. There was little building construction and numerous tradesmen were idle. Road work provided some employment, but not in sufficient amount to care for all those who were unemployed. Vacancies were scarcer in the Women's Domestic Section, and applicants were increasing.

Except for haying and first picking of early apples, the demand for farm help in the Province of British Columbia was very slight. Fruit growers sent in few orders for assistance as applicants canvassed direct the places where work was procurable. Little logging was being carried on, but a number of men were engaged in fighting forest fires. No extensive work, other than prospecting, was in evidence in the mining districts. Several sawmills were in active operation, but otherwise conditions were unfavourable. Fruit packing and canning plants were all very busy, with large staffs at work, and sufficient helpers available. Construction was mainly confined to highway and railway work, erection and renovation of small buildings and reconstruction of telephone lines. Longshoring and stevedoring were only fair. Trade was dull and collections slow. A slight improvement was noted in calls for women domestic workers for hotels and restaurants, but regular household work was difficult to secure and a large number of women and girls were unemployed.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

There was a slight increase in employment at the beginning of July, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,803 firms employing 940,222 workers, or 1,794 more than on June 1. This gain brought the index number (based upon the average in the calendar year 1926 as 100) to 103.8, as compared with 103.6 in the preceding month, and with 118.9, 124.7, 117.7, 109.7, 105.0, 98.0, 97.1, 100.7, 92.2 and 88.6 at the beginning of July in 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Industrial employment was thus at a lower level on July 1, 1931, than at the beginning of July in the preceding five years,

although the index was higher than on the same date in the five years, 1921-1925.

The trend was favourable in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces; Quebec and Ontario reported curtailment, while no general change was indicated in British Columbia. In the Maritime Provinces, construction recorded the greatest improvement, there being large increases in highway construction, and there were also gains in mining and services; on the other hand, manufacturing was slacker. In Quebec, construction reported additions to staffs, but logging registered seasonal declines, and manufacturing also released employees. In Ontario, considerable gains were shown in construction, and trade and mining were also busier, but manufacturing was seasonally quiet, and there were losses in logging and transportation. In the Prairie Provinces, the most noteworthy advances were in construction, but services also showed improvement; on the other hand, mining, transportation, trade and manufacturing recorded reduced activity. In British Columbia, manufacturing, particularly of food products, was busier, as were highway construction, communications and transportation, but logging and building and railroad construction reported declines.

In Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, reductions in employment were registered, while improvement was indicated in Winnipeg. In Montreal, employment showed a decline, there being losses in manufacturing and transportation; on the other hand, construction reported heightened activity. In Quebec City, manufacturing and construction were slacker, while services and transportation registered advances. In Toronto, trade and transportation reported increased activity, while there were seasonal losses in manufacturing, mainly in textiles and iron and steel. In Ottawa, most of the decline took place in construction. In Hamilton, manufacturing and construction reported large losses. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, further curtailment was noted, mainly in automobile plants. In Winnipeg, construction registered advances, while other industries showed only slight changes. In Vancouver, there were losses in construction; the other groups showed only minor changes.

In the manufacturing division, seasonal curtailment was shown in textile and iron and steel plants, and there were also losses in leather, lumber, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and chemical and allied product plants. On the other hand, food canneries, electric current, musical instru-

ment, building material and beverage factories reported heightened activity; the general trend in this division was downward. Apart from the manufacturing industries, there were declines in logging, mining and transportation, while services and construction recorded important expansion (that in high-way construction being most pronounced), and there was very little general change in communications and trade.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of July, 1931.

TRADE UNION REPORTS The unemployment volume among local trade unions at the close of June remained almost unchanged from that of the previous month, the 1,849 labour organizations from which returns were tabulated with 200,505 members showing 16.3 per cent of idleness contrasted with 16.2 per cent in May. Large contractions of activity, however, were noted from June last year when 10.6 per cent of the members reported were without work. Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia unions all indicated a tendency toward greater unemployment than in May, though the changes were slight. On the other hand, moderate improvement in conditions was reflected by New Brunswick unions while in Quebec and Alberta the gains were less than one per cent. A lower level of activity was maintained in every province than in June of last year, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia unions showing the greatest depression though the reductions in the remaining provinces were also noteworthy.

On another page of this issue will be found an article in some detail with tabular statements in unemployment among local trade unions at the close of June, 1931.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS Reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of June, 1931, showed 27,748 references of persons to positions and a total of 25,973 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment totalled 11,091, of which 7,339 were for men and 3,752 for women, while placements in casual work were 14,882. Vacancies offered by employers to the Service numbered 27,183, of which 18,878 were for men and 8,305 for women. Applications for employment were registered from 43,574 men and 12,539 women, a total of 56,113. A decrease was shown in the volume of business transacted when the above figures are compared with the preceding

month, the reports for May, 1931, showing 32,289 vacancies offered, 53,350 applications made and 30,728 placements effected, while there was a slight gain over June, 1930, during which month there were recorded 26,221 vacancies, 40,895 applications for work and 24,884 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of June, 1931, and for the quarterly period April to June may be found elsewhere in this issue.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities during June, 1931, was \$8,470,738, as compared with \$11,868,171 in the preceding month and with \$18,621,487, in June, 1930.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that contracts awarded for July were 5.8 per cent less in dollar value than for June and 24.9 per cent less than July, 1930. The percentage of difference between the corresponding seven months' period of last year and this year stands at 31.3 per cent as against 32 per cent for the first six months. Of the July total, which is \$28,054,700, \$11,683,600 was for engineering purposes; \$8,586,300 was for business buildings; \$7,113,300 was for residential buildings; \$671,500 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of contracts awarded during July, by provinces, was as follows: Quebec, \$9,938,900; Ontario, \$9,362,100; British Columbia, \$2,870,100; New Brunswick, \$2,296,400; Alberta, \$1,307,800; Saskatchewan, \$1,176,100; Manitoba, \$706,500; Nova Scotia, \$380,800; Prince Edward Island, \$16,000.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year, are shown in the table on page 870.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that industrial operations in Canada reached a low point in June, showing reaction from the moderate levels of preceding months. Production indexes reflect a decline which was fairly general among the chief industries. The production of motor cars at 6,835 units in June showed a decline of nearly 36 per cent after seasonal adjustment. The number of new cars made available for use in Canada during the six months ended June 30, 1931, totalled 64,340 cars, com-

pared with 103,000 cars in the first half of 1930. Production of steel ingots and castings during June, reported at 55,605 tons, was at the lowest point for the year to date. This tonnage was 26 per cent under the 75,235 tons in the preceding month and compares with an output of 95,312 tons in June a year ago. A gain was recorded in the output of pig iron, contrary to the general tendency of the month. Production amounted to 55,822 long tons, an advance of 11 per cent from the total of 50,511 tons in May. During the month one blast furnace was banked at Sault Ste. Marie and one blown in at Port Colborne, the active furnaces at the end of June being located one each at Sydney, Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie and Port Colborne.

The decline in output of newsprint was moderate and the gain in the shipment of lumber to external markets was not equivalent to the normal increase for the season. Imports of raw materials for use in manufacturing plants showed a sharp decline in levels of the preceding month. Receipts of raw rubber, cotton and wool showed marked contraction, while the gain in the imports of crude petroleum was less than normal for the season.

The index of manufacturing production based on 16 significant factors with seasonal adjustment was 135.7 in June compared with 163.3 in May. The level in the month under review was lower than in March or April, but higher than in either of the first two months of the year.

As measured by exports of metals, the mining industry was less active in June. Shipments of nickel to external markets showed a decline during the month. The gain in gold shipments was less than normal for the season, while a slight gain was shown in copper exports after seasonal adjustment. The production of coal was 887,859 tons, compared with 901,514 tons in May. The index of mining operations was 112.0 compared with 149.7.

Railway freight loadings amounted to 221,874 cars, compared with 215,973 in May, but the gain was less than normal for the season.

The wheat crop of Western Canada was reduced to a condition just above half of the average by continued drought, heat, wind and insect damage during June, a situation which has not been materially remedied by the better weather prevailing in July to date. Despite the beneficial rains at the end of June and in the first half of July, the Canadian wheat crop has still the prospect of returning the lowest average yield per acre in the 24 years of official records.

Coal.—Production of coal from Canadian mines during June amounted to 887,859 tons, a falling off of 33.8 per cent from the 1926-1930 average for the month of 1,340,223 tons. The current month's output consisted of 806,344 tons of bituminous coal, 65,066 tons of lignite coal and 16,449 tons of sub-bituminous coal. Nova Scotia's output was 431,212 tons or 48.6 per cent of the total Canadian production. Alberta produced 229,513 tons; British Columbia, 197,794 tons; Saskatchewan, 18,688 tons, and New Brunswick, 10,652 tons.

Receipts of coal during June were recorded at 1,198,335 tons or 36.9 per cent below the five-year average for the month of 1,898,098 tons. Anthracite coal imports totalled 348,563 tons made up of 188,473 tons from the United States, 145,359 tons from Great Britain, and 14,731 tons from Germany.

Bituminous coal importations amounted to 849,711 tons, including 844,054 tons from the United States, and 5,657 tons from Great Britain. Lignite coal imports were recorded at 61 tons.

Exports of Canadian coal amounted to 38,066 tons, a decline of 49.1 per cent from the 1926-1930 average of 74,810 tons.

Coal made available for consumption in June reached a total of 2,048,128 tons; of which quantity the United States contributed 50.4 per cent; Canada, 41.5 per cent; Great Britain, 7.4 per cent; and Germany 0.7 per cent. The five-year average for the month was 54.4 per cent higher at 3,163,511 tons.

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in June, 1931, the mer-

chandise entered for consumption amounted to \$52,507,534, as compared with \$73,457,404 in the preceding month and with \$91,543,981 in June, 1930. The chief imports for June, 1931, were: Iron and its products, \$9,988,791; Non-metallic minerals and products, \$9,838,334; Fibres, textiles and textile products, \$7,250,641.

The domestic merchandise exported during June, 1931, amounted to \$54,348,421 as compared with \$59,833,245 in the preceding month and with \$78,703,281 in June, 1930. The chief exports in June, 1931, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$19,358,216; Wood, wood products and paper, \$17,145,648; Animals and animal products, \$5,263,513.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in Canada during July, 1931, showed a decrease from that occurring during June, 1931,

only one-half the number of disputes being recorded, with a similar decrease in the number of workers involved. As compared with July, 1930, although the number of disputes was less, there were increases in both workers involved and time loss incurred, due chiefly to the strike of masters and mates on the Pacific coast, which, although terminating early in July, affected 500 workers for several days. There were in existence during the month five disputes, involving 689 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 8,044 working days, as compared with ten disputes, involving 1,209 workers and resulting in a time loss of 22,439 working days during June, 1931. In July, 1930, there were on record six disputes, involving 196 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 2,152 working days. At the end of the month there were three disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, involving approximately 125 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been formally called off or lapsed.

Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty-nine cities was again slightly lower at \$8.11 for July as compared with \$8.16 for June; \$10.91 for July, 1930; \$10.98 for July, 1929; \$10.80 for July, 1928; \$10.92 for July, 1927; \$11.07 for July, 1926; \$10.49 for July, 1925; \$9.91 for July, 1924; \$10.17 for July, 1923; \$10.27 for July, 1922; \$10.96 for July, 1921; \$16.84 for July, 1920; \$13 for July, 1918, and \$7.42 for July, 1914. The prices of beef, veal, bacon, lard, milk and butter averaged slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$18.26 at the beginning of July as compared with \$18.36 for June; \$21.26 for July, 1930, and July, 1929; \$21.01 for July, 1928; \$21.10 for July, 1927; \$21.30 for July, 1926; \$20.70 for July, 1925; \$20.30 for July, 1924; \$20.65 for July, 1923; \$20.67 for July, 1922; \$21.53 for July, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.66 for July, 1918, and \$14.17 for July, 1914. In fuel, anthracite coal was slightly higher. Rent was lower in the average because of lower quotations for several cities.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was again slightly lower at 71.7 for July as compared with 72.2 for June; 85.3 for July, 1930; 97.2 for July, 1929; 96.0 for July, 1928; 98.5 for July, 1927, and 100.1 for July, 1926. In the

grouping according to chief component material five of the eight main groups were lower and three were higher. The groups which declined were the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group due to lower prices for barley, rye, wheat, flour, bran, shorts and coffee which more than offset higher prices for flax, corn, sugar, raw rubber and linseed oil; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group because of lower quotations for cotton fabrics; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group due to declines in the prices of lumber and sulphite pulp; the Iron and its Products group due to lower prices of steel and scrap iron; and the Non-Ferrous Metals group because of declines in the prices of copper, copper sheets, and copper wire bars which more than offset advances in the prices of lead, antimony, tin, silver and zinc. The Animals and Animal Products group was slightly higher due to increased prices for hides, cured meats, steers and hogs, which more than offset lower prices for lambs, milk and raw furs. The Non-Metallic Minerals group was higher mainly because of higher prices for coal. Higher prices for bicarbonate of soda and white lead caused a slight advance in the Chemicals and Allied Products group.

Sickness among Industrial Employees in United States in the Second Half of 1930

According to the United States Public Health Service, a favourable health record among industrial workers during the second half of 1930 is indicated from reports of a group of industrial sick benefit associations covering about 135,000 male industrial employees. This record is based upon the frequency of claims for sickness and non-industrial accident benefits covering cases causing disability for eight consecutive calendar days or longer. A low rate of cases causing more than one week's disability was recorded also for male employees of the same industrial establishments in the first half of 1930.

Although available morbidity rates are based on sample data that may be too small to be representative, favourable mortality rates in 1930 suggest that the relative low incidence rates of disabling sickness among the men included in the record under discussion may have prevailed generally.

That the favourable sickness record was due largely to the absence of serious epidemics of respiratory nature is indicated by the non-respiratory disease rate which differed little in 1930 from that of 1929 and 1928. It will be recalled that the mild wave of influenza did not get under way until January, 1931.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF JULY

DURING the month the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established to deal with differences between the Mohawk Bituminous Mines, Limited, and certain of its employees, being members of Local Union No. 74, District 18, United Mine Workers of America. The dispute related to the company's failure to renew their working agreement which had expired on March 31. The employees desired renewal of the day wage rates and contract mining rates, together with certain adjustments for "over pushing", while the company claimed that existing conditions did not justify rates as high as those which had been in force. The personnel of the Board was as follows: Mr. L. W. Brockington, of Calgary, Alberta, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other board members, and Messrs. W. S. Henderson, of Calgary, and William Potter, of Wayne, Alberta, nominated by the company and employees, respectively. The text of the report, together with the agreement signed by the parties, is given below.

Applications Received

Two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received in the Department as follows:—

1. From certain employees of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, Limited, being members of the Association of Telephone Workers of New Brunswick. The dispute in this case arose over the matter of a proposed reduction in wages.

2. From certain employees of the Intercolonial Coal Company, Limited, being members of Local No. 50, Mine Workers' Union of Canada. The employees claimed that wages

were not being paid in some cases to employees on contract rates in accordance with the terms of the agreement in effect and that working conditions in certain places had been changed without mutual consent.

The matters in dispute in both these cases were taken up with the parties concerned by the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department and negotiations were proceeding at the close of the month.

Other Proceedings

Reference was made on page 638 of the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to the dispute involving masters and mates, members of the Canadian Merchant Service Guild, employed by various tug boat owners, being members of the British Columbia Tow Boat Owners' Association, on strike since April 21, the application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter being later withdrawn. Early in July the strike was called off and a statement as to its termination appears on page 878 of this issue.

The July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contained at page 745 the texts of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and of the minority report submitted by Mr. Redmond Quain. Word was later received from the employees' organization that an understanding satisfactory to both parties concerned had been arrived at and that an agreement was signed by the representatives of the company and of Division No. 279. A summary of the agreement will appear in the next issue.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Mohawk Bituminous Mines Limited and its Employees

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and in the matter of a certain Board of Conciliation and Investigation,

And in the matter of a certain dispute between the Mohawk Bituminous Mines Limited, and certain of its employees, being coal miners, representatives of Local Union Number 74, District 18, United Mine Workers of America.

MEMBERS:

William Potter, Esq., Wayne, representative appointed by United Mine Workers of America.

W. S. Henderson, Esq., Calgary, representative appointed by employers.

Leonard W. Brockington, Esq., K.C., Chairman.

The Hon. GIDEON ROBERTSON,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

On the 1st day of July, A.D. 1931, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was set up under the hand and seal of the Minister of Labour pursuant to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, Chapter 112. There was duly referred to the said board for investigation and possible conciliatory action, a dispute between Mohawk Bituminous Mines Limited, and Local Union Number 74, District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, arising out of the failure of the parties to the dispute to renew an agreement previously subsisting between them, which agreement expired on the 31st day of March, A.D. 1931.

The locality of the dispute was at Bellevue, Alberta, where the Mohawk Bituminous Mines, Limited, has for some years past operated a coal mine.

The board held one meeting in Calgary and then adjourned to Bellevue for the purpose of investigating conditions and taking evidence. The company placed its case before the board and relied largely in argument on the experimental nature of its development, its present economic difficulties and the fall in the general cost of living. The board expressed the opinion that it was neither fair to the company nor the men that what was admittedly a small organization operating in difficult circumstances should assume the burden of a thorough inquiry into wage and working conditions in a large coal mining area. The board further expressed the opinion that it could not be expected to deal with a large question such as the rise and fall in the cost of living in the Bellevue locality without a complete and exhaustive inquiry into the various economic facts forming the basis of that fluctuation with special reference to local conditions in Alberta in general and in the Crow's Nest Pass in particular.

At the close of the second day's evidence the board suggested to the parties that they should make a final endeavour to settle their difficulties. The representatives of the employers and the employees held a meeting which was abortive, and so reported to the board. The chairman of the board with the consent of the other two members then personally attended a meeting between the interested parties and we are happy to announce that negotiations have resulted in an agreement which is attached to this report. Letters have been exchanged between the parties dealing with some minor matters collateral to and explanatory of the new agreement which is in reality an extension of the old, some concessions having been made by the men in view of a new type of experimental work that the company proposes to institute. On the 26th day of July, a new agreement signed by both parties was submitted to the employees of the Mohawk Bituminous Mines Limited for ratification and was accepted, practically unanimously.

The board would like to congratulate the accredited representatives of both parties upon the goodwill which characterized their contentions, their deliberations and their negotiations. The employers have admirably recognized the difficulties of the men, and the men have not been unmindful of the economic conditions and obstacles that face pioneers in the coal industry in Alberta.

The agreement which is in reality an extension of the terms of the arrangement which expired on the 31st of March, A.D. 1931, will

hold for twelve months subject to possible variations in case of radical adjustments in the Crow's Nest scale. A copy of the new agreement and of the letter which is a corollary thereto is herewith attached.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) WILLIAM S. HENDERSON,
Employers' Representative.
(Sgd.) WILLIAM POTTER,
Employees' Representative.
(Sgd.) LEONARD W. BROCKINGTON,
Chairman.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAM

Blairmore, Alta.,
July 26, 1931.

B. B. SIFTON,
409 P. Burns Bldg.,
Calgary.

Advise Mr. Brockington agreement carried by overwhelming majority.

A. J. MORRISON.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made in duplicate this 23rd day of July, 1931,

BETWEEN

The United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18, of the First Part and Mohawk Bituminous Mines Limited, of the Second Part.

Whereas by an agreement dated the 1st day of May, 1929, and made between the said The United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18 of the first part and the said Mohawk Bituminous Mines Limited of the second part, the scale of wages payable by the said Mohawk Bituminous Mines Limited to its employees was settled; and

Whereas the said agreement expired on the 31st day of March, 1931, and since that date whilst the wages paid by the said Mohawk Bituminous Mines Limited have been according to the scale laid down in the said agreement no continuation or extension of the said agreement has been decided by the parties thereto; and

Whereas on account of the decision of the said Mohawk Bituminous Mines Limited not to enter into an agreement extending the said agreement a Conciliation Board was appointed under the "Conciliation and Labour Act, R.S., c. 96" and during the progress of the hearing of such Conciliation Board a settlement was arrived at between the parties hereto and such settlement is embodied in these presents.

Now this Agreement witnesseth—

1. The said agreement dated the said 1st day of May, 1929 is hereby continued subject to the following changes—

- (a) The said Mohawk Bituminous Mines Limited shall use its best efforts to eliminate overpushing.
- (b) The said Mohawk Bituminous Mines Limited shall pay for the mining of "bone" if such bone shall be in strata of greater depth than three (3) inches, sixty (60) cents per ton for all bone so mined and bone shall be piled at the place where it is mined or loaded on cars as the said Mohawk Bituminous Mines Limited shall determine.

2. This agreement shall be subject to any wage variation in the Bellevue Mine of the West Canadian Collieries Limited, and if wages for work like to the work stipulated for hereunder shall be increased beyond the wages payable hereunder or shall be decreased below the wages payable hereunder then automatically and without notice from the said Mohawk Bituminous Mines Limited to its employees the wages payable hereunder shall be subject to like increase or decrease.

3. This agreement shall extend until the 1st day of July, 1932. The parties hereto shall meet thirty days prior to the expiration hereof for the purpose of discussing a renewal hereof.

4. This agreement shall be forthwith submitted by the said The United Mine Workers of America District No. 18 for ratification by reference to its membership; and upon being ratified by a majority voting upon such referendum, this agreement and all provisions hereof shall be deemed to have become and to have been binding on the said The United Mine Workers of America District No. 18 and on the said Mohawk Bituminous Mines Limited as from the day of the date hereof.

In witness whereof the hands of the proper officers of The United Mine Workers of America District No. 18, and the corporate seal of Mohawk Bituminous Mines Limited and the signatures of its proper officers in that behalf all on the day, month and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of

(Sgd.) JOS. MCKENZIE
(Sgd.) M. G. GRAVES

The United Mine Workers of America District No. 18,

by (Sgd.) A. J. MORRISON, Sec. Treas.
S. WINARSKI
WILLIAM ALEXANDER
JOSEPH KORAN
D. HNDAN (Seal)

Mohawk Bituminous Mines Limited
by (Sgd.) E. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
W. L. CARLYLE, President.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1931

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during July, 1931, was five, as compared with ten in the preceding month. The number of workers involved showed a corresponding decrease, while the time loss incurred was approximately one-third of that recorded for June, the decrease being due largely to the cessation early in July of the strike of masters and mates employed on tow boats on the Pacific coast, which had caused over 12,000 days time loss in June. Comparing the figures with those for July, 1930, although the number of disputes was less, there were increases in both workers involved and time loss incurred, due chiefly to the strike above mentioned.

included in the published record only when ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

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

Two disputes, involving approximately 600 workers, were carried over from June, and three disputes commenced during July. Of these five disputes two terminated during the month, one resulting in favour of the employers and one in favour of the workers involved. At the end of July, therefore, there were three disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Quebec and Montreal; P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man.; men's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont., and truck drivers, False Bay Beach, N.S.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: coal miners, Shaughnessy,

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*July, 1931...	5	689	8,044
*June, 1931...	10	1,209	22,439
July, 1930...	6	196	2,152

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are

Alta., January 15, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont., February 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., March 23, 1931, one employer; and tailors, Vancouver B.C., June 6, 1931, one employer, this last being added this month. The dispute involving electrotypers in one firm in Toronto, commencing December 20, 1926, and carried in this list since November, 1927, appears to have lapsed during July and has accordingly been removed from the list.

Information was received too late to be included in the July issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* as to a strike of forty-five caddies employed at the Sarnia Golf Club, who stopped work on June 29, 1931, when a reduction of five cents in the rate per round was introduced. On the understanding that the previous rate of sixty cents would be paid, they returned to work the same day.

During July information was received also as to two disputes called by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America on June 11, 1931, in two men's clothing factories in Montreal, P.Q., some forty workers being affected by the demand for union wages and working conditions. By June 18, 1931, a settlement was reached, the employers agreeing to the demands of the union as to wages and working conditions, but without a written agreement.

During June disputes between the municipal authorities and men receiving relief tickets for part-time work were reported at Edmonton and Calgary, Alta., as to the amount of work and relief given and these disputes were adjusted.

A dispute early in July involving pulp-wood cutters employed by a firm operating near Chatham, N.B., has been reported, the workers alleging that the terms upon which the employment agency had engaged them were not those offered by the company. As the men refused to begin work under the company's conditions and returned home at once, the dispute is not recorded as a strike or lockout.

On July 30, 1931, at Oshawa, Ont., some thirty-five men constructing a trench for gas mains at piece-rates were prevented from working by unemployed men objecting to the rates paid, but work was resumed on August fourth.

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

MASTERS, MATES AND MARINE ENGINEERS, VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA, B.C.—The strike of masters and mates employed on tow boats at Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., commencing April 21, 1931, with a sympathetic strike of marine engineers, was called off early in

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1931

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to July, 1931			
MANUFACTURING— <i>Printing and Publishing—</i> Photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Quebec, Montreal, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man.	100	2,600	Commenced May 4, 1931; for union agreement; un-terminated.
TRANSPORTATION— <i>Water—</i> Masters, mates and marine engineers, Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.	500	5 000	Commenced April 21, 1931; against reduction in wages; terminated July 10, 1931; in favour of employers.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during July, 1931			
MANUFACTURING— <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i> Men's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	15	45	Commenced July 29, 1931; against violation of agreement; un-terminated.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Buildings and Structures—</i> Carpenters, Vancouver, B.C.	65	300	Commenced July 2, 1931; against reduction in wages; terminated July 9, 1931; in favour of workers.
<i>Highway—</i> Truck drivers, False Bay Beach, N.S.	9	99	Commenced July 20, 1931; against decrease in piece rates; un-terminated.

July, the date of termination in Victoria being July 3 and in Vancouver, July 10. Reports received are to the effect that approximately one-half the strikers had been replaced during the dispute. The employees involved returned to work where their positions had not been already filled, in most cases at a ten per cent reduction in wages put into effect or proposed by the employers before the dispute.

CARPENTERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—During May and June negotiations were carried on between the building contractors in Vancouver and both carpenters' Unions, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada. The contractors had proposed a reduction in wages and, no settlement having been reached, gave notice that from June 22 the rate would be reduced from \$1 per hour to 85 cents. The date for the change, however, was extended to July 2. The unions claimed that the contractors had not given them sixty days' notice as required in the existing

agreements and called out workmen engaged at reduced rates on certain construction jobs. On July 9 work was resumed, the contractors having agreed to pay the former rate of \$1 per hour pending further negotiations. Following this, work was held up on two other buildings for a few days until the contractors concerned agreed to pay the standard rate.

TRUCK DRIVERS, FALSE BAY BEACH, N.S.—A cessation of work occurred on July 20 against a reduction in wages, piece-rates, from 22-28 cents per mile to 14 cents per mile. At the end of the month the dispute was un-terminated.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute, involving fifteen employes in one establishment in Toronto, commenced on July 29, 1931, when tailors, operators and cutters went on strike claiming that the employer had violated the agreement with the union. No termination had been reported by the end of the month, although the employer had partially replaced the strikers.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1931, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1930. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in June was 23, and 18 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 41 disputes in progress during the month, involving 18,400 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 116,000 working days for the month. Of the 23 disputes beginning in June, 8 were over proposed reductions in wages, 6 on other wages questions, 7 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 2 on questions of trade union principle. During the month, settlements were reached in 27 disputes, of which 5 were in favour of workpeople,

11 in favour of employers and 11 ended in compromises; in one other dispute, work was resumed pending negotiations.

A strike involving in all 9,300 colliery workpeople in Cumberland began June 24 "against enforcement of reduction in wages recommended by the Coal Mines National Industrial Board." No settlement had been reported at the end of June.

France

As noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June and July, a strike involving 120,000 textile workers in the Roubaix-Tourcoing district began May 18, against the withdrawal of a bonus of four per cent of wages which was paid by employers to meet contributions to the Social Insurance fund. On July 6, about 30,000 of these strikers resumed work in the establishments of employers not belonging to the employers' association, the settlement providing for a bonus of 3 per cent of wages until September 15, after which one per cent would be paid and merged in wages.

Cuba

A 24-hour general strike involving it is reported about 40,000 workers in Havana and 60,000 in other large towns of Cuba occurred on August 4 in sympathy with striking street railway employees.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in May was 83, and 71 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 21,325 and the time loss 445,384 working days for the month.

A strike of between 7,000 and 8,000 silk workers at Allentown, Pennsylvania, began May 1, against wage reductions, and was still in progress at the end of July. A strike involving 3,500 silk workers at Paterson, New Jersey, began July 23 and was still in progress at the beginning of August. This strike was for higher wages, shorter hours and other demands, the strikers alleging that piece rates had been cut.

On July 29, 30,000 clothing workers in the men's clothing industry in New York city went on strike to secure a new agreement. The next day, it was reported, an agreement was reached with the manufacturers' association which employs about 20,000 of the strikers. In independent shops, who refused to negotiate with the union, however, the strike continued in an effort to secure union conditions.

Strikes of coal miners have been in progress for the past two months. It was estimated at the end of July that 15,000 coal miners were involved in disputes in Pennsylvania, 10,000 in West Virginia, 10,000 in Kentucky and 5,000 in Ohio. During June, agreements were reached between the United Mine Workers Union and several mine operators in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, some of these providing for increases in certain wage rates.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Members of Toronto Electrical Contractors Combine Summoned— Prosecution of Motion Picture Combine Considered by Provinces

FOLLOWING an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act in 1930 into the Electrical Estimators Association, an alleged combine among electrical contractors in the city of Toronto, prosecution of parties to the combine was commenced in June, 1931, in charges laid through the Department of the Attorney General for Ontario. The report of W. T. N. Phelan, K.C., as Commissioner conducting the investigation, was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1930, pages 1148-1150. Some fifteen Toronto electrical contractors were summoned to appear in Police Court in Toronto on June 22 to answer charges of conspiracy to restrain or injure trade or commerce in connection with electrical supplies contrary to section 498 of the Criminal Code.

The report of Mr. Peter White, K.C., finding a combine in the motion picture industry in Canada, was remitted in July to the attorneys general of the provinces for such action as they might deem advisable, in accordance with the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act. The findings of Mr. Peter White, K.C., as Commissioner conducting the investigation into the alleged combine, were reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, pages 786-789. Mr. R. H. Greer, K.C., was retained by the Attorney General for Ontario to examine the evidence in the case and to act for the Crown in the event of prosecutions being conducted by the province. Other provinces also will consider taking action against parties to the motion picture combine reported by Mr. Peter White.

Studies by the United States Public Health Service have shown that there is a great difference in the harmfulness of dust. Of those studied, the only dust which had a really serious or fatal effect upon the worker was that containing free silica. In the investigation of granite cutting plants, most of the workers were found to be exposed to an average of about 60 million particles of dust per cubic foot of air. The dust contained about 70 per cent silica, of which about 35 per cent was in the form of quartz or free silica. Under such conditions there was an almost universal occurrence of silicosis, and a large proportion of

the workers developed pulmonary tuberculosis. This disease, as a rule, did not make its appearance until after some 20 years of exposure, but when it did develop, a fatal result within less than two years was almost certain. The mitigation of the dust hazard in industry is primarily a ventilation problem. In many industries steps have been taken to prevent the escape of dust into the room by surrounding the machine with a suction hood or other device that removes the dust as it forms. This removal of dust at its source is the most important step to be taken.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR OF ALBERTA, 1930-1931

THE report of the Bureau of Labour of Alberta for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931, gives statistics of trade and industry in the province during this period, and gives details of the administration of the various acts in charge of the Bureau, including the Factories Act, the Minimum Wage Act, the Theatres Act, the Steam Boilers Act, the Labour Disputes Act, and the Employment Offices Act.

Trade and Industries

The returns received this year, it is stated, indicate a much smaller volume of business than for the previous year. Returns from 2,620 firms covered 46,279 male employees over eighteen, 895 males under eighteen, 8,127 females over eighteen, 412 females under eighteen, and 499 apprentices. Total payments for wages and salaries were \$78,301,072.89, of which sum \$67,995,462.31 were paid to wage earners. The returns when considered as to employment by months for males, do not show as great fluctuations as in previous years. April was the month of least employment, when 43,846 were employed, and September the month of greatest, when 48,026 were employed. There was a fairly heavy decline after the peak month, and during December the total employed was 43,948. As in previous years the returns, when considered by individual industries, show great fluctuations, and when this is considered with the grouped totals it is apparent that for the unskilled work in the various industries men interchange from one to the other, thereby maintaining a better general balance. The returns of monthly employment of females show a fairly steady increase each month until September, but a very heavy drop for October and November and a slight increase again for December.

The report contains tables showing the average number of wage earners by months and the classified weekly wage rates, etc.

Labour Disputes Act

This section of the report relates to the calendar year 1930. During that period applications were received for the appointments of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation as follows:

(1) From the International Boilermakers and Helpers of America, Local No. 392, Calgary, in respect of an alleged dispute between the Local Union and the Dominion Bridge Company, Limited.

(2) From the Western Association of Stationary Engineers of Edmonton in respect of

an alleged dispute between certain employees and the P. Burns Company, Edmonton.

In respect of the first application, there appeared to be a definite probability of a stoppage of work, therefore a sincere effort was made to create a Board under the Act. The employers, in their statement of reply, claimed there was no dispute between the company and any of its employees, and that the said company had not at any time refused to deal with any of its employees; and further, that the company would not be a party to a Board if such were appointed. Efforts were made to have the company agree to participate in the proceedings of a Board, both by correspondence and interview, without result. A careful consideration of the whole question indicated that no tangible results could be expected from the work of a Board. The application was, therefore, allowed to lapse.

The second application did not indicate a dispute within the meaning of the Act; no action was therefore necessary.

Factories Act

Returns of Inspectors covering inspections under The Factories Act show decreases in the staffs of quite a number of the places visited. A total of 5,061 inspections was made of 4,740 factories, shops, hotels, offices and office buildings, in which were employed 27,354 males and 8,836 females. Recommendations relative to safety, sanitation, hours and wages, and the employment of children, to the number of 1,321 were made, all of which were carried out by employers. There were 577 inspections made of 537 elevators, in connection with which 188 safety recommendations were made. Full particulars of the inspections are given in tables in the report.

Women's Minimum Wages

The amendment to the Act passed at the 1930 Session of the Legislature (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1930, page 765) increased the work under this Act considerably, inspectors being required to visit the towns and villages throughout the province. A total of 3,963 inspections was made of 3,665 businesses in which were employed 9,945 experienced females and 821 learners. Of the total female employees 1,588 were employed in places brought within the scope of the Act by the recent amendment; 399 orders for adjustment of wages, 209 for adjustment of hours and 47 for adjustment of staff, so that not more than 25 per cent would be in receipt of ap-

prentice wages, were made. There was a decrease in the number of females employed under all Orders of the majority of the places inspected.

Five Court cases were taken against employers for failing to pay minimum wages; four convictions were obtained and employers were ordered to pay back wages. One case was dismissed the Court ruling the person charged was not responsible.

A number of permits were issued for overtime to be worked to take care of emergencies that had arisen. In all cases employers advised the Department of the number of hours worked and the amount paid for same.

Representations were made to the Board on behalf of hotel proprietors that due to the general trade depression travel was practically nil, which meant very little business, and that a continued application of the wage provisions of Order No. 3 would force a reduction or discontinuance of female help. Records of the volume of guests at a number of establishments were perused. The Board was of opinion that special consideration was desirable and a special order was made removing the application of the wage provisions of Order No. 3 from hotels situate other than in the twelve stated places to which the Act applied from its inception.

With a view to finding out if uniform provisions could be made regulating extra hours of employment for Christmas shopping, public sessions were held in Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. Information secured at these sessions suggested that such a course was not desirable at the present time. Permission was, therefore, granted for the necessary overtime to be worked, in accordance with the requirements of the locality.

One request was received from an individual firm for permission to work female employees overtime to permit of seasonal rush trade being taken care of. This request was granted.

Three requests were received for permission to employ a greater number of apprentices than is permitted by the Regulations. Investigations showed that experienced help was not available. Permission was, therefore, granted for the number necessary to meet the requirements of the industries.

Three requests were received for permission to transfer employees from one branch to another at special rates to be fixed by the Board. These requests were granted, the employer being required to furnish the Board with a statement of earnings during the period of such transfer.

Theatre Inspection

This Branch showed a decline in revenue from examinations and projectionists certificates for the period of the report, fewer theatres being in active operation. In this connection the chief inspector of Theatres recommends that the issue of provisional certificates be discontinued. "With the exception of a few isolated cases, the candidates now appearing for examination all expect to operate in theatres where sound pictures will be exhibited. I am of the opinion that if such candidates are unable to obtain the required 50 per cent of marks to attain third class rating, they could not be equal to the demands attached to projection practice if allowed to operate on a Provisional Certificate. If such certificate is not granted the candidate may continue as an apprentice for three more months or until such time as he feels that he has better prepared himself for re-examination. This, I believe, would not work any hardship, but would undoubtedly make for better standards in the lower grades."

Boiler Inspection

The chief inspector of boilers reports that the number of complete inspections for all classes of pressure vessels was 3,065, with a total of 4,895 inspection visits, and the consequent issue of 2,530 inspection certificates. In addition to the foregoing, the inspectors made a total of 776 inspections under the provisions of the Factories Act at 763 points in the province. Eighty-seven of these inspections were undertaken at the oil fields and 579 at grain elevators during the time the inspector was visiting these places to make inspections under the Boilers Act. Considering the reduction in employment at the oil fields, mines and other similar industries, the number of candidates for engineers' certificates, it is stated, compares very favourably with the past.

The inspector notes that the number of casualties resulting from utility of steam and air has been exceptionally small. None of these were due to the failure of a pressure vessel under the Act. An engineer received injuries when the piston rod of the engine under his charge, fractured and shattered the back cylinder head of the engine cylinder. A fireman had one arm badly scalded while in the act of closing a stop valve. The thread on the valve spindle stripped and the valve bonnet was blown off. Other accidents of a minor nature were also reported, but in no case were the injuries sufficient to prevent the continued service of the employee.

Employment Offices

There was a marked decline in the demand for labour in all industries, and the total placements by Alberta Employment Offices recorded a decrease of 454 as compared with the previous year. Of the 50,859 vacancies filled 43,423 were for males and 7,436 for females. Of the male placements, 12,693 were sent to farms; 674 to building construction; 210 to clerical work; 505 to personal occupations; 10,287 to general labouring; 1,995 to lumbering; 176 to manufacturing industries; 6 to professional occupations; 1,865 to railroad construction and maintenance; 685 to mining; 816 to miscellaneous occupations, and 13,794 to casual employment. Of the female placements 1,334 were sent to farms; 61 to clerical positions; 2,481 as domestics; 3 to manufacturing industries; 32 to miscellaneous occupations, and 3,543 to casual employment.

There was a slight increase in the operating costs, the average cost per vacancy filled being 79 cents.

The importance of the service given is indicated by the number of vacancies listed during a period of unusual depression and the large number of applications for employment registered at the offices. This year, of the 43,539 vacancies received in the male section, 99.78 were filled, and of the 73,678 applicants 59.33 were found positions. Of the 7,722 vacancies received in the female section, 96.29 were filled, and of the 10,438 female applicants 71.43 found positions. Twenty-two vacancies in the male section and one in the female section were filled by workers transferred from Government Employment Offices in other provinces; 315 males and 10 females were transferred to employment outside the Province.

Following the practice of previous years, all farmers' organizations were circularized, information being requested as to acreage sown and possible labour requirements for the harvest season. Periodical returns were received of crop conditions, and it was found unnecessary to import labour for harvesting operations.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN QUEBEC

Industries Excluded from the Operation of New Act

A list of the industries that are excluded from the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931, of the Province of Quebec, is given in Regulation No. 2, approved by the Commission last month (Regulation No. 1, was given on page 772 of the last issue).

Regulation No. 2

Section 1.—The following industries and services shall be excluded from the operation of said Act, to wit: (a) The florist and seedsman business; grain culture, gardening and horticulture; the maintenance and breeding of cattle, poultry and bees; fruit culture; the picking, sorting, packing, transportation, handling and storing of fruit and vegetables, performed by a co-operative association or fruit dealing company, whose members or shareholders are exclusively occupied with the culture and sale of the fruit and vegetables produced by them, without otherwise making a business thereof; (b) Laundries where no machine driven by inanimate power is employed; (c) Hairdressing and shoe shining establishments; (d) The manufacturing of plaster statues; (e) Funeral undertakers' service; (f) Educational establishments, hospitals, surgery, medicine, veterinary art and dental surgery; (g) Wholesale and retail business; (h) Hotels and restaurants; (i) Public sheds or garages, without any repair shop, livery stables; stables for auction or other sales; the transportation of passengers with or without baggage, by means of a vehicle drawn by horses, auto-

mobile, motorcycle or aeroplane; (j) Taxi-dermy; (k) The junk business; (l) The architect; (m) Excavations, when not specially mentioned and not included in another industry; (n) Any industry incidental to a retail business for the sale of men's and women's wearing apparel, white underwear, shirts, collars, corsets, hats, caps, furs or dresses; (l) Photography; (p) The trimming of women's hats, when it forms an integral part of the wholesale millinery business; (q) The operating of freight and passenger elevators not connected with any of the industries mentioned in schedules 1 or 2 or which are excluded by the present regulation.

Section 2.—Each of the following industries, exploited incidentally for the necessary and immediate purposes of an establishment where they sell retail only, is excluded from the operation of the Act, to wit:—(a) The making and repairing of watches, clocks and jewellery; (b) The making and repairing of boots and shoes; (c) The making and repairing of harness; (d) The optical business; (e) The tinsmith trade; (f) Pipe cutting; (g) Paper cutting; (h) The preparation of drugs; (i) The manufacture of sausage; (j) The cutting of meat; (k) The grinding of coffee; and other operations of a like nature.

Section 3.—Each of the following industries, although generally subject to the Act, are however excluded when less than six workmen are generally employed therein, to wit:—(a) The cutting or sawing of firewood; (b) The manufacture of cheese and butter, and the operating of a creamery or dairy; (c) The construction and exploiting of telephone lines,

and of works for such purpose, the six workmen being calculated with the exception of those operating the control apparatus; (d) The manufacture of artificial limbs; (e) Laundries operated by motive power, cleaning and laundering establishments; (f) The quarrying of and prospecting for stones and metals, except however mines and quarries already commercially operated and when the workmen are in the employ of a proprietor, lessee or duly registered holder; (g) The working of threshing machines, clover thresher or maize cutter; (h) The removal of garbage, street cleaning, and removal of snow or ice; (i) The manufacture of artificial plumes and flowers; (j) Confectioneries; (k) Bakeries; (l) The cutting, felling, piling, transportation of logs, wood or wood-bark, the peeling of logs by hand, but only in the case where these operations are carried on by an employer for his personal benefit and not acting as contractor or sub-con-

tractor for any industry; (m) The undertaking of window-cleaning; (n) The fishing industry; The industries mentioned in the foregoing section may, upon application by the employer addressed to the Secretary of the Commission, pursuant to article 73 of the Act, be added to schedule 1.

Section 4.—Each of the following industries which constitute only a branch of any industry mentioned in schedule 1, when they generally employ less than four workmen, is excluded from the operation of the Act, to wit: (a) repair shops; (b) Blacksmiths' or carpenters' shops; (c) Upholstering; (d) Framing; (e) The maintaining and operating of Waterworks systems; (f) The manufacture of rubber stamps, blotters, patterns; (g) The butcher business; The industries mentioned in the foregoing section may, upon application by the employer addressed to the Secretary of the Commission, pursuant to Article 78 of the Act, be added in schedule 1.

WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA

THE Minimum Wage Board of Nova Scotia recently issued Order No. 5, governing telephone operators in the Province, to become effective from August 1, 1931. Previous orders were outlined in the last issue, page 769, and in the issue of January, 1931, page 34.

Order No. 5.—Governing Female Operators in the Telephone Companies in Cities and Incorporated Towns of Nova Scotia.

(1) Wages.—No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female worker to be employed in a telephone establishment in the Cities or Incorporated Towns of Nova Scotia at a wage less per week for the regular recognized working period of the establishment than is set forth in the following table:—

No worker who begins as a young girl shall, after reaching the age of eighteen years, receive less than the wage prescribed for an inexperienced adult. A person shall be deemed to be an experienced worker when such person has been employed in the industry for one year after attaining the age of seventeen years, and in other cases when such person has been employed in the industry for eighteen months.

The other regulations contained in this order are similar to those in the previous orders, relating respectively to the maximum number of inexperienced employees who may be employed (*i.e.* 25 per cent of the total female working force); the hours of work for which the minimum wages are to be paid (*i.e.* 44 to 50 hours); special permits for aged or handicapped workers; deductions for absence; payment of employees waiting on premises; and penalties.

The text of Order No. 4, governing female employees in the Textile and Needle Trades, will be published in the next issue.

Groups	Experienced workers	Inexperienced Adult over 18 years	Young Girls under 18 years
Halifax, Sydney, Dartmouth and Glace Bay.....	\$11.00	6 months at \$ 9.00 6 months at \$10.00	6 months at \$ 8.00 6 months at 9.00 6 months at 10.00
Amherst, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Truro, Yarmouth, Sydney Mines and Westville.	\$10.00	6 months at \$8.00 6 months at 9.00	6 months at \$7.00 6 months at 8.00 6 months at 9.00
All other incorporated towns.....	\$9.00	6 months at \$7.00 6 months at 8.00	6 months at \$6.00 6 months at 7.00 6 months at 8.00

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

District 26, United Mine Workers of America

The annual convention of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, was held at Sydney, Nova Scotia, from June 22 to July 6, 1931, with 128 delegates present, representing every local union in the District. President D. W. Morrison, in his opening address gave a brief outline of local conditions, with particular reference to the unemployment situation. He advised the members not to oppose the use of machinery in coal mining, and urged them to strengthen their forces by combining for industrial and political action.

Mr. Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, spoke to the delegates on the aims and objects of the organization, and gave an outline of the method of settling disputes.

For the purpose of deciding matters of contract and interpretation of agreement, the delegates decided on the appointment of an umpire, to be selected by the company and union officials. Many resolutions, dealing with the forthcoming wage agreement with the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, were adopted. The delegates went on record as giving their solid support to the district officers in these negotiations.

Among other resolutions adopted were the following:

Requesting the Federal Government to forbid the importation of coal from West Virginia, and other non-union fields of the United States;

Asking the Provincial Government to enact legislation legalizing the 6-hour day in the coal mines of Nova Scotia, with pay for 8 hours work at present standard wages;

Advocating full sittings of the Workmen's Compensation Board in all colliery accidents, with the least possible delay in the payment of compensation, and that allowances be paid to injured employees while the case is being investigated;

Authorizing the executive, subject to the ratification by the various locals, to make arrangements to establish a newspaper;

That Federal aid to the unemployed be not less than the average amount of the cost of living per week as published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for a family of five;

Requesting the Nova Scotia Board of Public Utilities to investigate the tramways situation in the mining areas before rendering

a decision on the application of the Cape Breton Electric Company for removal of its lines in Cape Breton;

That no new machinery or new methods of handling the production of coal be installed in the mines, unless local unions concur and the executive agrees;

Authorizing an allowance of \$1,200 for the erection of a memorial at River Hebert in perpetuation of the memory of those who lost their lives in the explosion in that district;

Asking for an investigation of the deductions made by the company for old debts contracted during periods of unemployment;

Advocating the appointment by the Provincial Government of a commission to inquire into retailing and distribution of coal within the province;

Recommending a 5-day week or nationalization of the mines in Nova Scotia;

Protesting against the proposal to close No. 14 colliery, and recommending the appointment of six representatives to work with the executive and citizens of New Waterford for a satisfactory solution of this colliery problem.

A request from some delegates that May 1 be observed as a miner's holiday was rejected by the convention.

Nominations for the various offices took place, election to be held at a later date.

Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation

The Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation held its bi-annual convention in the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, Que., on June 23-27, 1931, with delegates from all divisions present. Mr. Camillien Houde, mayor of Montreal, welcomed the delegates to the city. President Dennehy in his address reviewed the activities of the executive since the last convention. He informed the delegates that such matters as excessive running, condition of mail cars, bag shaking, handling of Christmas mail and seniority had been taken up with the proper officials of the Post Office Department, and that satisfactory results had been obtained. Other matters claiming the attention of the officers were: National councils; salary schedules for presentation to the Beatty Commission; superannuation; workmen's compensation. The delegates were further advised that the Federation was in a healthy condition, stronger in membership and financially than at any previous time.

The benevolent branch of the Federation, which was the subject of a special report, was shown to be in a satisfactory condition, with an increase in membership, and it was therefore decided to make no change in the policy of the branch for the next five years.

Many resolutions were passed, among the more important being the following:—

Seeking amendments to the Superannuation Act, which will provide for a lower optional superannuation age for railway mail clerks;

Protesting against the use of old wooden cars in railway mail service;

Asking for permits for employees to travel in postal cars on compassionate grounds, or whilst on annual leave.

Promotion for railway mail clerks, seniority in the service, and conditions under which the mail clerks work, were discussed and special recommendations made.

Officers elected were: president, Gerald Dennehy, Winnipeg, Man.; first vice-president, A. R. Buckler, Halifax, N.S.; second vice-president, F. E. Winter, Saskatoon, Sask.; third vice-president, J. H. Savard, Quebec, Que.; secretary-treasurer, H. A. Clarke, Calgary, Alta.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen

The following is a continuation of the convention proceedings of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen as reported in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

One of the most vital questions to come before the convention was the revision of the pension laws, it having been found that the organization would be unable to continue the existing pension plan without charging prohibitive rates. The general policy committee made the following recommendations, which were adopted by the convention: (1) That the pension department be discontinued at as early date as possible; (2) That no new members be taken into the department after August 1, 1931, and (3) That the international president, secretary-treasurer and board of directors be authorized to make lump sum settlements with present pensioners, while those pensioners who do not wish to settle will have their present policies continued. After this has been done, the balance of the assets will be distributed among the members who have not received any benefits from this department. To take the place of pensions, the convention established a disability department which is expected to provide a greater measure of relief than was afforded by the general pension plan.

As a means of reducing the cost of conventions, the president was authorized to conduct an investigation in regard to possible consolidation of lodges. After the investigation, the president, secretary-treasurer and board of directors will determine what lodges shall be consolidated, and shall execute plans for this purpose.

Additional resolutions were adopted as follows:

Instructing the president to take up again with the chief engineer the question of the amalgamation of the two brotherhoods.

Favouring a readjustment of the present railroad rates which would provide sufficient revenue to the carriers, so as to enable them to pay adequate wages to all railroad employees, and provide a fair return on invested capital.

Authorizing the executive to co-operate with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for political and legislative purposes.

Instructing the president to investigate the effort of certain railroads to evade the overtime rule.

A proposal to create the office of second assistant president, and to reduce the number of vice-presidents, was defeated.

The chief officers elected were: president, D. R. Robertson, 418 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio; assistant president, Timothy Shea, Jersey City, N.J.; secretary-treasurer, Albert Phillips, 418 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.; H. H. Lynch, Ottawa, Ont., was re-elected as Canadian vice-president, while Hugh Richmond, Smith's Falls, Ont., was re-elected as a member of the board of directors.

Milwaukee, Wis., was selected as the next convention city.

Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters

The twelfth annual convention of the Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters was held at Oshawa, June 17-19, 1931, with approximately fifty delegates in attendance, presided over by President J. A. McEwen. The delegates were welcomed to the city by Mayor Marks, Alderman Morris, Fire Chief Elliott, and Col. McCormick, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. During the first session Mr. E. P. Heaton, Ontario Fire Marshal and Mr. F. Baer, President of the International Association of Fire Fighters, addressed the delegates.

According to the report of the trustees, total receipts, including balance brought forward, amounted to \$15,680.25; expenditures totalled \$13,725, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,955.25.

The legislative report, which was presented by the secretary, gave a review of the efforts of the legislative committee of the Federation to have a Superannuation and Pension Fund Act for permanent fire fighters of Ontario placed on the statute books of the province, and how the bill was finally defeated in the legal committee of the 1931 Legislature, after receiving first and second readings.

Among the resolutions adopted were: (1) Favouring a memorial service at the opening of the first session of each convention; (2) Instructing each branch of the Federation, not having a superannuation and pension fund, to make written application for same to their local municipal council; (3) Recommending that tubular or ramp type fire escapes be installed on all buildings used for the housing of children, the infirm, and the aged.

Chief officers elected were: President, J. A. McEwen, Fort William; First vice-president, S. Shuttleworth, Windsor; Second vice-president, H. R. Hobbs, Oshawa; Secretary-treasurer, D. H. Lamb, Toronto.

Chatham was selected as the next place of meeting.

Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers

The 42nd annual convention of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers was held in the Central Technical School, Toronto, on June 25-27, the delegates representing nearly all the local lodges. Mr. R. A. Arnup, of Woodstock, vice-president, occupied the chair. A scheme for subdividing the association on provincial lines and having the grand lodge meet bi-annually was referred to the executive for report at the next convention.

It was unanimously voted to affiliate with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, and delegates were elected to attend the meeting of the congress to be held at Montreal in November.

An interim report on colours for the identification of piping systems, as recommended by the Canadian Engineering Standards Association was presented by Captain I. E. Cross, Mr. Edwin Golightly, grand secretary, and Captain I. E. Cross were re-appointed representatives of the C.A.S.E. on the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, with the expectation that a final report calling for the adoption of the scheme would be ready for the next meeting of the grand lodge.

The following officers were elected: Pres., R. A. Arnup, Woodstock; vice-president, E. Gay, London; secretary, Edwin Golightly, Toronto; treasurer, I. E. Cross, Ottawa; conductor, Charles Templar, Toronto, and door-

keeper, S. A. Fairbrother, Kapuskasing. Next convention will be held in Ottawa the last week in June, 1932.

American Federation of Musicians

With approximately three hundred delegates in attendance, presided over by President J. N. Weber, the thirty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians was held at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 8-12, 1931. The delegates were welcomed to the city by the Mayor, Hon. E. D. Bass, Mr. E. D. Walsh, president, Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Paul Aymon, president, Tennessee State Federation of Labour. Mr. William Green, President, American Federation of Labour spoke to the delegates at the opening session.

In his opening address President Weber reviewed generally conditions, as affecting members of the organization, for the past thirty years, but more particularly since the development of the moving picture industry. Referring to the introduction of labour saving machinery, the president stated that "the use of the machine should not result in the discharge of the worker, but merely in the reduction of the days and hours and hardships of their labour, so that hand in hand with mass production mass enjoyment of a shorter working week and day and lightening of labour may go." The delegates were reminded that as a result of the introduction of sound reproducing devices many of the members were being thrown out of employment.

According to reports submitted, the membership of the organization as at March 31, 1931, was 126,423, comprised in 716 locals, as compared with 735 locals and a membership of 139,398 reported to the previous convention.

The report of the treasurer showed total receipts in the general fund, including balance brought forward, of \$532,994.31, disbursements of \$222,542.37, leaving a balance on hand of \$310,451.94.

Among the resolutions adopted were: (1) Urging the locals to inaugurate a radio hour in which to plead the necessity for living music and the importance of employing professional musicians; (2) Advocating that a radio station, together with those hooked-up with it, employing non-union bands or orchestras be considered unfair; (3) Endorsing the appointment by President Hoover of a commission to study the pay of all the services of the United States; (4) Empowering the president of the American Federation of Musicians to name and designate a day in the year as "Living Music Day" on which to celebrate as a movement in advocacy and encouragement of the employment of musicians;

(5) Authorizing the executive board to meet, confer and agree with the National Association of Theatrical Managers and other employers as to the conditions and wages to govern members of the Federation for the ensuing year.

Chief officers elected were: President, Joseph N. Weber, 1440 Broadway, New York, N.Y.; vice-president, Charles L. Bagley, 403 California Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.; secretary, William J. Kerngood, 37-39 William St., Newark, N.J.; treasurer, H. E. Brenton, Box B, Astor Station, Boston, Mass. Mr. G. B.

Henderson, 489 Davenport Road, Toronto, Ont., was elected as a member of the executive committee.

The next convention will be held in Los Angeles, Calif.

The August issue of the *Carpenter*, official organ of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was published as a golden jubilee number to commemorate the founding of the Brotherhood which took place at Chicago, Ill., August 8-11, 1881.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

New Vocational School at Fort William, Ontario

In connection with the opening ceremonies, on July 24, of the new vocational school at Fort William, the following comments appear in the Fort William *Daily Times-Journal* of that date.

"Keeping abreast of the times and providing for her young people the type of education most suited for the twentieth century world is what Fort William is doing by providing the new vocational school which to-day was dedicated at a ceremony with Premier George S. Henry as guest of honour. Not only is the building of the latest design and most modern in every respect, but a new era in educational facilities for the youth of this city is being ushered in through the advent of the school. Not only are the minds of the youth trained and developed in the seat of learning, but with ample campus facilities and two gymnasias the bodies of the pupils will also be trained."

Seeking Places for Graduates of Vocational Schools

Principal S. E. Henry, of the High and Technical Schools at Timmins, Ontario, is endeavouring to give special service to the students graduating from the schools and especially to those who have taken vocational courses. In a circular letter sent out to a large number of businesses and industries, Principal Henry states: "I take this opportunity of bringing to your attention a service we are prepared to render. This year we have a number of students graduating from the vocational school in the following departments: commercial, machine shop, mining and electricity. These students have been given a thorough elementary training in the practical work of these occupations, paralleled with three years of academic study in English,

history, science and mathematics. The attached sheets will give you the names of this year's graduating students, together with some general information regarding each of them. I am prepared to supplement this information with a confidential report on the ability, qualifications, etc., of any of these students. Great care will be taken with all reports issued, and no graduate will be recommended for a position if we do not consider him capable or qualified to fill it. We respectfully solicit your consideration of these students when you are making any changes in, or additions to, the personnel of your organization."

It is hoped that the plan may work out to the mutual advantage of the graduates and the industries and businesses that may need additions to their staffs.

Co-operative Plan of Apprenticeship in Columbus, Ohio

The co-operative plan of apprenticeship training inaugurated in the High Schools of Columbus, Ohio, is described by Mr. H. F. Finsterwald, Principal of the Bexley Junior High School, Columbus, in an article appearing in the July issue of the *Industrial Education Magazine*. The writer points out that the plan has won the full support of local industries to the extent that executives have contracted to give the boys a definite wage scale with automatic wage increases, and apparently for some time to come will be ready to absorb more boys trained by this plan than the school can furnish.

Under the co-operative plan the boy receives his machine shop training entirely in the industry, and is paid there at the rate of 25 cents an hour, increasing each six months to 50 cents an hour in his fourth year. If, meanwhile, the employer wishes to promote him further or to pay him more, that is

optional. The school offers a curriculum designed to make a well-rounded tradesman on the cultural side, and to teach skills which may help in the boy's promotion after the period of apprenticeship is over. The subjects offered are; shop mathematics, blueprint reading, industrial history, safety-first rules, and personal hygiene. Shop instruction is given on the milling-machine, shaper, the planer, and the lathe, so that the boy will acquire fundamental skills and knowledge which he might not get in industry for years, and a knowledge of which prepares him for promotion.

"The purpose of the course" Mr. Finsterwald says, "is to give that boy who definitely wishes to be a tradesman sufficient back-ground to make him a good tradesman, one who can hold a job, and forge ahead in the face of keen opposition. The effort was made to determine just how essential cultural studies related to industries are, in the opinion of industrial managers. The industries responded cordially. The training, they said, is just the sort they want an apprentice to have, but the sort they cannot give, when they have only two or three new lads at a time to teach; while the school can assemble them in good-sized classes of 30 or more.

"The industries are glad to have the fundamental skills taught also; as an opening in some department is liable to occur at any time, and it is important to have an employee with at least sufficient back-ground to learn the new task. The enthusiasm of executives of Jeffreys, Timken Roller Bearing Company, and others in the city, is evidenced by the fact that while they have been laying off people

they have been willing to take on these boys with a few months' intensive school training, and have asked for more boys of the same sort. There was demand for two or three more boys in each case than could be supplied, and they have engaged to take the next year's supply even before they enroll."

It is further pointed out that the curriculum, as planned out for this year for beginners, includes a full year in school, without any work in the industry. During the second and third years the boys will alternate between school and industry. The fourth year the student works entirely in the industry while a record of his success is sent back to the school. The student is urged to go on with high school studies in night school.

The United States Federal Board for Vocational Education recently published a bulletin entitled "Analysis of the Management of a Farm Business." The bulletin deals with the jobs pertaining to the farm business as a whole, rather than with jobs identified with separate enterprises. Attention is given to stating the purpose of vocational education in agriculture and to defining certain terms such as "types of farming, farm enterprise," and "farm job." Dr. Wright, the Director of the Board, states that the bulletin is specifically directed to vocational teachers in all types of agricultural schools, to teacher-trainers, and to State supervisors, for the purpose of assisting in the selection and organization of training content for effective courses of agricultural instruction in connection with the field of activity considered.

Safety Record of Cement Plant

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, page 317, and for February, page 199 to the success of three plants of the Canada Cement Company in winning the Portland Cement Association safety trophy for having operated during the past year without time-loss accidents. A recent press report relates of the unveiling of the safety trophy at the Fort Whyte plant, near Winnipeg. The trophy, a handsome monument of concrete, was unveiled in the presence of the officials and employees of the firm. Mr. A. J. R. Curtis, on behalf of the Portland Cement Association, in relating the facts of the perfect record, told how the men of the electrical department had topped their fellow workers with 2,863 days without accidents. Next came the employees of the machine shop with 2,695 days. In other departments, mill workers had 1,563 days, the shipping department, 1,517

days, the kiln workers 1,066 days, the carpenters 573 days and the quarry workers 571 days since the last accident took place. Mr. Curtis congratulated the workers on their fine record and the spirit of co-operation with which they had worked with the Cement Company in reducing the hazards of their occupation from one of the most dangerous listed by the National Safety Council of United States to the most safe.

Major Charles K. Newcombe, commissioner for the Workmen's Compensation Board, congratulated both the firm and the employees and told of the enormous bill, nearly a million and a half a year, which Manitoba taxpayers pay annually to support broken and maimed men and destitute widows and children left by workmen accidentally killed. He pleaded for a more widespread following of the example of the safety campaign of the cement workers.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

Statistical Summary of Administration During Second Quarter of 1931 and Since Inception of the System

THE accompanying table gives particulars of operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156) and the various provincial concurrent Acts, during the second three months of 1931, and since these Acts became severally effective. Similar tables, bringing the statistics down to March 31, 1931, were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May 1931. The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the issue for April, 1927, page 375. It makes provision for the establishment of a Dominion Provincial pension system to be effective in such provinces as have enacted and given effect to special legislation for this purpose. These provinces are British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario. The New Brunswick Legislature passed an Old Age Pensions Act at its session last year, to become effective on its proclamation by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; while in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Acts providing for the participation of these provinces in any federal scheme were passed at the session of 1931, both these Acts to take effect on proclamation.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as \$365 a year and who has resided in Canada for the 20 years preceding, and has also resided in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is \$240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension

is subject to a reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds \$125 a year. The administration of old age pensions is entrusted to the authorities appointed by the respective provincial governments.

Increase in Dominion Contribution

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed the Department of Labour of Canada paid quarterly to each province one-half of the total amount of the pensions paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the recent session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty per cent to seventy-five per cent of the total expenditure, this amendment to become effective on July 31, 1931. Section 3 of the Old Age Pensions Act now reads as follows:—

3. (1) The Governor in Council may make an agreement with the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any province for the payment to such province quarterly of an amount equal to seventy-five per centum of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by such province for pensions pursuant to a provincial statute authorizing and providing for the payment of such pensions to the persons and under the conditions specified in this Act and the regulations made hereunder.

(2) The acceptance by any province of the moneys granted by Parliament for the payment of old age pensions shall be subject to the conditions that the Governor in Council shall have authority to order an examination, inspection and audit of all expenditures of such moneys in the province and the accounts with respect thereto, and that the province shall permit the inspection in such examination of all papers and documents relating to such payments.

(3) This section shall come into force on the thirty-first day of July, 1931.

TABLE I—FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT JUNE 30, 1931

	Alberta Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Ontario Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Sas- katchewan Act effective May 1, 1928	Northwest Territories Order in C. effective Jan. 25, 1929	Totals
Total number of pensioners as at June 30, 1931.....	3,644	5,708	6,142	38,669	6,391	5	60,559
Average monthly pension.....	\$ 19 04	\$ 19 13	\$ 19 48	\$ 19 05	\$ 19 44	\$ 19 84	.....
Total amount of pensions paid during first quarter of fiscal year 1931-32, (period April 1-June 30, 1931).....	202,278 65	334,457 26	367,158 68	2,175,859 08	378,244 06	388 54	3,458,386 27
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	101,139 33	167,228 63	183,579 34	1,087,929 54	189,122 03	388 54	1,729,387 41
Total amount of pensions paid since inception of Old Age Pensions Act to June 30, 1931....	1,153,339 59	3,598,020 90	3,357,005 67	11,499,969 65	2,950,375 91	2,509 02	22,561,220 74
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	576,669 78	1,799,010 44	1,678,502 86	5,749,984 81	1,475,187 94	2,509 02	11,281,864 85

TABLE II.—STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT JUNE 30, 1931

	Alberta		British Columbia		Manitoba		Ontario		Saskat- chewan		Northwest Territories		Totals	
Total number of pensioners....	3,644		5,708		6,142		38,669		6,391		5		60,559	
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.55%		0.96%		0.91%		1.17%		0.72%		0.05%		.....
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	1.17%		1.84%		1.68%		3.48%		1.17%		1.17%		.....
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	47.20%		51.90%		54.21%		33.48%		62.22%		4.46%		.....
<i>Conjugal Condition—</i>	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
Married.....	1,045	478	1,341	687	1,915	1,094	9,136	4,959	2,100	1,081	3	.....	15,540	8,299
Single.....	276	58	845	177	302	134	2,563	2,708	297	62	.....	.....	4,283	3,139
Widowed.....	718	979	904	1,454	915	1,734	6,117	12,935	1,095	1,684	1	1	9,750	18,787
Living apart.....	70	20	220	80	37	11	145	106	51	21	.....	.....	523	238
	2,109	1,535	3,310	2,398	3,169	2,973	17,961	20,708	3,543	2,848	4	1	30,096	30,463
<i>Classification of British Subjects—</i>														
Birth.....	2,566		5,091		4,218		37,237		3,942		4		53,058	
Naturalization.....	1,020		523		1,845		949		2,401		1		6,739	
Marriage.....	58		94		79		483		48		.....		762	
	3,644		5,708		6,142		38,669		6,391		5		60,559	
<i>Number of pensioners with previous residence in other provinces during the 20 years immediately preceding the date of commencement of pension—</i>														
Alberta.....			534		59		104		117		2		816	
British Columbia.....	125		.....		84		70		65		.....		344	
Manitoba.....	101		334		.....		153		434		.....		1,022	
New Brunswick.....	25		54		9		28		23		.....		139	
Nova Scotia.....	37		87		22		40		28		.....		214	
Ontario.....	319		378		241		.....		554		.....		1,492	
Prince Edward Island.....	12		16		2		1		14		.....		45	
Quebec.....	77		66		43		390		79		.....		655	
Saskatchewan.....	183		432		276		180		.....		.....		1,071	
Northwest Territories.....	.....		1		13		.....		.....		.....		14	
Yukon.....	3		29		.....		.....		.....		.....		32	
	882		1,931		749		966		1,314		2		5,844	

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, JUNE 30, 1931

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Northwest Territories	Total		Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Northwest Territories	Total
Canada.....	1,648	2,407	2,705	28,399	2,706	4	37,869	Jugo Slavia.....						11	11
England.....	583	1,718	895	5,325	746		9,267	Syria.....		1	2		5	2	10
Scotland.....	212	606	376	1,402	338		2,934	Turkey.....		1				1	9
Ireland.....	102	261	177	1,582	118		2,240	British East Indies.....							7
United States.....	374	260	112	719	341		1,806	Greece.....	2			6		1	7
Austria.....	133	16	404	41	336		1,230	Japan.....		6		2			6
Poland.....	131	10	495	92	314		1,042	Isle of Man.....		3				2	5
Germany.....	87	61	52	403	136	1	740	Luxembourg.....				1		3	5
Russia.....	58	3	183	133	297		674	New Zealand.....		3		2			5
Iceland.....	5	11	402		57		475	Gibraltar.....		1		3			4
Sweden.....	82	87	91	61	144		465	Isle of St. Helena.....			1	2			3
Norway.....	107	61	37	24	182		411	Latvia.....			3				3
France.....	17	18	60	33	40		168	Malta.....				2		1	3
Hungary.....	6	2	12	6	140		166	Bahamas.....		1				1	2
Italy.....	5	41	6	105	3		160	British Guiana.....			1	1			2
Roumania.....	17	3	25	21	82		148	Bulgaria.....	2						2
Newfoundland.....	3	24	2	104	4		137	Lithuania.....				2			2
Wales.....	11	1	7	61	21		101	Persia.....						2	2
Belgium.....	6	13	43	6	16		84	Peru.....		2					2
Denmark.....	21	19	11	15	15		81	Algeria.....				1			1
Finland.....	9	20	3	16	15		63	Arabia.....					1		1
Holland.....	4	11	8	5	4		32	Chile.....		1					1
Channel Islands.....		2	1	28			31	China.....	1						1
Switzerland.....	8	5	6	10	2		31	Hawaiian Islands.....		1					1
British West Indies.....	1	4	5	19	1		30	Samoa Islands.....				1			1
Czecho-Slovakia.....	6	4	5	5	8		28	Spain.....				1			1
Australia.....	2	8	2	7	1		19								
India.....		6	3	8	1		18								
South Africa.....	1	3	1	7			12								
									3,644	5,708	6,142	38,669	6,391	5	60,559

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FOR CANADA

PROFESSOR H. M. Cassidy, of the Department of Political Economy of Toronto University, contributes to the *Queen's Quarterly* (Kingston) an article on "Unemployment Insurance for Canada." This subject, he points out, has now reached the stage of practical politics in Canada owing to the Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons on April 29 that his government would endeavour to establish a national scheme during the lifetime of the present Parliament (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1931, page 542).

The recent history of the movement is briefly sketched. "In 1916 the Ontario Commission on Unemployment reported in favour of the principle of insurance and suggested public subsidy of trade union benefit plans (the Ghent system) as preferable to a compulsory scheme administered by the province.* Three years later the Mathers Commission on Industrial Relations, appointed by the Dominion government to survey labour questions of the day, advocated state unemployment insurance as a means of lessening labour unrest.† The radical, post-war platform of

the Dominion Liberal Party, adopted at its 1919 convention, called for 'an adequate system of insurance against unemployment, sickness, dependence in old age, and other disability' to be instituted by the Federal government. During the depression of 1921-22 there was some further discussion of the subject. . . .

"In 1928 the topic was revived by the appearance of two official reports favourable to unemployment insurance, one by a Commission on Seasonal Unemployment, appointed by the Manitoba Legislature, and the other by the Industrial Relations Committee of the House of Commons.‡ The Industrial Relations Committee, which was composed of members of all parties represented in the House, stated that 'the necessity of providing some method of unemployment insurance is one that will inevitably have to be dealt with before long,' and accepted and endorsed 'the principle of unemployment insurance, based on contributions derived from the State, the Employer and the Employee.' The members of the House, liberals, conservatives and progressives, adopted the report unanimously,

* LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1916, page 1023.

† LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1919 (Supplement).

‡ LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1928, page 586.

thereby concurring, at least formally, in the committee's findings. Again in 1929 the Committee brought in a favourable report, but made no recommendations for Dominion legislation in view of the fact that the provinces, which had been consulted by the Department of Labour, were not 'prepared to take immediate action.'"

The subject has been once more discussed in connection with the depression which began at the end of 1929 and still continues. "In the spring of 1930, the legislatures of Alberta and Manitoba passed resolutions urging a Dominion-provincial conference to consider unemployment insurance; conferences of civic and provincial officials from the West have urged a national program; a number of delegations from Ontario cities have presented like appeals to the Dominion government; and many church and social service organizations have adopted favourable resolutions. Both the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, together representative of the great majority of organized workers in Canada, passed strong unemployment insurance resolutions at their 1930 conventions. The Liberals of Ontario adopted an unemployment insurance plank at their convention, held in Toronto last December. Within recent months the governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia have expressed definite approval, and so has Premier Henry of Ontario. The Labour and Progressive members of the House of Commons strongly advocated Dominion action in the course of an extensive debate on unemployment in April of 1930, and they initiated the recent debate which led to Mr. Bennett's promise of legislation. On both occasions Hon. W. L. M. King and Hon. Peter Heenan, formerly Minister of Labour, joined the Labour and Progressive members in supporting the principle of insurance."

The extent of unemployment in Canada is measured by the writer as follows:—"Although no accurate statistics of numbers of persons affected are available, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index numbers of employment (based upon persons *employed*, not *unemployed*) indicate that the number of Canadians out of work from January to May of 1930 was probably between 350,000 and 450,000; that the number did not fall below 250,000 during the summer of last year; and that during the first three months of 1931, even in spite of the extensive programs of public relief works that have been under way, the number has been higher than last year, perhaps 500,000. The index indicates further that at no time since December of 1929 have less than 10 per cent of Canada's 2,500,000 wage-workers been out of jobs and that during

the winter of 1931 the percentage has risen to 20 or more. In the winter of 1930 the percentage of unemployment in Canada was actually higher than in Great Britain, and it has probably been about as high this past winter, although it was considerably lower last summer and autumn. . . .

"But unemployment in Canada is not confined to bad years," Professor Cassidy continues, "always there is a certain number of persons out of jobs, even in the best of months. And regularly each winter the volume of employment in this country shrinks well below the peak of that of the preceding summer. A well-known economist has described Canada as 'an eight months' country.' Of every 100 workers engaged during the late summer, 10 or more are commonly idle from January until April or May. On account of climatic conditions and the nature of her industries, Canada suffers much more seriously from the seasonal unemployment than the United States, Great Britain, Germany or any other leading industrialized country. During most of the winters since the war she has probably had about as high a proportion of her workers idle as Great Britain, the nation that is commonly supposed to rank first among those cursed with unemployment and doles."

The writer next considers the scales of wages prevailing in Canada, concluding that for the great majority of workmen these wages have to be spent as they are earned to purchase the bare necessities of life.

While supporting the principle of unemployment insurance Professor Cassidy lays stress on the fact that it is not itself a cure for the basic problem of unemployment. "It would be infinitely better," he says, "to provide the workers with useful jobs than to maintain some of them in idleness, either by insurance or relief methods What is needed, in Canada no less than in other countries, is a vigorous, permanent, continuing and unified program to reduce unemployment and abate its evil effects. Beyond question much can be done to iron out fluctuations in opportunities for work. But with the exercise of the best will in the world, and with the application of vastly more intelligent social engineering than has thus far been displayed, there is little prospect that unemployment in Canada could be completely eliminated."

Features of a National Scheme

Mr. Cassidy states six characteristics that should mark any satisfactory system of insurance as follows:—

1. It should guarantee adequate maintenance to the great bulk of the *bona fide* unemployed.

2. It should not be saddled with the support of shirkers or unemployables.

3. It should be on a sound actuarial basis, independent of periodical state subsidies.

4. It should be nation-wide in scope.

5. It should not impose any undue burden upon the development of Canadian industry.

6. It should draw its contributions largely from industry, with heavier charges assessed against establishments guilty of irregular operations than against those which are more regular.

Each of these features is discussed by the writer at length. The task of devising an adequate scheme, in his opinion, calls for thorough inquiry: "What is required is an investigation by economists, statisticians, actuar-

ies, and legal experts, not only of the actuarial side of the problem, but also of other aspects, economic, sociological, financial, legal and administrative, as well as of the experiments with unemployment insurance made in other countries. Upon the basis of their findings it ought to be possible to frame a reasonably acceptable national system. Other countries, fortunately, have pioneered in this field and we ought to be able to profit by their successes and their failures. We have their experience to guide us, even if we lack the advantage of years of study and discussion by experts like Sir William Beveridge, such as preceded inauguration of the National Insurance Act in Great Britain in 1911.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PLAN OF CANADIAN KODAK COMPANY

THE Canadian Kodak Company, Limited, recently adopted an unemployment benefit plan, in addition to the retirement annuity, life insurance and disability plan which was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1930, page 156. The company has already begun to accumulate reserves so that benefits can be paid, if necessary, at the beginning of 1933.

Outline of Plan

1. *Employees Eligible.*—Employees of the company will be eligible to benefits under this plan provided that they have been in the employ of the company for a continuous period of not less than one year and are receiving earnings of less than \$50 per week, averaged over a period of three months.

2. *Unemployment Reserve Fund.*—An Unemployment Reserve Fund will be created, and the company will make appropriations annually, beginning in 1931.

If, and when, after January 1, 1933, there is a prolonged period of unemployment and, in the opinion of the management, the fund will be inadequate to take care of the benefits payable, the management may declare that an emergency exists. Upon this declaration of an emergency all officials and employees of the company who are not receiving unemployment benefits will be assessed one per cent (1%) of their earnings. Deductions therefore will be made from the weekly or monthly pay, and such deductions will be added to the Unemployment Reserve Fund. The company will appropriate into the fund an amount equal to these deductions in addition to the annual appropriations. The deductions will continue until the management declares that the emergency is over.

3. *Effective Date of Plan.*—Benefits will become payable under the plan beginning January 1, 1933.

4. *Control and Administration of the Plan.*—A committee will be appointed by the management to administer the plan. The decisions of this committee will be subject only to the general control and direction of the board of directors of the company.

5. *Unemployment Benefits.*—The unemployment benefits shall be paid weekly at the rate of sixty per cent (60%) of the average weekly earnings of the unemployed person, with a maximum of \$18 a week. The last three months of normal employment exclusive of overtime will be the period for determining the average earnings.

6. *Waiting Period.*—Unemployment benefits shall be payable to eligible employees after two continuous weeks of unemployment.

7. *Maximum Period during which Benefits shall be Paid.*—The maximum number of weekly benefits to be paid during twelve consecutive months or during any one continuous period of lay-off or part-time employment shall depend upon employee's continuous length of service prior to such period of lay-off or part-time employment, as follows:

Length of Service	Benefits
1 year to 1½ years.. . . .	6 weeks
1½ years to 2 years.. . . .	8 weeks
2 years to 3 years.. . . .	10 weeks
3 years to 4 years.. . . .	11 weeks
4 years to 5 years.. . . .	12 weeks
5 years and over.. . . .	13 weeks

8. *Unemployment Benefit for Part-Time Workers.*—If, on account of slack work, an employee otherwise eligible to benefits is

receiving reduced pay due either to transfer or part-time work, the difference (after regular waiting period) between his actual earnings and the amount he would receive in benefits under the plan were he wholly unemployed shall be paid to him out of the Unemployment Reserve Fund for the number of weeks specified in paragraph 7.

9. Benefits to Employees Securing Work Outside.—If an employee otherwise eligible to receive benefits secures permanent work outside and is no longer available for work with the company the benefits shall cease. An employee securing temporary work outside will still be eligible for benefits, but in no case shall his weekly benefit exceed the difference between his earnings on the temporary work and his normal weekly earnings prior to lay-off. If his actual earnings equal or exceed his earnings prior to lay-off, his benefits shall cease.

10. Conditions for receiving Unemployment Benefit.—In order to receive the benefit, a laid-off employee shall report to the company as frequently as the company shall require. A blank will be furnished on which he will be required to state what steps he has taken to secure employment. An employee making a false statement on this blank shall forfeit not only his benefits under the unemployment plan, but also employment with the company.

11. Benefits not Assignable.—Benefits under the plan shall not be assignable by the employee, nor subject to the claims of his creditors.

12. Reservations.

- (1) No unemployment benefits shall be paid to employees who have been employed for temporary work and were so notified when they were employed.
- (2) No benefits shall be paid for time taken off on account of the destruction or damage of any part of the property of the company by fire, explosion, lightning, earthquake, windstorm, or other accident, but the company may at its discretion make payments to employees affected by such destruction or damage.
- (3) No benefits shall be paid to an employee for unemployment due either directly or indirectly to strikes, lock-outs or other trade disputes in the plants of the company or elsewhere.
- (4) No benefit shall be paid to an employee laid off who fails to take such steps as may be required to secure employment or who fails to accept a transfer to a reasonable job either with the company or elsewhere.

- (5) No benefit shall be paid to any employee who has been discharged for cause, or who voluntarily leaves the employ of the company, or who ceases to be employed for any reason other than on account of slack work.
- (6) No benefits shall be paid to employees for any period during which they are receiving or entitled to receive sick benefits, accident compensation, disability benefits, or retirement annuities. Such employees shall be eligible for unemployment benefits only when sick benefits or accident compensation have been exhausted and when they are capable of resuming work.
- (7) Upon the death of an employee receiving benefits under this plan, benefits shall cease.
- (8) The payment of benefits will cease if and when the Reserve Fund becomes exhausted.
- (9) The company may discontinue, suspend or change this plan at any time at their discretion.

The LABOUR GAZETTE correspondent at Thetford Mines, on August 1, reported the labour situation there as being much more favourable than in recent months. One mine resumed activity after being closed several months, and the working staffs at other mines were augmented. The asbestos mines were increasingly active.

The Union Labour Life Insurance Company received a Dominion licence, dated July 21, authorizing it to transact, in the province of Ontario, the business of life insurance. Mr. C. E. Seli, of Toronto, has been appointed Canadian chief agent. The work of this company was described in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1926, page 258.

During July a total of 4,361 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in schedule 1 of the Act, 20 of which were fatal cases; in schedule 2, industries, 323 were reported, including 5 fatal cases; and 261 Crown, 3 of which were fatal, making in all 4,945, of which 28 were fatal. The total benefits awarded during July amounted to \$432,325.92, of which \$340,161.99 was for compensation and \$92,163.93 for medical aid, as against \$511,712.95 benefits in June this year and \$660,844.16 in July last year.

No fatal accidents were reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta in July

STATE HEALTH INSURANCE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

THE third publication in the series of monographs dealing with various phases of social insurance has been issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, its subject being "Health Insurance: a summary of some existing governmental plans providing protection in event of sickness or invalidity." (The first monograph, dealing with schemes of unemployment insurance in various countries, was reviewed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1931, page 646.)

In an introductory note it is stated that the four main types of health insurance now in existence are trade union plans, mutual benefit societies, group sickness insurance, and state-established plans. Considerable information is available on the first three types of plans, which will be the subject of a future monograph. There has been no experience in America with state-established plans, and little information is at hand, as all the experiments with this type have been in other countries. This monograph is therefore limited to a survey of the principal features of three of the outstanding state-established plans—those in Germany, Great Britain and Denmark—with a brief summary of the scope, nature and extent of benefits, sources of funds, and administrative machinery of some of the other state systems. In some countries the government grants special recognition and financial assistance to mutual aid societies which submit to a measure of state control, but does not make membership in a society compulsory for the worker. These are known as voluntary state plans. In other countries insurance is obligatory on the worker and the plan is described as compulsory. All the national plans which have been initiated since the war are of the compulsory type. The sickness insurance schemes that are now in effect in the three countries referred to above are outlined at length.

Germany.—The German system of compulsory sickness insurance is the oldest existing governmental plan. It was put in operation by Prince Bismarck in 1883, twenty-eight years prior to the adoption of similar legislation in Great Britain. In the beginning the German plan covered industrial wage-earners only. Workers in commercial pursuits, however, were brought under its provisions two years later. The inclusion of domestic servants and all agricultural labourers in 1911 made sickness insurance available to practically all workers. There has never been an income limit for ordinary manual workers, but in 1892 a limit was introduced for those with

responsible positions, which is now \$858 a year. At the same time, a limit was placed on the income of eligible non-manual workers. This is now \$643. Workers are divided according to their wage class, and cash payments are proportionate to the "basic" (or representative) wage of each class, the basic wage of the highest paid group being placed at about \$2.38 per day. As a rule, the sickness pay amounts to 50 per cent of the basic wage for every day of sickness, but additional benefits, up to a further 25 per cent, may be granted by the individual funds. In no case may a worker's total sickness pay from all sources exceed 75 per cent of his basic wage.

Maternity benefits are payable to insured women, and also, in more restricted form, to the wives and dependent relatives of insured men. They comprise medical service, a cash indemnity of about \$2.38, the ordinary sickness pay for ten weeks, and a nursing allowance of not less than six cents per week payable for twelve weeks, with the possibility of extension for mothers who continue to nurse their infants. Funeral benefits are payable at a minimum rate of twenty times the basic daily wage, and may be increased by individual funds to twice that amount.

There are six principal types of funds responsible for the working of German sickness insurance. These may be designated as local, rural, works, guild, approved mutual benefit, and mining funds, respectively. Local funds consist mainly of industrial and commercial workers; rural funds, of agricultural, domestic, and itinerant workers. The grouping of workers to form both local and rural funds is made on a territorial basis with boundaries drawn by the government. Works and guild funds, on the other hand, are based on industry and occupation respectively. A works fund may be set up for an undertaking with the consent of its works' council while a guild fund is set up for workers who belong to the same guild. An approved mutual benefit fund is a voluntarily formed society of persons who are allowed, under certain conditions, to administer compulsory sickness insurance, while a mining fund is one especially organized for providing sickness insurance for miners.

General governmental supervision is exercised by the Federal Insurance Office with headquarters in Berlin. There are also regional insurance offices exercising judicial and other administrative functions, with local insurance offices responsible for the actual supervision of the sickness funds. The Federal Mining Benefit Society, with its subordinate

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JUNE, 1931

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on July 1 was 7,803, the employees on their payrolls numbering 940,222 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions report-

ing for June was 1,849, having an aggregate membership of 200,505 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 68 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

(1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of July, 1931, as Reported by Employers

Employment at the beginning of July showed a slightly upward tendency, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,803 firms employing 940,222 workers, or 1,794 more than on June 1. This increase, which was smaller than that reported on July 1 in previous years of the record, brought the index number to 103·8, as compared with 103·6 in the preceding month, and with 118·9, 124·7, 117·7, 109·7, 105·0, 98·0, 97·1, 100·7, 92·2 and 88·6 at the beginning of July in 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively; the 1926 average equals 100 in calculating these index numbers. Industrial employment was thus at a lower level on July 1, 1931, than at the beginning of July in the preceding five years, although the index was higher than on the same date in the five years, 1921-1925.

The largest gains were reported in construction, but services also afforded heightened employment; on the other hand, manufacturing, as a whole, logging, mining and transportation showed contractions. In some cases, the losses were seasonal in character, while the extremely hot weather generally prevailing at the beginning of July resulted in some instances in a temporary slackening of activity.

Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was favourable in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces; Quebec and Ontario reported curtailment, while no general change was indicated in British Columbia.

Maritime Provinces.—Statements were tabulated from 606 firms employing 74,911 workers, as against 72,004 in the preceding month. This increase was much smaller than that noted on July 1, 1930, when an exceptionally large program of road construction was under way, and the general index was then higher. Construction, particularly highway construction, recorded the greatest improvement on the date under review, but there were also gains in mining and services; on the other hand, manufacturing was slacker, chiefly in the iron and steel, textile and fish-preserving industries, and logging and transportation also showed seasonally reduced activity.

Quebec.—Construction reported additions to staffs in Quebec, while logging was seasonally dull with the end of river-driving operations, and manufacturing also released employees; within the latter, iron and steel, clothing, leather and pulp and paper showed the largest declines. The forces of the 1,793 co-operating employers aggregated 274,437 persons, compared with 277,557 on June 1. An increase had been registered on the same date last year, when the index was higher.

Ontario.—There was a falling-off in activity in Ontario, where the 3,464 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 379,804 employees, or 4,838 less than on June 1. Considerable gains were shown in construction, and trade and mining were also busier, but manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, was seasonally quiet, and there were

losses in logging and transportation. Decreases had also been indicated on July 1, 1930, when the index was many points higher.

Prairie Provinces.—The most noteworthy advances in this area were in construction, but services also showed improvement; on the other hand, mining, transportation, trade and manufacturing recorded reduced activity. Data were compiled from 1,156 employers with an aggregate staff of 131,715 workers, as against 124,970 in their last report. This increase of 6,745 workers was greater than that registered on the same date last year, but the level of employment then was higher than on July 1, 1931.

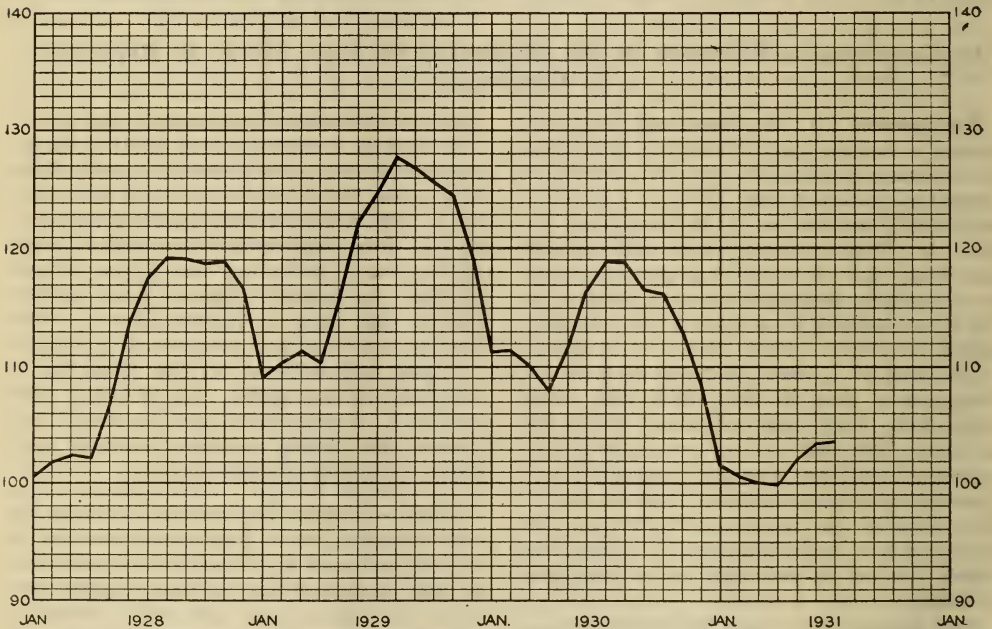
Employment by Cities

In Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, reductions in employment were reported, while improvement was indicated in Winnipeg.

Montreal.—Employment in Montreal showed a decline, there being seasonal losses in manufacturing, notably of textile and iron and steel products, while transportation also released employees; on the other hand, construction reported heightened activity. A combined working force of 141,270 persons was indicated by the 991 co-operating employers, who had

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



British Columbia.—Practically no change as compared with June was reported in British Columbia, where the index stood at 97.9 as compared with 113.5 on July 1, 1930, when a slight gain was also indicated. A total working force of 79,355 persons was employed on the date under review by the 784 firms whose data were received. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, was busier, as were highway construction, communications and transportation, but logging and building and railroad construction recorded declines.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

144,082 on June 1. Decreases were also noted on July 1, 1930, but the index then was higher.

Quebec.—A falling-off was reported in Quebec, where statements were tabulated from 138 firms with 13,272 employees, compared with 13,787 in the preceding month. Transportation and services registered advances, but manufacturing and construction were slacker. The index was lower than at the beginning of July, 1930, when a large gain had been shown.

Toronto.—Trade and transportation reported increased activity, while there were seasonal losses in employment in manufacturing, mainly in textiles and iron and steel. The 1,098 employers furnishing data reduced their staffs

by 1,351 workers to 121,394 at the beginning of July. A decline had also been reported on the same date of last year, when employment was in greater volume.

Ottawa.—Statistics were received from 162 employers with 14,201 persons on their pay-lists, compared with 14,426 in the preceding month. Most of the reduction took place in construction, while manufacturing was rather busier. Losses had also been indicated on July 1, 1930, but the index was then higher than on the date under review.

Hamilton.—There was a further decrease in Hamilton, where employment was in less

volume than on the same date of last year; 1,682 workers were let out from the forces of 233 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 30,644 at the beginning of July. Manufacturing and construction reported large losses; within the former, the contraction in iron and steel plants was most pronounced.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.—Further curtailment in employment, mainly in automobile plants, caused a decline of 704 persons in the staffs of the 140 reporting employers, who had 11,647 in their employ on the date under review. The index was lower

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
July 1, 1921.....	88.6	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2
July 1, 1922.....	92.2	103.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	85.0
July 1, 1923.....	100.7	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	90.2
July 1, 1924.....	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
July 1, 1925.....	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
July 1, 1926.....	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
July 1, 1927.....	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1.....	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
April 1.....	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1.....	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1.....	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1.....	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1.....	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1.....	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1.....	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1.....	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1.....	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1.....	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	103.3
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
April 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
April 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1, 1931.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1.....	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Relative weight of employment by districts as at July 1, 1931.....	100.0	7.9	29.2	40.4	14.0	8.5

than on July 1, 1930, although larger losses had then been reported.

Winnipeg.—Construction registered advances, while other industries showed only slight changes. An aggregate working force of 30,501 employees was reported by the 371 co-operating firms; this was 356 more than on June 1. The improvement noted on the same date of a year ago involved a larger number of persons, and employment then was generally more active.

Vancouver.—The trend of employment in Vancouver was unfavourable, according to in-

formation from 320 establishments employing 30,628 workers, as against 30,900 in the preceding month. There were losses in construction, while other groups reported only slight changes. A decrease had also been recorded by the firms making returns for July 1, 1930, but the index then was slightly higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

Food canning, electric current, musical instrument, building material and beverage factories registered heightened activity, but

Note.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1922.....	89.4	.....	97.7	.....	.....	.....	95.0	84.3
July 1, 1923.....	97.1	.....	98.9	117.4	96.2	.....	89.8	86.8
July 1, 1924.....	96.0	.....	92.7	108.9	86.0	.....	87.6	85.8
July 1, 1925.....	96.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
July 1, 1926.....	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
July 1, 1927.....	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Jan. 1, 1928.....	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1.....	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1.....	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
April 1.....	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1.....	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1.....	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1.....	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1.....	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1.....	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1.....	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1.....	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1.....	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
April 1.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1.....	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1.....	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	103.3
April 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
April 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1.....	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Relative weight of employment by cities as at July 1, 1931.....	15.0	1.4	12.9	1.5	3.3	1.2	3.2	3.3

seasonal curtailment was shown in textile and iron and steel plants, and leather, lumber, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and chemical and allied product plants recorded contractions in employment. The 4,692 co-operating manufacturers employed 476,663 operatives, as against 487,747 in the preceding month. Decreases were also indicated in this division on July 1, 1930, but the index then was higher.

Animal Products, Edible.—Small additions to staffs were recorded in this group, 82 persons being taken on by the 242 establishments

making returns, which had 19,824 in their employ. Improvement was noted in fish-canning in British Columbia, but there were losses in the same industry in the Maritime Provinces. The index on July 1, 1931, was lower than on the same date in 1930, when larger gains were indicated.

Leather and Products.—Statements were received from 235 manufacturers in this division, employing 13,040 workers, as compared with 18,446 in the preceding month. The bulk of the decrease took place in Quebec. The situ-

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
July 1, 1921.....	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July 1, 1922.....	92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923.....	100.7	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924.....	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925.....	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
July 1, 1926.....	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
July 1, 1927.....	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1.....	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
April 1.....	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1.....	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1.....	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1.....	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1.....	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1.....	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1.....	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1.....	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
April 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.2	83.7	125.0	123.0
April 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.6	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	123.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
April 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Relative weight of employment by industries as at July 1, 1931.....	100.0	50.7	1.1	5.0	2.9	12.0	16.5	2.5	9.3

ation was more favourable than on the same date in 1930, when losses were also indicated.

Lumber and Products.—Rough and dressed lumber mills showed heightened activity, but other lumber-using factories were slacker, notably furniture and vehicle works. Reductions had also been noted on July 1, 1930,

but the index then was much higher. A combined working force of 43,975 employees was reported by the 777 co-operating firms; this was 225 less than at the beginning of June. Ontario and British Columbia shared in the downward movement, while gains were indicated in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	July 1 1931	June 1 1931	July 1 1930	July 1 1929	July 1 1928	July 1 1927	July 1 1926
<i>Manufacturing</i>	50.7	97.2	99.4	111.3	120.3	113.1	106.8	103.1
Animal products—edible.....	2.1	112.6	112.3	119.9	122.3	121.6	121.4	110.5
Fur and products.....	.2	98.9	102.9	94.6	104.0	93.0	101.8	103.8
Leather and products.....	1.9	89.4	91.2	86.0	92.8	97.6	100.8	97.3
Lumber and products.....	4.7	83.7	84.0	105.4	122.7	117.7	115.8	117.5
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.6	74.5	72.1	103.1	122.6	118.5	120.5	125.9
Furniture.....	.9	96.1	101.8	105.2	123.4	117.0	106.1	100.9
Other lumber products.....	1.2	102.3	106.8	112.3	122.3	111.9	108.0	103.9
Musical instruments.....	.2	58.9	53.4	62.9	99.9	97.6	97.2	96.5
Plant products—edible.....	3.2	106.8	102.2	114.5	112.3	101.3	100.4	97.5
Pulp and paper products.....	6.2	97.5	97.5	110.4	113.0	110.0	107.8	101.5
Pulp and paper.....	2.8	87.4	86.9	107.3	110.5	117.2	111.5	103.8
Paper products.....	.8	99.3	100.5	106.6	113.3	113.9	104.3	99.1
Printing and publishing.....	2.6	110.3	110.4	115.9	116.1	110.0	104.5	99.2
Rubber products.....	1.3	97.0	96.8	120.4	143.4	127.1	114.9	97.3
Textile products.....	8.4	96.4	101.3	99.2	105.8	101.2	103.6	99.2
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.1	97.6	102.8	97.2	104.1	107.0	109.3	98.5
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.7	105.4	107.6	104.4	113.3	103.3	99.1	101.1
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.7	94.6	100.0	100.3	103.5	99.7	99.1	99.2
Other textile products.....	.9	83.8	90.5	93.9	104.6	106.7	107.5	99.1
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.6	116.2	115.1	125.8	125.6	118.0	106.0	99.8
Tobacco.....	.9	103.2	105.7	114.3	111.8	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.7	136.0	128.9	143.4	147.0	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.0	105.9	107.0	118.9	133.8	126.2	110.1	101.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	.9	115.9	119.0	116.5	118.7	113.6	103.6	99.9
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	112.9	111.3	137.1	137.8	116.5	112.2	108.7
Electric current.....	1.7	127.7	124.2	133.1	137.0	120.8	111.5	104.7
Electrical apparatus.....	1.6	133.3	134.7	156.1	142.7	118.4	106.5	96.5
Iron and steel products.....	11.8	85.8	82.2	109.5	126.8	116.4	103.0	103.5
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.1	88.3	97.3	116.2	136.3	123.5	107.1	101.9
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.2	98.5	98.1	122.6	132.1	121.8	109.8	100.3
Agricultural implements.....	.4	39.9	36.4	70.2	127.8	100.9	106.8	109.9
Land vehicles.....	5.4	85.2	94.3	107.2	119.9	116.5	98.7	104.6
Automobiles and parts.....	1.1	75.3	99.7	119.4	145.3	160.3	96.3	104.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.3	81.9	87.5	116.4	142.7	124.1	107.4	100.4
Heating appliances.....	.4	96.4	103.5	105.0	133.6	115.4	102.7	100.9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	.7	111.6	125.4	156.2	178.4	143.5	113.9	103.7
Foundry and machine shops products.....	.5	85.8	90.6	111.2	127.6	117.6	102.1	100.4
Other iron and steel products.....	1.8	90.3	92.1	107.2	117.0	112.5	104.4	101.5
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.9	114.2	116.6	127.6	134.8	122.0	114.4	99.3
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.3	127.7	127.0	149.1	141.7	125.8	107.7	103.0
Miscellaneous.....	.5	107.2	108.6	110.7	113.4	109.5	103.4	97.6
<i>Logging</i>	1.1	38.5	53.3	82.1	80.1	69.5	69.9	80.0
<i>Mining</i>	5.0	104.1	105.3	113.8	119.5	113.1	106.6	99.8
Coal.....	2.6	90.5	92.2	96.8	102.9	98.7	102.1	96.9
Metallic ores.....	1.8	141.4	139.4	142.2	140.3	125.9	112.2	102.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	.6	92.5	97.7	132.5	148.2	137.4	115.6	107.0
<i>Communications</i>	2.9	104.8	104.7	119.7	123.8	108.7	106.0	101.5
Telegraphs.....	.6	107.6	104.2	121.1	130.5	116.1	110.8	105.6
Telephones.....	2.3	104.1	104.3	119.3	122.0	106.8	104.8	100.5
<i>Transportation</i>	12.0	97.7	98.6	108.0	117.5	109.2	107.0	102.9
Street railways and cartage.....	2.6	122.1	121.0	123.2	128.7	114.5	105.4	104.0
Steam railways.....	7.7	91.8	92.2	104.1	113.1	110.0	105.3	100.3
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.7	96.1	101.7	108.2	126.0	98.0	117.7	118.5
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i>	16.5	137.1	121.8	170.1	164.5	154.3	144.2	133.0
Building.....	5.0	117.3	113.8	150.9	148.8	120.5	120.8	115.0
Highway.....	7.2	201.8	159.7	319.7	213.3	222.3	221.1	156.0
Railway.....	4.3	101.9	97.7	120.6	160.4	150.8	137.7	138.5
<i>Services</i>	2.5	130.8	125.9	142.7	145.4	130.8	113.1	105.3
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.4	133.7	125.5	150.8	154.8	133.5	116.1	109.1
Professional.....	.2	125.8	125.2	128.9	126.6	119.2	107.4	96.8
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	.9	128.0	126.6	133.6	135.1	129.5	110.3	102.0
<i>Trade</i>	9.3	124.0	124.0	129.5	127.7	115.3	106.0	97.6
Retail.....	6.8	130.7	130.9	133.5	132.8	117.0	107.5	95.9
Wholesale.....	2.5	109.1	108.5	120.3	116.8	110.8	102.8	101.2
<i>All industries</i>	100.0	103.8	103.6	118.9	124.7	117.7	109.7	105.0

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

Musical Instruments.—The production of musical instruments showed an increase, according to data from 34 factories employing 1,675 persons, or 157 more than on June 1. Practically all the gain took place in Quebec. Employment in this group was less than on July 1, 1930.

Plant Products, Edible.—The resumption of operations in canneries caused an advance, which, however, was not so great as that registered on July 1 of a year ago. Returns were received from 381 manufacturers of vegetable foods, having 30,209 operatives, as against 28,789 in their last report. The improvement in Ontario was most noteworthy. The index was lower than it was early last summer.

Pulp and Paper Products.—There was a decline in this group, chiefly in printing and publishing houses, while pulp and paper mills were rather busier. The 548 co-operating employers in the Dominion reported 58,647 workers, compared with 58,760 on June 1. Curtailment had also been indicated on July 1, 1930, but the index of employment was then higher.

Rubber Products.—Very little general change was registered in rubber factories, in which employment was lower than in the summer of last year. Statistics were tabulated from 43 firms with 12,377 employees on the date under review, as compared with 12,349 in the preceding month.

Textile Products.—Seasonal curtailment of operations, mainly in Quebec and Ontario, was reported by the 742 co-operating textile manufacturers, who employed 78,669 workers, or 3,853 less than at the beginning of June. The largest losses were in garment, cotton, woollen, headwear and knitting mills. Smaller declines were indicated on the corresponding date in 1930, and the level of employment then was slightly higher than on the date under review.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Employment in this division showed a moderate increase, according to statistics from 147 establishments, employing 14,889 persons, compared with 14,777 in the preceding month. There were minor increases in Ontario and British Columbia. Practically no change had been noted on the same date last year, when the index was higher.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—There was a falling-off in activity in chemical factories; 136 firms reported 8,416 employees, compared with 8,636 on June 1. All provinces shared in the downward movement. A decrease had also been shown at the beginning of July, 1930, when the index was fractionally higher.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Continued advances took place in building materials plants, the 162 co-operating establishments enlarging their forces by 153 persons to 11,628 on the date under review. Most of the gain was in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The level of employment was lower than on July 1, 1930, when the trend was also upward.

Electric Current.—Improvement was registered in electric current plants, 96 of which reported a combined working force of 15,582 persons, as against 15,167 at the beginning of June. The index was lower than on July 1, 1930, although considerable curtailment had then been indicated.

Electrical Apparatus.—There was a decrease of 200 in the staffs of the 74 manufacturers furnishing data, who had 14,786 employees on July 1. Quebec reported practically all this loss. The number engaged in the production of electrical apparatus, as indicated in these returns, was lower than on July 1, 1930 and 1929, but was greater than at the beginning of July in earlier years of the record.

Iron and Steel.—The trend in iron and steel factories was seasonally downward in all except the Western Provinces where no general changes were indicated; the losses were practically the same as on July 1, of a year ago, when employment was in larger volume. The greatest falling-off on the date under review was in automobile and other land vehicle factories, although the rolling mill, structural iron and steel, heating appliance, and some other divisions also showed contractions. On the other hand, agricultural implement and sheet metal works were busier. Returns were compiled from 722 employers whose forces aggregated 111,002 workers, as against 118,991 in the preceding month.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Moderate reductions were registered in non-ferrous metal products, the smelting and refining and aluminum products divisions showing most of the loss. The 122 co-operating manufacturers employed 17,559 operatives, or 408 less than in the preceding month. A smaller decrease had been reported on the same date of last year, and the index was then higher.

Mineral Products.—A minor gain was shown in this division, but the situation was not so good as in July, 1930. Statistics were received from 94 employers whose staffs rose from 12,552 on June 1, 1931, to 12,593 on July 1.

Logging

The conclusion of river-driving operations in many logging camps, chiefly in the Eastern Provinces, caused a seasonal falling-off in employment, while curtailment was also shown

in British Columbia; 3,867 persons were released from the staffs of the 222 reporting firms, who employed 10,517 at the beginning of July. The decline involved a much greater number of workers than that noted on the corresponding date a year ago, when the index was higher.

Mining

Coal.—There was a decrease in employment in coal mines, 81 of which employed 24,009 men, as compared with 24,456 in their last report. There were slight gains in the Eastern coal fields, but employment in this industry declined in Alberta and British Columbia. An increase had also been noted on July 1, of last year, when the situation was more favourable.

Metallic Ores.—Continued improvement was reported in metallic ore mines, mainly in Ontario. Statements were tabulated from 63 operators employing 16,497 persons, or 213 more than on June 1. The index, at 141.4, was very slightly lower than on July 1, 1930, but was higher than at the beginning of July in previous years for which data are available.

Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—Reductions in payrolls were indicated in non-metallic mineral mines, 78 of which reported 6,120 employees, or 341 less than in their last report. Firms in Quebec reported most of the decline. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of July, 1931.

Communications

Very little change was registered on telephones and telegraphs, according to returns from the companies and branches making returns, which had 27,086 persons on their staffs, or 31 more than in their last report. The index was at a lower level than on July 1, 1930.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Employment in the local transportation group increased, 160 firms reporting 24,718 workers in their employ, as against 24,530 in the preceding month. There were gains in Quebec and Ontario, partly offset by reductions in the Prairie Provinces. Declines had been noted on July 1, 1930, when the index was slightly higher.

Steam Railways.—Statistics tabulated from 104 companies and divisional superintendents in the steam railway operation group showed that they employed 72,108 workers at the beginning of July, or 327 less than in the preceding month. An advance had been recorded on July 1 last year, when employment was above its level at the time of writing.

Quebec reported improvement on the date under review, but there were losses in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There was a decrease in employment in water transportation on the date under review; 85 companies reduced their staffs by 935 employees, bringing them to 16,156. The situation was not so good as at the beginning of July 1, 1930, although the falling-off then indicated had involved a greater number of workers. There were declines in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, while British Columbia showed slight improvement.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Continued, important advances in employment were noted in building construction, but the gains were not so large as those indicated on the same date in 1930. The index, at 117.3, was lower than at the beginning of July last year. The 748 co-operating contractors employed 46,756 workers, as compared with 45,375 in the preceding month. All except the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia reported expansion, that in Quebec being most noteworthy.

Highways.—The number of men engaged on road construction and maintenance was greatly augmented on the date under review, when the 352 firms furnishing data had 67,970 employees, or 14,424 more than at the beginning of June. There were general advances, those in the Prairie Provinces being largest. Employment in this group was not so active as on July 1, 1930, when an exceptionally large program of road work and improvement was being carried out in the Maritime Provinces.

Railway.—A combined working force of 40,095 persons was reported by the 52 contractors and divisional superintendents whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 38,451 employees on June 1. All provinces except British Columbia shared in the increase, which was most pronounced in the Prairie Provinces. Larger additions to staffs were noted on July 1 a year ago, and the index then was higher than on the date under review.

Services

Continued and greater expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 281 employers with 23,905 persons on their staffs, as compared with 23,023 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the gain, which was on a smaller scale than that reported on July 1, 1930, when employment was at a

higher level. The tendency was favourable in all provinces, but the largest increases were in the Prairie Provinces.

Trade

Little general change was noted in trade, wholesale houses showing improvement, which was largely offset by declines in retail stores. Statements were tabulated from 810 firms having 87,622 persons in their employ, practically the same number as in the preceding month. There were additions to staffs in Ontario, but

losses in the Prairie Provinces. The index was a few points lower than in the summer of 1930.

Tables

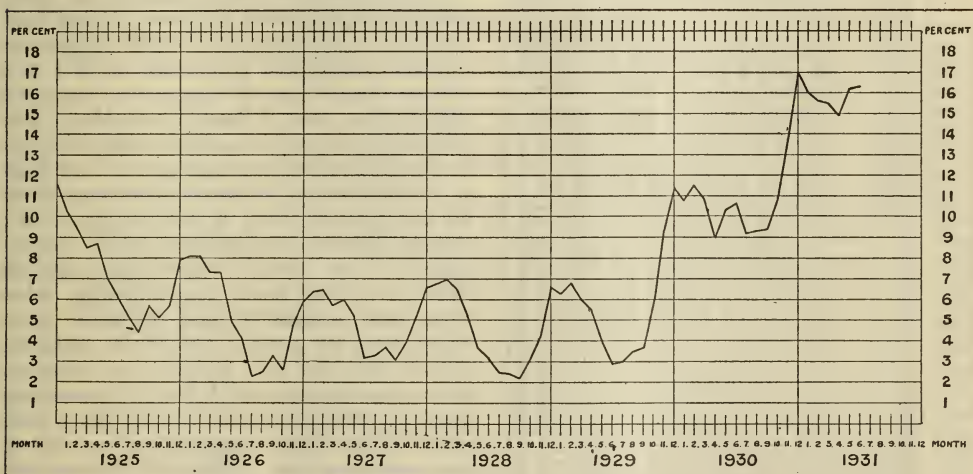
Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are shown in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of June, 1931

The term unemployment as used in the following report applies to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied in work other than their own trades, or who are idle due to illness are not considered unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these

per cent in May. A considerable falling off in work available was noted from June last year when 10.6 per cent of the members reported were idle. Manitoba and British Columbia unions registered contractions in activity of slightly over one per cent in comparison with May, and in Nova Scotia,

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership, upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The situation among local trade unions at the close of June remained substantially the same as in the preceding month, according to the returns tabulated from an aggregate of 1,849 labour organizations embracing a membership of 200,505 persons. Of these, 32,667 or 16.3 per cent were without employment on the last day of June, contrasted with 16.2

Ontario and Saskatchewan the declines were fractional only. Of the gains in the remaining three provinces the most noteworthy was reported from New Brunswick, while in Quebec and Alberta nominal improvement only was manifest. Extensive employment recessions were indicated by Ontario unions from June of last year, the building and manufacturing industries being particularly depressed and in Alberta and British Columbia important curtailment of activity was recorded. The situation in the remaining provinces was also less favourable than in June a year ago though the reductions were on a smaller scale than those previously mentioned.

A separate tabulation is made monthly of unemployment in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. During June Montreal unions reported the most substantial percentage of idleness of the cities used for comparison, which was indicative of a slight tendency only toward greater unemployment. Vancouver was next in line, the percentage of inactivity in this city being two points in excess of that reported during May. In Halifax a decline in employment of about 4 per cent was recorded and in Edmonton and Winnipeg the reductions shown were very slight. Pronounced

improvement, however, was reflected by Saint John unions as compared with May, and in Toronto and Regina the employment trend was slightly upward. Moderate increases in activity from June a year ago were reported by Regina unions, while in all other cities curtailment of employment was shown. In Vancouver and Halifax the situation was decidedly less active than in June last year, and in Toronto the contractions registered were pronounced. Noteworthy employment recessions were also indicated from Winnipeg and declines of lesser degree from Saint John, Montreal and Edmonton.

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

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	11.2	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	5.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
June, 1919.....	2.7	2.4	4.0	1.8	1.2	2.5	1.7	3.4	2.6
June, 1920.....	6	4	3	1	1	6	1	2	5
June, 1921.....	14.3	11.7	20.7	6.7	8.0	6.8	9.4	24.4	13.2
June, 1922.....	7.2	3.5	5.4	3.9	6.7	5.0	7.1	7.1	5.3
June, 1923.....	2.2	1.0	5.7	1.6	5.6	1.3	4.5	4.0	3.4
June, 1924.....	6.4	5.2	9.4	4.9	4.9	4.3	3.7	5.2	5.8
June, 1925.....	3.4	3.4	10.2	3.8	4.3	2.4	10.8	4.1	6.1
June, 1926.....	3.8	1.6	8.9	1.9	2.6	1.8	4.9	2.6	4.1
June, 1927.....	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
June, 1928.....	5	8	5	2	4	2	1	3	3
Jan., 1929.....	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Feb., 1929.....	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.8
Mar., 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
April, 1929.....	6.0	1.3	9.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.5
May, 1929.....	3.9	5	6	2	3	7	2	3	4
June, 1929.....	3.3	1.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	2.6	2.9
July, 1929.....	2.0	8	4	2	3	1	1.8	2.7	3.0
Aug., 1929.....	2.2	8	4	2	5	2	5	3	3
Sept., 1929.....	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.1	4.7	2.5	6.1	4.5	3.7
Oct., 1929.....	2.3	2.3	7.8	4.4	9.3	4.0	7.2	6.9	6.0
Nov., 1929.....	5.1	3.0	13.6	6.3	10.5	8.8	10.8	9.8	9.3
Dec., 1929.....	5.2	2.4	14.5	9.7	12.8	13.0	13.9	11.5	11.4
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar., 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June, 1930.....	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.9	14.3	8.4	10.6
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.9	9.2
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Nov., 1930.....	4.4	5.1	19.2	13.9	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Dec., 1930.....	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.8	16.8	17.0
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3

Accompanying this article is a chart which illustrates the unemployment trend from January, 1925, to date. From this it will be seen that the curve remained at the close of June on practically the same level as in May, indicating an almost unchanged employment situation. A distinct rise, however, was shown in the curve from June last year denoting a substantially increased volume of unemployment during the month reviewed.

From unions in the manufacturing industries 499 returns were tabulated during June, covering a membership of 56,588 persons and of these 10,392 or a percentage of 18.4 were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 17.9 per cent of inactivity in May. Garment workers reported a noteworthy reduction in the volume of unemployment from May, as did also general labourers. Jewellery workers and glass workers, in addition, reported a slightly upward employment trend. Of the slightly more than counteracting declines shown from May in the manufacturing industries, those recorded by iron and steel workers effected the greatest number of members. Among hat and cap workers the recessions were pronounced viewed from a percentage basis, but these tradesmen formed but a small share of the entire membership reported in the manufacturing industries. Employment for textile and wood workers, printing tradesmen and papermakers also eased off slightly from May. Compared with the situation in the manufacturing industries during June, 1930, when 12.2 per cent of the members reported were idle, textile, jewellery and glass workers were better employed during the month reviewed, while of the recessions in the remaining trades, those registered by iron and steel workers, papermakers, garment workers and printing tradesmen were the most extensive.

Little variation in the level of activity for coal miners was shown at the close of June as compared with the previous month, the 47 unions from which returns were re-

ceived with 18,064 members, indicating 13.0 per cent of unemployment, contrasted with 12.8 per cent in May. British Columbia mines afforded slightly greater employment than in May and fractional improvement was indicated from Alberta. In Nova Scotia on the contrary, activity was slightly curtailed. Noteworthy employment recessions were recorded in the mining industry from June a year ago when 6.9 per cent of the members reported were idle, inactivity for Alberta miners being the deciding factor in this adverse situation. In Nova Scotia also employment eased off slightly from June last year, while in British Columbia nominal gains in activity were shown. A large amount of short time continued to be reported by miners in both the eastern and western coal areas. Employment for asbestos miners in Quebec was largely retarded from both the previous month and June of last year.

Contrary to the steady improvement which has been shown in the building trades since the close of February, the tendency during June was toward a lessening of the employment volume, though the change was slight. Unemployment, however, continued at a rather high level for the midsummer period. Reports for June were tabulated from a total of 256 unions of building tradesmen with 29,024 members, 11,199 or a percentage of 38.6 of whom were idle on the last day of the month, in contrast with 37.7 per cent in May. A much improved situation was shown by bricklayers, masons and plasterers than in May, and employment was more plentiful also for tile layers, lathers and roofers, hod carriers and building labourers, plumbers and steamfitters and granite and stonecutters. Painters, decorators and paper-hangers, however, reported large contractions of activity from May and among carpenters and joiners, electrical workers and bridge and structural iron workers also, quieter conditions prevailed. In the building trades, compared with the returns for June last year when 26.2 per cent of the members reported were idle, all trades contributed a share to the total increase in idleness during the month reviewed, painters, decorators and paper-hangers and tile layers, lathers and roofers showing particularly heavy percentage employment reductions, though the recessions indicated by carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, plumbers and steamfitters and electrical workers involved the greatest number of members.

A nominal unemployment increase only from the previous month, was reported by transportation workers during June according to the

returns received from 786 unions covering a membership of 70,795 persons. Of these 6,760 were without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 9.5 contrasted with 9.2 per cent of inactivity in May. Steam railway employees, whose returns included about 82 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, indicated a nominal adverse change from May as did also teamsters and chauffeurs, and street and electric railway employees. On the other hand, navigation workers were afforded a somewhat greater volume of employment. Steam railway employees were largely responsible for the unemployment increase shown in the transportation industries over June, 1930, when 6.0 per cent of the members reported were idle, while among teamsters and chauffeurs also employment eased off to some extent. Among street and electric railway employees the tendency was toward lessened activity though the change was fractional only. On the other hand, navigation workers were considerably better engaged than in June a year ago.

Retail clerks with 4 unions, embracing a membership of 1,155 persons at the end of June, indicated .4 per cent of unemployment compared with 4.9 per cent in May and with a fully engaged situation in June a year ago.

A higher level of activity was shown by civic employees during June than in the previous month, the returns received from an aggregate of 72 associations with a membership total of 7,664 persons indicating .4 per cent of unemployment on the last day of the month, compared with 2.1 per cent in May. The same situation prevailed during June as in the corresponding month of last year when .4 per cent of unemployment also was recorded.

Returns were tabulated at the close of June from 133 unions in the miscellaneous group of trades covering 6,093 members, 1,050 or 17.2 per cent of whom were idle, compared with percentages of 16.8 in May and 10.0 in June last year. A considerable increase in unemployment was reported by hotel and restaurant employees from May, and notable declines in activity were registered by theatre and stage employees. Among barbers also a nominal adverse change was indicated. On the other hand, unclassified workers were much better engaged than in May and improvement in conditions was registered by stationary engineers and firemen. Heavy employment losses were reflected by stationary engineers and firemen, hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees

from June of last year and among barbers the trend was toward greater inactivity though the change was slight. Practically the same situation prevailed for unclassified workers as in June, 1930.

Little change in employment conditions from either the previous month or June a year ago, was shown by fishermen during June, according to the returns tabulated from 3 unions with 1,305 members. Of these, 20 or 1.5 per cent were idle on the last day of the month, compared with 1.1 per cent in May and with 1.3 per cent in June last year.

Lumber workers and loggers reported some lessening of the unemployment volume during June from the previous month, the returns

received from 4 unions of these workers with a membership of 878 persons showing 27.9 per cent of idleness compared with 31.8 per cent in May. Large employment recessions, however, were noted from June a year ago when 2.3 per cent of the members reported were without work.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1930 inclusive and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for June of each year from 1919 to 1928 inclusive and for each month from January, 1929, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in table I.

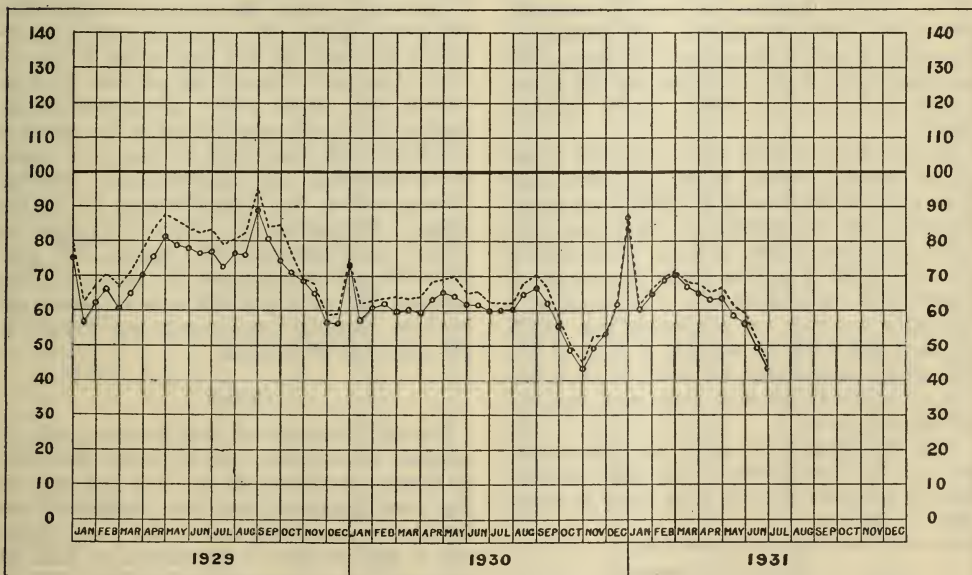
(3) Employment Office Reports for June, 1931

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of June, 1931, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, was nearly 16 per cent less than in the preceding

maintenance. The gain in this division, due principally to work provided in relief of unemployment, was, however, quite substantial and more than sufficient to offset the declines in all other groups. Of the divisions showing

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

Applications ——— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o



month, but showed a slight gain when compared with the corresponding month last year. All industrial divisions, except farming and mining, showed declines from May, those in construction and maintenance and services being the largest. In comparison with June last year fewer placements were made in all industrial groups, except construction and

reduced placements, those in services, logging, farming and manufacturing were the largest.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1929, to date, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the

Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications declined steadily throughout the month, and in each instance was about 17 points lower than at the close of June, 1930. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 52.1 during the first half and 45.1 during the second half of June, 1931, in comparison with ratios of 65.8 and 62.5 during the corresponding periods of 1930. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the same periods were 49.5 and 43.3 in comparison with 61.8 and 59.9 respectively.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during June, 1931, were 1,088 as compared with 1,292 in the preceding month, and with 1,093 during June of last year.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,245, in comparison with 2,134 in May and with 1,704 in June, 1930.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 1,039, of which 444 were in regular employment and 595 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,230 during the preceding month. Placements in June, 1930, averaged 1,037 daily, consisting of 608 placements in regular and 429 in casual employment.

During the month of June, 1931, the offices of the Service referred 27,748 persons to positions and effected a total of 25,973 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment numbered 11,091, of which 7,339 were of men and 3,752 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 14,882. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 13,878 for men and 8,305 for women, a total of 27,183, while applications for work totalled 56,113, of which 43,574 were from men and 12,539 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada each year from January, 1921, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931 (6 months).....	71,348	172,557	243,905

NOVA SCOTIA

There was a decrease of over 33 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia during June when compared with the preceding month, and of over 5 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements declined 33 per cent from May, but showed an increase of nearly 3 per cent over June, 1930. The gain in placements over June of last year was due to relief work provided in highway and sewer construction, as, except for a small increase in logging, all other groups showed declines. Of the declines, those in trade and services were the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 19; logging, 61; construction and maintenance, 256; trade, 40; and services, 385, of which 302 were of household workers. During the month 144 men and 58 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during June were nearly 6 per cent less than in the preceding month, and nearly 25 per cent below the corresponding month last year. There was a decline also in placements of nearly 14 per cent when compared with May, and of nearly 25 per cent in comparison with June, 1930. All groups except logging and trade participated in the decrease in placements from June of last year, those in construction and maintenance, services, transportation, and manufacturing being the largest. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 25; logging, 114; construction and maintenance, 51; trade, 15; and services, 500, of which 354 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 185 men and 67 women.

QUEBEC

During the month of June, positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec were over 25 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 13 per cent below the corresponding month last year. There was a decline also in placements of over 20 per cent when compared with May and of over 15 per cent in comparison with June, 1930. There was a large decline in logging placements in comparison with June of last year, with somewhat smaller decrease in farming and construction and maintenance. The only groups, however, to show improvement were services and trade, the latter being quite small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1931

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1930
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	823	45	981	845	202	587	1,305	200
Halifax.....	311	26	474	279	19	260	926	45
New Glasgow.....	124	17	133	180	71	54	189	81
Sydney.....	388	2	374	386	112	273	190	74
New Brunswick	769	52	1,151	718	252	456	1,049	364
Chatham.....	150	50	481	104	79	25	518	90
Moncton.....	294	2	289	289	101	188	94	102
Saint John.....	325	0	381	325	72	253	437	172
Quebec	1,493	145	4,894	1,959	1,197	153	2,564	1,450
Amos.....	22	0	38	22	22	0	26	65
Hull.....	170	0	404	230	230	0	92	235
Montreal.....	660	74	3,150	600	452	51	1,942	610
Quebec.....	372	58	789	721	239	85	370	115
Rouyn.....	6	1	11	6	6	0	10	52
Sherbrooke.....	147	3	264	144	151	3	44	231
Three Rivers.....	116	10	238	236	97	14	80	142
Ontario	13,901	400	23,946	13,867	4,919	8,051	25,329	6,820
Belleville.....	108	4	124	105	56	44	146	70
Brantford.....	232	3	700	221	147	74	1,868	134
Chatham.....	269	13	313	257	159	98	553	83
Cobalt.....	107	0	117	87	87	0	55	133
Fort William.....	74	0	126	74	29	45	253	294
Guelph.....	119	15	293	138	66	42	572	126
Hamilton.....	633	26	1,424	659	221	384	4,387	294
Kingston.....	649	41	697	622	155	467	203	141
Kitchener.....	128	1	458	140	66	62	815	171
London.....	366	12	654	366	217	125	1,741	311
Niagara Falls.....	233	7	243	212	85	127	310	109
North Bay.....	125	0	193	141	75	66	177	189
Oshawa.....	291	0	403	278	66	212	251	67
Ottawa.....	1,163	110	1,581	1,191	394	627	3,177	453
Pembroke.....	355	8	397	300	190	110	49	149
Peterborough.....	149	11	124	150	100	35	159	118
Port Arthur.....	533	0	546	512	443	69	128	577
St. Catharines.....	173	9	411	171	58	113	1,731	137
St. Thomas.....	216	19	256	194	95	99	345	99
Sarnia.....	222	1	265	220	84	136	224	113
Sault Ste. Marie.....	285	0	560	289	218	64	158	106
Stratford.....	181	0	160	179	138	43	344	.....
Sudbury.....	80	0	411	77	55	26	265	426
Timmins.....	166	0	222	147	102	45	234	203
Toronto.....	6,497	158	12,385	6,650	1,417	4,677	5,866	1,972
Windsor.....	547	22	883	487	196	291	2,318	345
Manitoba	2,043	14	5,164	2,117	722	1,306	4,382	1,427
Brandon.....	93	2	160	90	46	44	69	124
Dauphin.....	35	0	151	24	11	13	118	82
Winnipeg.....	1,915	12	4,853	2,003	665	1,249	4,195	1,221
Saskatchewan	1,800	29	2,967	1,764	621	1,133	5,255	1,235
Estevan.....	181	0	201	178	5	173	208	26
Melfort.....	27	0	27	27	27	0	0	50
Moose Jaw.....	528	8	603	524	105	409	1,208	185
N. Battleford.....	58	5	57	49	22	27	16	43
Prince Albert.....	109	7	381	108	47	61	384	227
Regina.....	409	9	830	411	207	204	2,080	388
Saskatoon.....	251	0	542	243	121	122	1,083	163
Swift Current.....	79	0	109	80	38	42	137	69
Weyburn.....	44	0	61	40	27	13	72	53
Alberta	3,050	24	7,837	3,054	2,132	904	9,262	1,484
Calgary.....	1,532	6	4,754	1,536	1,447	88	4,946	426
Drumheller.....	137	0	365	130	64	66	199	77
Edmonton.....	627	10	1,528	648	434	197	2,930	636
Lethbridge.....	470	6	846	459	118	341	869	189
Medicine Hat.....	284	2	344	281	69	212	318	156
British Columbia	3,304	22	9,173	3,424	1,046	2,252	7,984	1,576
Cranbrook.....	11	0	141	11	7	3	163	54
Kamloops.....	50	3	271	56	28	22	4	40
Kelowna.....	47	0	59	46	7	0	13	66
Nanaimo.....	717	0	789	712	0	705	636	10
Nelson.....	60	0	139	57	38	19	71	56
New Westminster.....	73	1	160	97	46	25	167	50
Penticton.....	88	1	128	71	26	55	66	90
Prince George.....	8	3	36	3	3	0	20	39
Prince Rupert.....	62	0	248	62	57	5	340	100
Revelstoke.....	37	0	130	35	0	35	49	5
Vancouver.....	678	14	5,315	807	386	318	4,919	601
Vernon.....	119	0	121	119	93	26	37	106
Victoria.....	1,354	0	1,636	1,348	300	1,039	899	359
All Offices	27,183	792	56,113	27,748	11,091	14,882	57,530	*14,689
Men.....	18,873	221	43,574	18,857	7,339	11,381	50,267	10,438
Women.....	8,305	571	12,539	8,891	3,752	3,501	7,263	4,151

* 33 placements effected by offices since closed.

were: manufacturing, 93; logging, 137; farming, 29; construction and maintenance, 268; trade, 44; and services, 768, of which 541 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 673 of men and 524 of women.

ONTARIO

There was a decrease of nearly 22 per cent, both in the number of positions offered and placements effected through employment offices in Ontario during June, when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 17 per cent in both vacancies and placements in comparison with the corresponding month last year. The gain in placements over June, 1930, was due to work provided in relief of unemployment as, except for a small increase in mining, all other groups showed either fewer placements or a nominal gain only. Of the declines, those in logging, manufacturing, and services were the most noteworthy. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 724; logging, 248; farming, 1,033; mining, 76; transportation, 145; construction and maintenance, 5,973; trade, 371; and services, 4,370, of which 2,154 were of household workers. During the month 3,359 men and 1,560 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during June, was nearly 7 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 34 per cent below the corresponding month last year. Placements also were nearly 7 per cent less than in May and over 33 per cent lower than during June, 1930. All industrial divisions participated in the reductions in placements from June of last year, those in services, farming, and construction and maintenance being the most noteworthy. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: farming, 205; construction and maintenance, 58; trade, 79; and services, 1,645, of which 1,135 were of household workers. There were 230 men and 492 women placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

During June, orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan called for nearly 25 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and over 23 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of nearly 26 per cent in placements when compared with May and of nearly 22 per cent in comparison with June, 1930. Fewer placements were made than during June last year in all industrial groups, the

declines in farming, logging, services and construction and maintenance being the largest. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 63; farming, 262; construction and maintenance, 502; trade, 47; and services, 835, of which 510 were of household workers. During the month 299 men and 322 women were placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

Orders received at employment offices in Alberta during June called for nearly 4 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and 19 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There were also similar gains in placements under both comparisons. Increased placements in construction and maintenance, due to work provided in relief of unemployment, were responsible for the gain over June last year, as except for a nominal increase in logging placements, all other divisions showed declines. Of the latter those in farming and services were the most noteworthy. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 36; farming, 497; construction and maintenance, 1,747; trade, 51; and services, 635, of which 415 were of household workers. There were 1,817 men and 315 women placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during June, were nearly 12 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 22 per cent in excess of the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were over 12 per cent higher than in May and nearly 27 per cent above June, 1930. The excess in placements over June last year was attributable to work provided in relief of unemployment, as construction and maintenance, under which this work is classified, was the only group to show any improvement under this comparison. Of the declines, those in services, farming and manufacturing were the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were made during the month were: manufacturing, 69; logging, 59; farming, 428; construction and maintenance, 1,880; trade, 58; and services, 749, of which 434 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 632 of men and 414 of women.

Movement of Labour

During the month of June, 1931, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 11,091 placements in regular employment, 4,297 of which were of persons for whom the

employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 513 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 409 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 104 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

From Quebec centres 61 persons travelled at the special reduced rate during June 1, within the province and 60 to points outside. The former was a saddler who received a certificate for reduced transportation at Quebec City for a point within the territory covered by that office. The Hull office was responsible for the movement outside the province, which included transfers of 51 river drivers to Pembroke and 9 river drivers to Cobalt.

All certificates issued in Ontario during June were to provincial points, and numbered 222. Of these 187 were granted by the Port Arthur office to 56 bush workers, 1 packer, 119 fire fighters, 2 clerks, 4 cooks and 5 foremen going to employment within its own zone. From North Bay 2 hotel chefs, 1 power construction chain man and 8 government survey workers were conveyed to Timmins, 1 power construction lineman to Kingston, and 6 bush workers to Cobalt. Travelling from Sudbury 1 machine runner went to Timmins, 7 saw mill labourers and 1 cook to employment within the Sudbury zone and 1 carpenter to Cobalt. The Timmins zone also received 2 bridge construction labourers from Pembroke. Securing certificate at Toronto 1 chef and 1 assistant chef were sent to North Bay, and from Sault Ste. Marie 1 steel worker was transferred to Niagara Falls. The 2 remaining certificates were granted at Fort William to 1 bush worker and 1 hotel cook proceeding to employment within the same zone.

Both the Manitoba provincial and inter-provincial labour movement during June was from Winnipeg, and comprised the transfer of 87 workers, 58 within the province and 29 to points outside. Provincially the Dauphin zone was the destination of 1 hotel cook, 1 edgerman and 1 sawmill labourer, and Brandon of 2 hotel employees, while to various points within the Winnipeg zone were despatched 27 farm hands, 14 construction labourers, 1 cookee, 4 carpenters, 2 bricklayers, 1 timber cruiser, 3 highway construction teamsters, and 1 hotel porter. The workers travelling to other provinces included 8 pulp loaders, 3 bush workers, 2 farm hands, 1 construction labourer, 2 hotel workers, 1 camp cook, 1

town domestic, and 1 chore boy going to Port Arthur, 3 hotel employees to Regina, and 6 farm hands and 1 farm housekeeper to various rural points in Saskatchewan.

Transfers at the reduced rate from Saskatchewan offices during June totalled 39, of which 29 were to provincial points, the balance representing an interprovincial movement. Within the province the Regina office effected transfers of 1 highway construction cook and 1 labourer to Yorkton, 1 teacher and 1 hotel clerk to Saskatoon, and of 1 general labourer to Prince Albert, which zone also received 1 hotel cook from Saskatoon. The remaining provincial transfers, however, were to the agricultural districts of the province, which received 17 farm hands and 6 farm household workers, the Regina and Saskatoon offices being chiefly responsible for this movement. The 10 workers going outside the province were river drivers travelling from Prince Albert to employment in the Dauphin zone.

In Alberta 86 workers took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during June, 83 of whom went to employment within the province, and 3 to points outside. The latter were farm hands journeying from Edmonton, 1 each going to the Saskatoon, North Battleford and Moose Jaw zones. Provincially, Edmonton transferred 3 farm hands to Lethbridge, and 23 miners, 17 loggers, 14 farm hands, 5 farm domestics, 9 highway construction workers, 3 waitresses, 1 hospital cook, 2 sawmill workers, 1 carpenter, 1 tool dresser, 1 survey worker and 1 domestic to employment within its own zone. In addition, from Calgary 1 farm hand travelled to Drumheller, and 1 town housekeeper to Edmonton.

The labour movement both within and from the Province of British Columbia during June originated at Vancouver, and included the transfer of 18 workers, 16 going to provincial centres and 2 outside the province. Within the province the Penticton zone was the destination of 3 highway construction workers and 1 engineer, while Nelson received 2 carpenters and 1 hotel waitress, Prince George 2 farm hands and 1 miner, and Revelstoke 2 cooks. In addition, 2 hotel workers, 1 mill labourer and 1 farm hand were shipped to employment at points within the Vancouver zone. The 2 interprovincial transfers were of farm hands going to Edmonton.

Of the 513 workers benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during June, 387 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 102 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 17 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 4 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and 3 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

(4) Building Permits issued in Canada during June, 1931

The value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during June was \$8,470,738; this was a decrease of \$3,397,433, or 28.6 per cent, as compared with the May total of \$11,868,171, while in comparison with June, 1930, there was also a decline of \$10,150,749, or 54.5 per cent, the value for that month having been \$18,621,487. The aggregate for the first six months of 1931, viz., \$57,472,274, was lower than in 1930 and also than in most years of the record; in this connection it is important to note the considerable decline in the wholesale costs of building materials, the Bureau's index having fallen from 144.5 in January-June, 1920, to 83.6 during the first half of the present year. The 1926 average equals 100 in calculating these index numbers.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had issued more than 2,000 permits for dwellings valued at over \$4,500,000 and some 2,600 permits for other buildings

estimated to cost approximately \$3,000,000. During May, authority was given for the erection of over 1,200 dwellings and some 3,100 other buildings, valued at approximately \$5,800,000 and \$5,300,000, respectively.

Improvement over May, 1931, was recorded in Manitoba, where there was an increase of 5.8 per cent. Of the declines elsewhere, that of \$2,007,749, or 45.2 per cent, in Quebec was largest.

As compared with June, 1930, there were decreases in all provinces, Ontario reporting the greatest loss of \$6,817,132 or 63.6 per cent.

Of the larger cities, Toronto and Winnipeg recorded increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with the preceding month, but a decline as compared with the corresponding month in 1930. Montreal showed a reduction in the former and an increase in the latter comparison, while Vancouver reported decreases in both comparisons. Of

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	June, 1931	May, 1931	June, 1930	Cities	June, 1931	May, 1931	June, 1930
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Prince Ed. Island—							
Charlottetown....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Sarnia.....	4,765	15,675	90,014
Nova Scotia.....	89,740	225,530	236,064	Sault Ste. Marie...	13,209	47,275	48,654
*Halifax.....	74,755	192,150	140,610	*Toronto.....	1,557,697	1,472,862	6,961,184
New Glasgow.....	13,075	7,005	1,600	York and East			
*Sydney.....	1,910	26,375	93,854	York Townships..	599,351	1,184,565	598,188
New Brunswick..	135,860	206,055	150,470	Welland.....	13,745	34,015	16,140
Fredericton.....	33,795	17,960	55,470	*Windsor.....	63,465	58,620	259,795
*Moncton.....	35,700	70,590	26,135	East Windsor....	1,750	5,000	26,845
*Saint John.....	66,365	117,505	69,335	Riverside.....	2,060	5,075	6,600
Quebec.....	2,433,114	4,440,863	2,844,854	Sandwich.....	2,025	7,625	18,240
*Montreal—Maison-				Walkerville.....	20,000	3,000	23,000
neuve.....	2,078,663	3,639,504	1,985,518	Woodstock.....	16,976	26,692	21,443
*Quebec.....	284,791	590,054	505,811	Manitoba.....	605,885	578,139	1,085,430
Shawinigan Falls..	3,800	.....	5,500	*Brandon.....	38,775	7,879	1,600
*Sherbrooke.....	14,700	46,100	117,500	St. Boniface.....	7,560	19,260	62,780
*Three Rivers.....	3,900	32,505	8,500	*Winnipeg.....	559,550	551,000	1,021,050
*Westmount.....	47,260	132,700	222,025	Saskatchewan...	257,955	266,385	1,247,777
Ontario.....	3,908,152	4,734,714	10,725,284	*Moose Jaw.....	3,620	4,280	26,075
Belleville.....	3,105	127,925	13,800	*Regina.....	145,815	54,555	452,002
Brantford.....	20,945	35,154	38,047	*Saskatoon.....	108,520	207,550	769,700
Chatham.....	16,550	11,300	32,952	Alberta.....	396,761	433,652	928,434
Fort William.....	56,850	36,450	30,520	*Calgary.....	183,781	213,355	278,881
*Galt.....	27,373	20,045	27,531	*Edmonton.....	187,485	190,830	442,520
*Guelph.....	10,065	24,185	29,701	Lethbridge.....	19,130	25,765	196,453
*Hamilton.....	326,600	489,000	1,066,550	Medicine Hat....	6,365	3,702	10,580
*Kinston.....	143,435	71,851	51,848	British Columbia	643,271	982,833	1,403,174
*Kitchener.....	120,987	73,980	129,811	Kamloops.....	4,430	18,964	2,615
*London.....	110,505	193,915	194,980	Nanaimo.....	2,000	3,285	1,000
Niagara Falls.....	14,640	21,740	31,140	*New Westminster..	41,610	54,250	106,300
Oshawa.....	13,070	8,865	16,450	Prince Rupert....	9,610	23,250	36,260
*Ottawa.....	504,905	647,255	255,480	*Vancouver.....	530,565	826,910	1,062,500
Owen Sound.....	3,500	14,025	20,150	North Vancouver..	9,430	17,784	9,450
*Peterborough....	72,790	37,175	484,105	*Victoria.....	45,626	38,390	185,049
*Port Arthur.....	35,205	31,685	42,685				
*Stratford.....	16,702	10,593	28,531	Total—61 Cities...	8,470,738	11,868,171	18,621,487
*St. Catharines....	54,792	18,542	58,620				
*St. Thomas.....	61,090	625	72,300	Total—35 Cities...	7,609,424	10,198,374	17,249,102

the other cities, New Glasgow, Kingston and Brandon indicated improvement over May, 1931, and June, 1930.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during May and June, 1931, and June, 1930; the 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

Cumulative Record for First Half-Year, 1920-1931.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during June and in the first six months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first six months of the same years are also given.

Year	Value of permits issued in June	Value of permits issued in first six months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first six months (1920=100)	Average Indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first six months (1926 average=100)
	\$	\$		
1931.....	8,470,738	57,472,274	93.1	83.6
1930.....	18,621,487	85,413,985	138.3	98.6
1929.....	27,816,692	124,609,267	201.8	99.6
1928.....	22,751,960	102,036,987	165.2	97.0
1927.....	18,363,239	80,842,719	130.9	96.6
1926.....	18,718,050	78,760,419	127.5	101.0
1925.....	14,915,884	65,899,717	106.7	103.1
1924.....	13,967,006	60,674,154	98.2	110.3
1923.....	14,286,252	73,047,496	118.3	111.4
1922.....	17,052,582	71,281,674	115.4	108.0
1921.....	14,240,934	55,771,684	90.3	131.0
1920.....	14,113,794	61,754,710	100.0	144.5

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD APRIL TO JUNE, 1931

REPORTS received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter April to June, 1931, indicated a considerable increase in the volume of business transacted when comparison is made with the corresponding quarter of 1930, as there was a gain of over 12 per cent in the number of positions offered and of over 14 per cent in placements effected. This increase, however, was entirely due to work undertaken by the municipalities and provincial governments under the Unemployment Relief Act, and included such undertakings as highway and park improvement, bridge, sewer and sidewalk construction, land clearing and repairs to buildings. This work, which is shown under construction and maintenance in the accompanying table, resulted in the placement of large numbers of workers, the gain in this group over the corresponding quarter of last year being more than sufficient to offset reductions in all other divisions. Of the declines, those in services, manufacturing, logging and farming were the most pronounced. Provincially, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia showed gains over the corresponding quarter of 1930, while losses were recorded in New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period April to June, 1931.

From the chart on page 917 which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of June, it will

be seen that the curves of both vacancies and placements in relation to applications rose slightly during the second half of April, but declined during each other half month period of the quarter and at the close, both curves were about 17 points lower than at the same date in 1930. During the period April to June, 1931, there was a ratio of 58.5 vacancies and 55.8 placements for each 100 applications for employment as compared with 66.9 vacancies and 62.7 placements during the corresponding period a year ago.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,333, of applications registered 2,279 and of placements effected 1,273, compared with a daily average of 1,190 vacancies, 1,778 applications and 1,116 placements in regular and casual employment during the second quarter of 1930.

During the three months April to June, 1931, the offices of the Service reported that they had made 99,534 references of persons to positions and had effected a total of 94,175 placements, of which 35,285 were in regular employment and 58,890 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 24,379 were of men and 10,906 of women, while casual work was found for 46,722 men and 12,168 women. A comparison with the same quarter of 1930 shows that 82,527 placements were then made, of which 46,497 were in regular employment and 36,030 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 131,738 men and 36,927 women, a total of 168,665, in con-

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	69	24	42	50	21	29	279	238	6	2,392	1,570	724
Animal products edible.....	14	10	4				21	19		63	27	34
Fur and its products.....							3	1		1		1
Leather and its products.....							3	2		55	43	8
Lumber and its products.....	9	6	2	14	4	10	53	46		346	286	48
Musical instruments.....										15	4	11
Pulp and paper products.....	6		6	1		1	39	33	2	143	70	70
Rubber products.....							11	3	2	74	71	1
Textile products.....	1	1					34	26	1	214	135	50
Plant products, edible.....	4	3		14	3	11	11	8	1	281	145	134
Plant products, n.e.s.....							5	2		30	22	9
Wood distillates.....										125	78	42
Chemical and allied products.....							16	16		73	46	23
Clay, glass and stone.....	1		1							77	68	9
Electric current.....	6		6				5	5		155	86	66
Electric apparatus.....				1		1	8	8		526	352	149
Iron and steel products.....	22	4	17	9	3	6	58	58		111	79	27
Non-ferrous metal products.....				5	5					63	30	32
Mineral products.....	6		6	6	6					40	28	10
Miscellaneous.....							12	11				
Logging	87	81	3	183	137		342	436	4	1,369	1,102	138
Fishing and Hunting										1	1	
Farming	39	36	1	12	12		109	107		2,837	2,564	205
Mining	2	1		1			6	3		123	110	13
Coal.....	1	1								6	6	
Metallic ores.....	1			1			5	2		90	77	13
Non-metallic ores.....	1						1	1		27	27	
Communication			9							41	32	9
Transportation	126		126	20	5	15	19	17		407	154	251
Forwarding and storage.....	7		7	10		10	18	17		294	76	216
Railway.....				1	1					23	9	14
Shipping and stevedoring.....	119		119	5		5	1			85	65	20
Air.....				4	4					5	4	1
Construction and Maintenance	764	189	568	143	129	13	1,094	1,129	4	27,444	4,092	23,351
Railway.....	25	22	1	2	2		25	25		613	593	16
Highway.....	659	121	534	114	106	9	46	46		18,458	1,696	16,757
Building and other.....	80	46	33	27	21	5	1,023	1,058	4	8,373	1,803	6,578
Services	1,677	194	1,357	1,950	238	1,698	3,563	2,021	654	17,289	5,126	9,345
Governmental.....	3		3							733	533	200
Hotel and restaurant.....	39	16	10	39	18	20	262	162	28	1,158	694	190
Professional.....	123	12	107	8	5	3	172	38	124	495	220	213
Recreational.....	11	3	10	17	15	2	28	15	4	623	216	335
Personal.....	246	6	239	618	17	602	305	246	42	4,722	338	4,357
Household.....	1,255	157	988	1,267	182	1,071	2,795	1,560	456	9,472	3,102	4,046
Farm household.....				1	1		1			86	23	4
Trade	147	7	140	42	17	24	116	91	4	1,313	427	860
Retail.....	119	7	112	27	2	24	37	28	2	1,127	335	767
Wholesale.....	28		28	15	15		79	63	2	186	92	93
Finance	42	2	39	1	1		8		3	111	42	65
All Industries	2,962	534	2,285	2,402	560	1,779	5,536	4,042	675	53,327	15,220	34,961
Men.....	1,551	340	1,197	1,094	355	691	2,426	2,302	161	41,741	10,967	30,450
Women.....	1,411	194	1,088	1,308	205	1,088	3,110	1,740	514	11,586	4,253	4,511

trast with a registration of 131,547 persons during the same period of 1930. Employers notified the Service during the second quarter of 1931 of 98,657 positions, of which 71,531 were for men and 27,126 for women, as compared with 88,020 opportunities for employ-

ment offered during the corresponding period of 1930.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of June, 1931.

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—APRIL TO JUNE, 1931

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
82	33	54	151	26	124	147	91	51	220	99	113	3,390	2,102	1,143
3	3	14	1	1	13	6	4	2	15	9	6	136	73	59
2	1	1	6	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	71	2	3
2	7	6	1	1	1	4	4	4	2	1	1	7	58	14
5	5	2	18	17	5	51	47	4	69	62	5	565	473	71
4	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	2	2	2	17	4	13
9	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	211	109	95
18	8	10	14	1	14	17	5	1	2	1	2	87	166	59
2	2	5	3	3	4	4	2	2	14	7	6	261	179	188
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	373	179	188
1	1	1	27	1	27	4	4	4	2	2	2	47	26	19
1	1	1	32	1	31	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2
14	1	13	29	5	24	34	16	18	65	11	49	757	450	276
2	2	2	2	2	2	8	2	4	3	2	1	121	86	58
8	8	8	2	2	4	4	1	3	14	14	99	99	38	58
19	33	44	51	3	202	163	455	245	211	2,701	2,248	359		
4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	7	7	7	7		
984	991	53	1,653	1,467	84	1,872	1,860	32	713	657	48	8,219	7,694	423
2	2	2	1	1	1	49	46	2	19	13	5	202	174	20
2	2	2	1	1	1	41	39	2	18	12	5	48	46	2
2	2	2	1	1	1	8	7	1	1	1	1	115	92	18
2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	39	36	22
19	1	18	94	34	62	59	6	53	296	28	265	1,040	245	793
11	1	10	65	5	62	57	4	53	78	1	2	540	115	424
8	8	8	28	28	28	2	2	2	1	1	1	53	38	15
8	8	8	1	1	1	2	2	2	217	16	201	430	84	345
8	8	8	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	17	8	9
832	457	415	2,475	277	2,209	5,841	3,261	2,577	5,311	575	4,738	43,954	10,109	33,875
35	35	137	143	5	26	23	3	359	93	265	1,222	936	290	290
103	102	1	2,154	107	2,045	1,577	60	1,517	4,339	321	4,020	27,450	2,559	24,882
744	320	414	184	27	159	4,238	3,178	1,057	613	161	453	15,282	6,614	8,703
4,562	1,382	3,088	2,900	1,153	1,658	2,171	1,044	1,079	2,468	800	1,664	36,550	11,953	20,543
19	2	17	29	3	26	22	10	12	62	14	48	868	562	306
264	221	58	95	76	14	97	73	12	141	90	48	2,095	1,350	380
62	26	35	132	79	42	61	22	38	92	39	52	1,145	441	614
325	28	296	58	4	54	41	3	38	40	11	29	1,143	295	768
365	11	350	780	9	770	496	22	472	736	41	692	8,268	690	7,524
3,329	910	2,332	1,449	664	750	1,080	579	489	1,386	596	795	22,033	7,750	10,927
198	184	357	318	2	374	335	18	11	9	9	1,028	870	24	24
271	27	241	111	14	94	140	37	87	169	34	133	2,309	654	1,583
129	20	108	86	8	76	90	22	60	111	24	86	1,726	446	1,235
142	7	133	25	6	18	50	15	27	58	10	47	583	208	348
10	10	10	5	5	5	1	1	1	11	5	6	159	50	129
6,835	2,928	3,879	7,445	3,035	4,239	10,482	6,508	3,882	9,668	2,458	7,190	98,567	35,285	58,890
2,594	1,521	1,134	5,386	1,873	3,421	8,829	5,449	3,351	7,910	1,572	6,317	71,531	24,379	46,722
4,241	1,407	2,745	2,059	1,162	818	1,653	1,059	531	1,758	886	873	27,126	10,906	12,168

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary, showing the employment situation during June, 1931, is reproduced below. The following report on unemployment conditions in the United States is based on the statistics published by the United States Department of Labour, showing the recent trend of employment throughout the country. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 24 representative cities. Summary figures for July, 1931, and previous months are reproduced below.

Great Britain

Employment during June showed a further decline, on the whole. Unemployment increased in pottery and glass manufacture, in the motor vehicle, cotton, wool, lace, textile bleaching and finishing, and clothing industries, and in building and public works contracting; and there was a further decline in coal mining and in general and marine engineering.

There was some improvement, however, in slate quarrying, in the brick and tile, tinplate, jute, and artificial silk yarn industries, in the distributive trades, dock and harbour service, and hotel and boarding-house service.

Employment showed little change and remained moderate in the southern part of England, but in the Midlands and the Northern Counties there was a decline, and employment remained very bad. In Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland there was a slight improvement, but employment was still very bad.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,400,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at June 22, 1931 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 21·8, as compared with 20·8 at May 18, 1931, and with 15·4 at June 23, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed at June 22, 1931, was 16·4, as compared with 16·3 at May 18, 1931;

while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5·4, as compared with 4·5. For males alone the percentage at June 22, 1931, was 23·2, and for females 18·4; at May 18, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 21·9 and 17·9.

At June 22, 1931, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,851,421 wholly unemployed, 662,141 temporarily stopped, and 113,824 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,627,386. This was 120,449 more than a month before, and 812,044 more than a year before. The total included 1,945,241 men, 64,518 boys, 568,767 women and 48,860 girls.

The 1,851,421 wholly unemployed included approximately 1,274,910 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 489,640 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 86,870 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,691,786, included 233,274 men, 5,606 boys, 44,973 women and 2,768 girls, who had been on the Register for less than one month.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at June 22, 1931, was 2,697,978, and at June 29, 1931, it was 2,735,882.

United States

The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour, reports changes in employment and pay-roll totals in June, 1931, as compared with May, 1931, based on returns from 45,911 establishments in 15 major industrial groups, having in June 4,644,057 employees whose combined earnings in one week were \$110,891,821.

The combined totals of the 15 industrial groups show a decrease of 2·0 per cent in employment and a decrease of 4·5 per cent in pay-roll totals over the month interval.

Increased employment in June was shown in 3 of the 15 industrial groups; Canning and preserving, 26·1 per cent; laundries, 0·8 per cent; and dyeing and cleaning, 2·4 per cent.

Decreased employment was shown in the remaining 12 groups: Manufacturing, 2·6 per cent; anthracite mining, 5·2 per cent; bituminous coal mining, 4·9 per cent; metalliferous mining, 3·8 per cent; quarrying and non-metallic mining, 3·6 per cent; crude petroleum producing, 4·2 per cent; telephone and telegraph, 0·6 per cent; power, light, and

water, 0.4 per cent; electric railroads, 0.7 per cent; wholesale trade, less than one-tenth of 1 per cent; retail trade, 0.9 per cent; and hotels, 1.0 per cent.

Unemployment Percentage.—Since the fall of 1927, the American Federation of Labour has compiled statistics each month which indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in 24 representative cities of the United States. These figures are included in the monthly review of industrial and economic conditions which is given in the *Monthly*

Survey of Business, published by the Federation. In July, 1928, the proportion of unemployed union members was 11 per cent; in July, 1929, 9 per cent; in July, 1930, 22 per cent; in July, 1931, 18.9 per cent. The percentages since the beginning of 1931 are as follows: January, 19.8; February, 19; March, 18.1; April, 17.7; May, 17.1; June, 18.3; July, 18.9.

According to an estimate by the American Federation of Labour, approximately 5,200,000 wage earners were unemployed in the United States during July.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30, 1930. The text of this measure appeared in the April, 1930, issue page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

Section 5 of the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act authorized the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, to make necessary regulations under the Statute. Those regulations have not yet been made. The Act, however, was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions as to current and fair and reasonable rates of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, which has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924, requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district

in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working

hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from the to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the

wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the General Fair Wages Clause above-mentioned:—

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of the second floor of Fisheries Experimental Station No. 2 at Prince Rupert, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. George Scott, Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, May 18, 1931. Amount of contract, \$6,725. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages	Hours of
	Not less than	Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 93½	8
Cement workers.....	0 62½	8
Electricians.....	0 93½	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 57½	8
Painters and paperhangers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers.....	1 25	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 75	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 12½	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 75	8
Roofers—felt and gravel.....	1 12½	8
Roofers—shingle.....	0 93½	8
Sheet metal workers.....	1 12½	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 65	8

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a public building at High River, Alta. Name of contractor, Mr. Bernard P. Scanlan, Medicine Hat, Alta. Date of contract, July 28, 1931. Amount of contract, \$29,191 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages	Hours of
	Not less than	Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers, masons and hollow tile layers.....	1 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	1 00	8
Concrete finishers.....	1 00	8
Concrete floaters.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixers.....	0 50	8
Concrete workers.....	0 50	8
Electricians.....	1 10	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 75	8
Engineers—steam hoist (1 drum).....	0 75	8
Engineers—steam hoist (2 drum).....	1 00	8
Engineers—gasoline hoist.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 50	8
Lathers—metal.....	1 12½	8
Marble setters.....	1 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 95	8
Plasterers.....	1 40	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 77½	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 25	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 75	8
Roofers—felt and gravel.....	0 85	8
Sheet metal workers.....	1 12½	8
Sheet metal workers' improvers.....	0 80	8
Stonecutters.....	1 25	8
Structural steel workers.....	1 00	8
Teamsters with team and wagon.....	0 95	8
Terrazzo layers.....	1 25	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers.....	0 60	8
Tile setters.....	1 25	8
Truck drivers.....	0 50	8

Construction of a heating plant at St. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q. Name of contractor, Heaters, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 21, 1931. Amount of contract, \$8,574. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages	Hours of
	Not less than	Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers.....	\$1 20	8
Painters.....	0 85	8
Steamfitters.....	0 90	8
Welders.....	0 75	8
Boiler setters.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
	per day	
Driver, horse and cart.....	5 50	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	7 00	8
	per week	
Motor truck driver.....	20 00	8

Installation of heating apparatus in the Signal Station, Sorel Harbour, Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Francois D. Coron, Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, July 22, 1931. Amount of contract, \$975. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at the West Pier, Port Dover, Ont. Name of contractors, The Chatham Dredging & General Contracting Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, June 30, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$13,600. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging harbour, Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, June 30, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$23,516. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Little Caribou, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 9, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,743.80. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging Saint John River, between 18 and 74 miles above Saint John. N.B. Name of contractors, The Federal Dredging Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 9, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$12,415.20. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at the eastern entrance channel of harbour, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, July 11, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,520. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging western entrance of harbour, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, C. S. Boone Dredging and Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 15, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$217,640. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at the Canadian National Railways' dock at Key Harbour, Ontario. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boone Dredging & Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 17, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$54,980. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging channel from St. Lawrence River ship channel to Nicolet lower wharf, Nicolet

River, Quebec. Name of contractors, Messrs. Cummins & Robinson, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 17, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,068.20. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractors, The R. C. Huffman Construction Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 21, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$38,775. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in July, 1931, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Making Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Brass Crown Seals, Cancellers, etc.—

Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. \$ 486 35

Making and Repairing Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.—

Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. 141 55

Making up and Supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms—

J. H. Shuttleworth, Toronto, Ont. 181 74
 Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford, Ont. 8,798 63
 Samuel Doriman, Quebec, P.Q. 32,089 38
 Workmen Uniform Co., Montreal, P.Q. 85 24
 The Wolfe Cap Co., Montreal, P.Q. 325 00
 Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. 732 63
 Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont. 70 00

Scales—

Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. 625 00

Stamping Ink and Pads—

Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. 23 75

In the list of officials of federal and provincial labour departments, boards, etc., which appeared on page 859 of the last issue, the name of Mr. Robert B. Irving should have been given as acting commissioner for Workmen's Compensation in New Brunswick, in the place of Mr. James L. Sugrue, deceased.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases, the agreements are signed by both the employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

ST. JOHN, N.B.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 85.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1931, for an indefinite period until either party gives 30 days' notice of change.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1930, page 969, with the following exceptions:

When additional help is required, employers must apply to the union for it and the union will endeavour to furnish competent help, it being understood that no other help shall be employed without the approval of the union.

If any member considers himself unjustly discharged, he may apply to the union for redress and if not satisfied with the decision may extend the appeal to the executive council of the International Union.

Wages for day work are unchanged at \$35.20 per week for foremen, linotype operators and machinists and \$33 for floor hands and monotype keyboard operators. For night work, wages for foremen, operators and machinists are \$38.20 per week and for floormen \$36 per week.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN EMPLOYING PHOTO ENGRAVERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PHOTO ENGRAVERS UNION, LOCAL No. 9.

A strike to secure this agreement with one firm, which began May 4, 1931, and is still in effect, was reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, page 639, and July, page 760.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932, and from year to year until either party gives notice of change 60 days before May 1, of any year.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1930, page 1454, with the following changes:

Any firm operating under agreement with this local and having branches in other cities shall operate those plants in agreement with the International Photo Engravers' Union under whose jurisdiction they exist.

Minimum wage for journeymen photo engravers \$45 per week. Foremen to receive \$5 per week extra as in previous agreement and there shall be a foreman in each plant. The minimum wage for night work is \$5 per week extra as was also provided in the previous agreement.

If necessary to reduce the working hours in a shop, such reduction shall be uniform throughout the plant, and starting and quitting time will be the same throughout. While working under a shortened schedule of hours, all time worked in excess of the reduced schedule will be paid at overtime rates. A week's notice must be given of any desired reduction in hours.

The number of apprentices allowed is one to every seven journeymen employed.

Wages per week for apprentices: first year \$10, first half of second year \$12, last half of second year \$16, first half of third year \$20, second half \$24, first half of fourth year \$28, second half \$32, first half of fifth year \$36, second half \$40. Apprentices will be paid for all holidays during first three years.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—VANCOUVER PHOTO ENGRAVERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL PHOTO ENGRAVERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 54.

This agreement, which is for the period January 1, 1929, to December 31, 1934, and from year to year thereafter until either party gives 90 days' notice prior to expiration, was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1929. Under this agreement the minimum wage rate for journeymen photo engravers for the two years beginning January 1, 1931, was \$60 per week for day work. It has been agreed however that a wage reduction of 10 per cent be in effect during the four months in which the 40-hour week is in effect this year, that is from July to October, 1931, inclusive.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 69.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1930, to August 31, 1934, and from year to year thereafter until either party gives notice of change 60 days before September 1, of any year. Any questions as to a new agreement will be settled by conciliation or arbitration as provided below, and this agreement will remain in effect until all differences are settled.

Members of local union only to be employed if competent men available; if not, any other members of the International Union may be employed.

Hours: for day work 8 per day, a 48-hour week; for night work 7½ per night, a 45-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half. Employees who have left the building and are called back to work thirty minutes or more after regular hours will be paid \$1 for such call back in

addition to overtime pay. Christmas Day, Labour Day and Dominion Day, double time; work on Sundays except for regular edition, double time; work on Good Friday, Victoria Day, Thanksgiving Day and New Years Day, time and one-half, provided that it will be permissible to work on the last mentioned four holidays for 5½ hours day or 5 hours night for a full day's pay.

Wages: \$1 per hour for day work and \$1.06½ per hour for night work. When a shift works part day and part night, the night scale will be paid, except that on Saturday night (for a regular edition either Saturday night or Sunday morning) an extra 50 cents for the shift in addition to the night scale will be paid.

One apprentice allowed for each four journeymen or major fraction thereof. Apprentices in their third year to receive at least one-third of journeymen's wage, fourth year one-half and during last year two-thirds.

Foremen to have the right to employ help and to discharge them for certain specified reasons.

Seven days' notice of discharge due to reduction of staff will be given and employees will give seven days' notice if resigning.

The union reserves the right to refuse to execute struck work received from or destined for unfair employers, and also to refuse to work in offices where either the stereotypers or typographical department is unfair. Employers are to be protected against walkouts, strikes or boycotts.

A standing committee of two representatives of each party will be selected and all disputes will be referred to it. If unable to agree, the matter will be referred to arbitration in accordance with the arbitration agreement in force between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

TORONTO, ONTARIO, AND CERTAIN OTHER CITIES.—THREE ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS, LOCALS No. 50 (TORONTO), No. 90 (HAMILTON), No. 96 (OTTAWA), No. 89 (MONTREAL), No. 101 (QUEBEC), No. 102 (WINNIPEG), AND No. 82 (VANCOUVER).

The standard international agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1930, June, 1928, and December, 1927, provides that the wage rate for journeymen in each city be determined by the average rate of the five highest paid of seven specified building trades. Under this provision the wage rates for journeymen reported to be in effect at June 1, 1931, are as follows: Local No. 50—Toronto, \$1.25 per hour. Local No. 90—Hamilton, \$1.10; Windsor, \$1.37; St. Catharines, \$1.10; Kitchener, 91 cents; London, \$1.03. Local No. 96—Ottawa, \$1.04. Local No. 89—Montreal, \$1.07. Local No. 101—Quebec, 84 cents; Halifax, \$1. Local No. 102—Winnipeg, \$1.28. Local No. 82—Vancouver, \$1.25. These rates are the same as reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1930, with the exception of the rate at Halifax which has increased from 88 cents to \$1 per hour.

TORONTO, ONT.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND THE MASON AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF TORONTO AND VICINITY AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL No. 793.

Agreement in effect from April 15, 1929, to December 31, 1930, and thereafter unless either party gives sixty days' notice prior to its termination.

Contractors requiring engineers will call on the union for them, but if the union cannot supply them, they may secure engineers elsewhere.

Hours: 9 per day except where engineers are required to raise steam before operating, then one hour will be allowed straight time. All jobs working twenty-four hours will be worked three shifts of eight hours each.

Overtime: time and one-half except when working overtime in emergency cases or if engineer on next shift does not report, straight time to be paid. Sundays and holidays double time.

Wages for engineers operating hoisting machines (except steam and power shovels), steam driven concrete mixers, compressors, pumps or other steam driven machines used in building construction: \$1 per hour. This does not include the hoisting by what is commonly known as the Barrow and Sling gas hoisting machines.

During the term of the agreement no member or members of the local union will leave their work to take part in any sympathetic strike without sanction from their International Union headquarters and then only after arbitration with their representative from headquarters.

GUELPH, ONTARIO.—THE MASON CONTRACTORS OF GUELPH AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION LOCAL No. 3.

This agreement, which came into effect April 1, 1930, for one year has been extended to March 31, 1932. Either party wishing to change it, must give three months' notice prior to the expiration date.

The union agrees to supply to the best of their ability sufficient journeymen to the contractors. No union member will be allowed to work for any person, contractor or company who employs non-union bricklayers or stone masons. The shop steward on the job may examine the working cards of members.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

For work on Saturday afternoon, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for bricklayers and masons: from April 1, 1930, to July 1, 1930, \$1.12½ per hour; from July 1, 1930, to expiration of agreement \$1.20 per hour.

Any union member desiring to engage in contracting or sub-contracting must first resign his active membership. When any firm or company comprises more than two members, not more than one member will be permitted to lay brick or stone.

No union member will be permitted to work for an employer who lays brick by the thousand or bulk or lays stone by the perch as distinct from the furnishing of material; this

will not apply on percentage jobs or alterations where portions of the material are on the ground.

The union will not order any strike against the contractors parties to the agreement, nor will any union member leave work before the matter is brought before the joint arbitration committee for settlement. This committee will consist of three members of each party who will in turn appoint a chairman if necessary.

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.—MASTER PLUMBERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 244.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1929, to June 1, 1930, and thereafter from year to year until either party gives three months' notice of change before June 1, of any year.

Only union members to be employed or men willing and eligible to become union members.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. Master plumbers are also to work only 8 hours per day.

Overtime: time and one-half until midnight; after midnight and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters: \$1 per hour.

One apprentice allowed to every three journeymen but apprentices employed when the agreement came into effect were to be retained. Apprentices to serve in one shop and for five years unless otherwise agreed upon; of these five years, three will be as a helper and two as a junior.

Each employer may employ a man to do general helping. Each steamfitter will be allowed one helper only who may be an apprentice or a labourer; any additional help must be labourers who will not be classed as apprentices or helpers and will not be permitted to handle the tools of the trade.

For out of town work, fare and board to be paid and travelling time during working hours.

Should any grievance arise, it will be referred to a committee of equal numbers of master and journeymen plumbers and steamfitters.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.—MASTER PLUMBERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 667.

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930, and from year to year until either party gives two months' notice before April 30, of any year.

Only union members to be employed. All men who were working when this agreement came into effect and were eligible for union membership were to become union members within thirty days.

No union member will do any work pertaining to his trade for anyone but an established sanitary and heating engineer. Union members will not make rules or regulations which would curtail the output of work or make restrictions that would interfere with the operations or directions of employers.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half to midnight; after midnight and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time. In case of necessary

repairs or finishing a repair job if it will not take more than one hour, it may be done at the regular rate.

Wages for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters, \$1 per hour. Apprentices who have served four years and passed the examination will be paid 70 per cent of regular journeyman's rate for first year and 80 per cent for second year, after which time they will receive the minimum journeyman's rate.

For work out of the city, fare and board to be paid and travelling time at single time with this exception: when men are working within ten miles of the city and travelling by radial or working within 15 miles and being transported by automobile they will be paid from the time they leave city to 5 p.m. but will return on their own time up to 6 p.m.; after which time single time to be paid for travelling time.

One apprentice allowed for every five journeymen; for any additional help required, the members will co-operate with the employers by using labourers under the supervision of a journeyman.

Any dispute will be referred to a joint conference board consisting of three employers and three journeymen who will meet when necessary. If unable to adjust such dispute, the matter will be referred to the general office of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters and no strike or lockout will occur until an officer of this association has rendered a decision.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—THE LATHING AND PLASTERING SUB-SECTION OF THE BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF ESSEX COUNTY AND THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 345.

Agreement to be in effect from June 16, 1931, to June 16, 1932.

Foremen must be union members and are to have power to hire and discharge men. On all jobs in the district done by contractors or employers who are not local men, fifty per cent of the men employed on these jobs must be members of this local union, as long as there are members of the local unemployed. All cornices, moulding and coves shall be run with moulds made by members of this local union and only two members of any contracting firm may work with tools.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: all overtime and work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen: \$1.25 per hour. (The rate previously in effect was \$1.50 per hour). Foremen to be paid \$1 per day extra.

For work out of city, car-fare both ways and travelling time both ways will be paid.

Tools must be carried from one job to another in working hours only.

No person shall help a journeyman at plastering or handle his tools except an apprentice or employer.

Scaffolding must be made safe; union members must not work over open salamanders.

A standing committee consisting of three members of each party will be selected and meet once a month to take up any matters to be adjusted.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—EDMONTON SOCIETY OF DOMESTIC, SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS, INCORPORATED, AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM-FITTERS, LOCAL No. 488.

Agreement to be in effect from July 27, 1931, to April 30, 1932, and from year to year thereafter until either party gives notice by January 31, of any year.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1928, and July, 1927, with the following exceptions:

For work out of the city, transportation and travelling time to be paid by employer as before, but the employer will only pay for room and board for one plumber and/or one steamfitter on the same job.

Journeymen will drive a car or truck in connection with the work if requested by employer, the car or truck to be supplied by the employer.

The rate of wages is unchanged at \$1.20 per hour for a 44-hour week.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways

WINDSOR, ONTARIO, AND VICINITY.—ESSEX DIVISION, HYDRO ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 616.

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE June, 1929, page 678, with the following exception:

The wage rate for sub-station operators has been increased from \$130 to \$140 per month.

The wage rates for motormen, conductors, one-man car and bus operators are unchanged, the following being still in effect: 52 cents per hour for first six months, 57 cents for second six months and 62 cents after one year's service.

Service: Public Administration

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF PORT ARTHUR AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 339, AND ALL OTHER EMPLOYEES OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TELEPHONE DEPARTMENTS OF THE CITY OF PORT ARTHUR.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to May 1, 1932.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1930, page 1335.

The wage schedule is unchanged and is as follows: sub-foreman 90 cents per hour, first class linemen 88 cents, second class linemen 65 to 81 cents, groundmen 50 to 68½ cents, cable splicer 93½ cents, cable splicers' helper 65 to 81 cents.

FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FORT WILLIAM AND THE CITY OF FORT WILLIAM PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMITTEE AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 339, AND ALL OTHER EMPLOYEES OF THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMMISSION AND THE TELEPHONE DEPARTMENT.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to May 1, 1932.

This agreement is similar to the one at Port Arthur mentioned above which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1930, with the following exceptions:

The clause is not included which provides that one man in each department may if necessary work from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. six days per week at straight time.

Permanent meter readers are to be supplied with suitable uniforms, caps and overcoat.

Wages: the same wages as at Port Arthur are in effect for sub-foremen, linemen, cable splicers and cable splicers' helpers, and the following classes of work have also been included: line foreman \$210 per month, telephone troubleman \$183.75, meter foreman \$183.75, meter testers and installers \$157.50, meter installers \$147, meter readers \$110 per month for first year, \$120 for second year and \$127 for third year; operators \$110 per month for first year, \$120 for second year, \$130 for third year and \$139.20 for fourth year.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JULY, 1931

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during July was again slightly lower, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being downward from the levels of the previous month.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in sixty-nine cities was again lower at \$8.11 for July as compared with \$8.16 for June; \$10.91 for July, 1930; \$10.98 for July, 1929; \$10.80 for July, 1928; \$10.92 for July, 1927; \$11.07 for July, 1926; \$10.49 for July, 1925; \$9.91 for July, 1924; \$10.17 for July, 1923; \$10.27 for July, 1922; \$10.96 for July, 1921; \$16.84 for July, 1920; \$13 for July, 1918; and \$7.42 for July, 1914. The prices of beef, veal, bacon, lard, milk and butter averaged slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$18.28 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$18.36 for June; \$21.26 for July, 1930, and July, 1929; \$21.01 for July, 1928; \$21.10 for July, 1927; \$21.30 for July, 1926; \$20.70 for July, 1925; \$20.30 for July, 1924; \$20.65 for July, 1923; \$20.67 for July, 1922; \$21.53 for July, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.66 for July, 1918; and \$14.17 for July, 1914. In fuel, anthracite coal was slightly higher. Rent was down in the average because of lower quotations for several cities.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was lower at 71.7 for July, as compared with 72.2 for June; 85.3 for July, 1930; 97.2 for July, 1929; 96.0 for July, 1928; 98.5 for July, 1927; and 100.1 for July, 1926. Seventy-seven prices quotations were higher, one hundred and eight were lower, and three hundred and seventeen were unchanged.

In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups were lower and three were higher. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable products group, due to lower prices for barley, rye, wheat, flour, bran, shorts and coffee, which more than offset higher prices for flax, corn, sugar, raw rubber and linseed oil; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of lower quotations for cotton fabrics; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to declines in the prices of lumber and sulphite pulp; the Iron and its Products group, due to lower prices for scrap steel and

scrap iron; and the Non-Ferrous Metals group, because of declines in the prices of copper, copper sheets, and copper wire bars, which more than offset advances in the prices of lead, antimony, tin, silver and zinc. The Animals and Animal Products group was slightly higher, due to increased prices for hides, cured meats, steers, and hogs, which more than offset lower prices for lambs, milk and raw furs. The Non-Metallic Minerals group was also slightly higher, mainly because of increased prices for coal. Higher prices for bicarbonate of soda and white lead caused a slight advance in the Chemicals and Allied Products group.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were lower, the former because of decreased prices for flour, bran, shorts, coffee, woollen yarn, cotton fabrics and galvanized pails, which more than offset advances in the prices of anthracite coal, cured meats, eggs and sugar, and the latter because of lower prices for lumber, wheat, barley, raw furs, calves, lambs and copper, which more than offset advances in the prices of raw cotton, raw silk, hides, steers, hogs, tin, lead and zinc.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods declined, because of reduced prices for wheat, rye, corn, calves, lambs, woodpulp and copper. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods were fractionally higher, owing mainly to advanced quotations for rubber, sugar, cured meats, butter, cheese and steel sheets. Domestic farm products, articles of marine origin, articles of forest origin, and articles of mineral origin were lower.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of July, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the **LABOUR GAZETTE** resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the **LABOUR GAZETTE** was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the **LABOUR GAZETTE** since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of

the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the **LABOUR GAZETTE** a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the **LABOUR GAZETTE**, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1919, quarterly from 1920 to 1929 and monthly since January, 1930. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to

(Continued on page 944)

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1931

		Fish							Eggs		Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold), per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
16.9	27.7	18.0	12.7	57.2	20.9	19.0	27.9	14.6	24.4	20.3	10.6	23.3	26.8
12.3	27.8			53.3	17.3	16.9	22.3	15.3	27.5	23.0	10.4	24.7	29.3
10	25			50	16.8	15.0	22	14.8	29.6	24.1	10-13	25	28
12-15	30-23			60	17.5	20.0	26.1	14.2	25.6	22.3	a 9	25	29.3
12	30			50	18.0	18.0	21.9	13.7	23.3	21.0	10	25.4	29.3
12.5	30			50	17.0	16.7	19.5	16.2	30.1	26.1	a 12.5	22.7	28.7
12	30		15	60	17.3	15.0	23.3	16.5	27.5	20.0	10	25.0	31.0
12-15	25			50	16.9	16.5	21.1	16.2	28.7	24.2	10	25.0	29.1
08	30			60	19.5	18.0	34.2	15.5	20.0	16.0	9-10	24.3	27.7
16.7	35.0		10.0	55.0	19.0	17.5	27.4	14.7	24.6	22.3	10.9	22.6	27.9
12.0	35		10	60	17.8	18.5	31.7	14.5	26.0	22.7	10-12	25.5	27.4
18.0	35		10	60	19.0	16.3	31.8	14.2	26.8	22.0	a 12.5	25.0	31.2
20.0	35			50	19.2	17.0	28.7	13.9	25.4	22.3	10	24	28.1
				50	20.0	18.0	17.5	16.0	20.0	20.0	10	16	25.0
13.8	24.2	22.3	9.2	55.0	18.6	19.9	23.5	15.3	25.7	21.8	9.1	21.8	24.3
12	25			50	20.0	19.3	23.2	15.8	25.8	21.2	12	21.3	24.1
15	30-35	23	10	60		17.5	22.0	17.0	25.5	23.0	10	24.0	24.3
13-15	32-28	20-22	10		20.0	20.0	24.6	16.0	28.0	23.2	a 9.1	20.2	24.0
10	28-25		10	60	15.0	25.0	20.0	13.7	21.7	21			24.3
		20					22.2	13.6	25.1	22.0	6		24.5
15			8	50	18.0	17.0	23.8	16.5	27.3	22.7	7	22.5	23.6
			8	50			17.8	16.0	20.8	18.0	8	20.0	23.1
15-18	30-32	25	8.3		20.1	20.3	24.9	14.8	31.3	24.8	10-11	24.7	27.1
			10	60		20.0	24.1	14.5	25.4	20.7	11	20.0	23.3
17.2	28.4	19.0	12.0	64.2	20.9	17.6	30.0	13.8	23.6	19.9	10.6	23.3	25.8
12-15	29	25			22.5	16.5	32.3	14.4	27.3	20.9	11	22.5	24.9
16	29	23	9		21.0	16.0	27.2	15.6	19.6		8		25.2
15	30	20	10-20		18.3	17.2	26.8	12.8	21.9	19.5	10	20.8	24.0
	28	18	12		24.0	18.0	32.6	14.2	21.7	18.5	a 7.5	25.7	26.4
20	25	15-20			20.0	20.0	26.5	15.2	20.3	17.8	10	20.8	24.2
16	26	16	10		20.0	15.0	31.7	12.6	25.6	20.8	a 10.5	25.0	25.6
18	23	18				15.0	30.4	13.7	20.0	18.0	a 10.4	23.5	26.4
17	30	15			25.0	15.0	32.9	13.8	26.7	21.3	11	23.6	26.6
18	30	25			15.0		31.7	12.7	24.8		11	21.0	26.2
17	30	18			19.0		31.0	11.8	25.4		a 11.5	23.7	26.5
15	30	15		60			36.1	12.8	24.8	21.8	11	24.0	27.7
18	32	20	15		23.0	18.0	27.4	12.1	22.7	19.1	b 11	24.7	25.2
15	35	18	12		23.0	23.0	28.4	14.0	22.3	19.8	a 11.8	23.3	26.5
18		25					31.3	11.6	23.7	19.8	10	22.8	25.1
		20			19.0		24.3	11.6	22.0	20.2	11	21.2	25.0
20		20	12.5		19.0		26.8	12.4	19.4	16.2	10	24.5	25.5
18	27	20	12	60	20.0	17.0	28.2	12.7	20.8	16.4	10	21.6	25.3
13		19		40	18.0	15.0	32.9	12.9	21.5	19.1	9	20.5	25.4
15	25	23			19.3	21.7	35.6	14.3	22.6	18.6	10	25.4	26.3
16	31	14-16	12		21.0	17.0	29.1	12.6	19.7	16.3	10	23.2	25.9
15		23	15		22.5	18.0	36.8	12.2	22.3	17.4	11	25.0	27.3
							34.0	14.5	21.2	17.7	10	24.7	28.0
					20.0	15.0	26.7	13.6	18.4	15.6	10	22.5	24.5
							29.7	14.5	27.5	23.7	11		24.9
							27.6	15.0	27.5		13	21.5	26.8
20	32	20		75	25	20.0	22.6	14.3	29.7		12	20.0	25.0
28		15		75	25.0	22.0	22.0	18.2	29.0	23.8	a 14.3	27.0	28.8
		14			20.0		34.7	17.0	26.4	25.2	11	22.5	25.9
		18	10	75	21.7	16.0	34.3	16.7	26.1	23.6	a 11.1	25.0	27.0
		17			20.0	15.0	28.7	14.8	27.4	23.9	a 11.1	23.5	27.0
		32.5	16.0		21.9	16.6	29.3	12.7	21.8	17.6	10.5	19.9	24.7
20-30	35	18	12		21.7	15.5	32.4	12.1	24.6	19.6	b 11	21.4	25.5
	30	10-18			22.0	17.7	26.2	13.3	19.0	15.5	a 10	18.4	23.9
24.9	27.0	13.0	13.8		25.1	21.4	24.4	13.7	19.6	15.4	11.1	19.2	25.9
22	25-30	15			24.0	20.9	25.8	13.7	21.0	15.7	11-12	21.7	26.1
25-30	25-30	10-12	12.5		25.0	16.0	19.9	14.4	17.7	16.5	10	17.6	28.1
25	28	8	15		21.3	20.3	21.3	12.9	19.8	15.1	11	18.7	23.5
25	25	18			30.0	24.2	32.5	13.9	19.8	14.3	12	18.7	26.0
21.0	25.7	13.9	17.3		23.1	22.9	28.0	14.7	21.9	16.4	10.3	21.6	27.8
25	30	20			21.5	25.0	27.9	16.1	24.0	18.1	10-11	19.9	29.3
20	25	18			25.0	25.0	23.5	15.0	15.0	13.7	a 13	21.0	26.7
20	20-25	10-12.5	12		20.0	20.6	23.7	14.3	22.9	17.6	10	23.2	25.3
22	24-28	10	20		24.0	22.8	34.1	14.0	24.5	17.8	10	22.9	28.6
18	25	10	20		25.0	21.0	30.6	14.0	22.9	14.9	8	21.2	28.7
17.5	25.4	16.3			22.6	21.5	31.1	17.1	28.4	23.5	12.5	27.9	31.0
25	30	18			23.5	25.0	39.0	16.1	30.0	24.5	12.5		31.2
25	30	20			24.2	25.0	24.8	21.5	29.4	25.7	a 14.3	28.7	32.2
25	35	20			25.0	22.0	30.0	19.1	31.0	25.0	a 14.3	30.0	32.5
15	18	12.5			22.2	19.7	25.8	14.8	26.5	23.3	a 9.1	25.2	29.4
10-3	15	12.5			22.7	20.1		14.1	25.8	21.9	a 8.3	27.2	29.7
10	25				23.0	19.7	28.3	14.5	25.3	21.3	a 14.3	28.9	32.3
20	25				20.0	20.0	36.7	17.2	26.7	22.0	a 12.5	28.3	30.0
10		15			17.5	20.8	33.0	19.6	32.3	24.2	a 14.3	26.2	30.4

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold) per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold) in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold) per lb.	Tapioca, medium, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½s, per can	Peas, standard, 2½s, per can	Corn, 2½s, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	23.5	ae.2	16.8	3.3	5.0	9.3	11.6	13.1	11.9	14.0
Nova Scotia (average)	22.8	6.9	16.7	3.7	5.3	9.6	12.8	14.3	12.2	14.2
1—Sydney.....	22.8	7.3	16	3.5	5.2	9.9	13.6	14.2	13.7	13.7
2—New Glasgow.....	23.3	6.7-7.3	16.6	3.6	5.0	10.2	12.2	14.6	11.0	15.0
3—Amherst.....	19.6	6.7	15.3	3.8	5.0	9.3	10.0	12.8	11.2	13.0
4—Halifax.....	25.9	6.7	17.7	3.5	5.7	9.4	13.9	15.0	12.3	14.3
5—Windsor.....	21.7	6.7-7.3	18.0	4.1	5.7	10.0	14.0	15.0	14.0	15.2
6—Truro.....	23.7	6.7	16.7	3.8	5.1	9.0	12.9	13.9	10.9	13.8
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	22.5	6.7-7.3	19.0	3.5	5.0	9.8	14.7	14.5	13.8	14.6
New Brunswick (average)	23.2	7.3	16.4	3.7	5.1	9.4	13.3	13.7	11.0	13.5
8—Moncton.....	20.5	8	16.0	3.8	5.2	10.4	11.7	14.2	12.0	13.0
9—St. John.....	24.5	7.3	18.2	3.4	5.0	9.2	12.5	13.7	10.8	14.0
10—Fredericton.....	22.8	6.7-7.3	16.5	3.7	5.0	9.0	14.1	13.9	11.1	13.8
11—Bathurst.....	25.0	6.7	15.0	3.8	5.0	9.0	15.0	13.0	10.0	13.0
Quebec (average)	20.8	5.2	15.4	3.5	5.1	8.4	11.5	11.1	11.9	13.4
12—Quebec.....	25.3	6.7	15.2	3.9	5.3	9.4	11.8	11.0	11.7	13.6
13—Three Rivers.....	23.4	4.4-7	15.9	3.8	5.0	8.5	11.6	12.3	15.0	14.5
14—Sherbrooke.....	21.2	5	15.7	3.2	5.7	8.5	12.1	10.9	10.3	14.1
15—Sorel.....	18.5	5-5.3	18.0	3.8	5.0	7.5	10.0	12.3	10.8	13.7
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	20.2	4.0	13.8	3.0	5.3	8.6	12.2	11.1	11.1	14.1
17—St. John's.....	19.8	4.7-6	16.0	3.0	4.7	8.6	11.2	9.9	15.3	14.1
18—Thetford Mines.....	18.3	4.3	13.2	3.2	5.0	6.9	12.0	11.1	11.1	12.3
19—Montreal.....	22.1	6.6-7	16.9	3.6	4.9	9.7	11.2	11.4	12.1	13.4
20—Hull.....	18.0	4.7-6	13.9	3.6	5.0	7.8	11.8	10.3	9.9	11.1
Ontario (average)	23.1	5.8	16.5	3.0	4.8	9.7	12.1	12.5	10.9	13.1
21—Ottawa.....	25.8	5.3-7.3	17.1	3.8	5.5	9.7	11.4	11.8	10.6	13.0
22—Brockville.....	19.5	5.3	15.0	3.3	4.8	10.4	12.7	12.5	12.0	13.8
23—Kingston.....	17.1	5.3	15.3	3.2	5.1	9.5	11.9	11.5	10.0	12.6
24—Belleville.....	21.4	5	16.3	2.8	4.8	10.0	11.2	11.1	10.3	12.7
25—Peterborough.....	19.1	4.7	15.0	2.9	4.3	9.4	12.2	10.5	10.3	13.5
26—Oshawa.....	25.0	6.6-7	17.0	2.6	5.2	9.9	10.8	12.2	9.9	12.4
27—Orillia.....	21.2	5.3	16.6	3.2	4.2	10.0	12.2	12.5	10.5	12.9
28—Toronto.....	27.5	6.7-7.3	17.7	3.1	4.9	9.8	11.1	12.7	11.3	13.1
29—Niagara Falls.....	29.7	6.7	17.8	3.0	4.6	9.5	13.0	12.9	12.1	13.7
30—St. Catharines.....	22.6	5.3	16.2	2.9	4.6	9.2	11.8	12.6	11.1	12.3
31—Hamilton.....	25	5.3-6.7	17.5	3.1	4.7	10.9	11.5	12.5	10.6	13.4
32—Brantford.....	26.1	4.7-6.7	16.4	2.6	4.5	10.3	11.8	11.1	9.9	12.9
33—Galt.....	28.1	6	17.6	2.9	4.8	10.3	12.6	13.2	11.2	13.6
34—Guelph.....	25.4	6	18.2	2.9	4.7	10.3	11.2	12.6	11.1	13.1
35—Kitchener.....	22.4	6	17.2	2.6	4.3	9.7	11.3	12.1	10.3	12.9
36—Woodstock.....	23.8	4.5-3	16.0	2.6	4.5	10.2	11.7	12.2	9.7	13.6
37—Stratford.....	21.3	6	16.6	2.6	4.6	9.9	11.5	12.9	9.7	12.8
38—London.....	24.4	5.3-6.0	17.3	3.0	4.6	7.1	12.3	12.3	10.5	12.2
39—St. Thomas.....	21.3	5.3	19.3	2.7	4.9	10.9	12.9	13.6	12.2	13.9
40—Chatham.....	21.1	4.7	15.3	2.8	4.9	10.0	13.1	12.9	11.6	13.1
41—Windsor.....	20.7	6.7-7.3	16.7	2.8	4.0	9.4	12.9	11.9	10.2	12.9
42—Sarnia.....	23.7	5.3	16.2	2.9	5.0	10.2	12.8	13.2	12.6	13.6
43—Owen Sound.....	23.2	5.3-6.0	18.0	2.7	4.0	11.5	10.7	13.1	11.8	14.0
44—North Bay.....	20.0	5.3	12.5	3.5	5.5	8.7	12.2	22.8	9.7	13.1
45—Sudbury.....	23.7	6.6-7	15.7	3.8	5.6	8.0	15.7	12.8	11.4	13.2
46—Cobalt.....	24.7	6	15.0	3.4	.....	9.1	15.0	13.2	9.7	12.7
47—Timmins.....	24.6	6.7	16.5	3.8	5.0	9.3	13.0	13.9	13.2	13.7
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	21.7	6	15.0	3.3	5.0	9.7	10.5	12.7	11.4	13.2
49—Port Arthur.....	22	6.7	16.7	3.2	4.9	9.8	10.9	12.8	11.0	13.3
50—Fort William.....	21.8	6.7	16.5	3.2	5.0	9.4	10.8	12.0	10.7	12.0
Manitoba (average)	24.0	5.9	17.9	3.2	4.9	10.9	12.1	14.7	13.2	15.1
51—Winnipeg.....	23.9	5.6-6	16.7	3.1	5.0	10.2	11.3	13.9	12.5	14.7
52—Brandon.....	24.0	5.6-6.2	19.0	3.3	4.7	11.6	12.8	15.4	13.8	15.4
Saskatchewan (average)	24.6	6.2	18.3	3.1	5.2	10.0	11.9	15.7	14.1	16.0
53—Regina.....	24.0	5.6-7	.....	3.1	5.7	11.0	11.6	14.8	13.9	15.8
54—Prince Albert.....	26.4	5.7	20.0	3.0	5.3	9.2	11.9	15.7	14.1	15.8
55—Saskatoon.....	22.3	6.7	15.0	3.1	4.8	9.6	11.8	14.6	13.0	15.6
56—Moose Jaw.....	25.8	6.4	20.0	3.2	5.0	10.0	12.1	17.5	15.3	16.9
Alberta (average)	24.1	6.7	17.1	3.1	4.5	9.5	10.1	13.6	12.7	15.3
57—Medicine Hat.....	26.5	5.7-6.3	16.3	3.2	4.5	9.4	10.5	14.4	14.6	16.2
58—Drumheller.....	22.7	7.4	20.0	3.2	4.4	11.2	10.0	13.7	12.2	15.2
59—Edmonton.....	21.6	b6.7	16.7	3.0	4.4	8.2	9.0	13.1	12.2	14.1
60—Calgary.....	26.8	5.6-7	15.0	3.0	5.1	10.1	10.0	14.1	13.6	16.2
61—Lethbridge.....	22.3	6.3-8.3	17.5	3.1	4.0	8.7	10.8	12.8	10.7	15.0
British Columbia (average)	28.0	7.6	18.9	3.5	5.7	7.3	8.4	14.2	13.6	16.2
62—Fernie.....	27.0	8	15.0	3.4	4.5	8.1	10.0	14.6	15.1	17.4
63—Nelson.....	29.2	8.3	17.5	3.5	5.0	9.0	9.3	15.0	16.7	17.1
64—Trail.....	30.0	6.3	16.5	3.5	5.5	7.5	8.5	13.7	13.7	19.0
65—New Westminster.....	27.1	6.3-7	21.7	3.5	5.2	6.6	7.2	14.4	12.7	15.0
66—Vancouver.....	22.4	6.3-7	23.3	3.4	5.1	6.4	7.0	12.8	10.9	15.3
67—Victoria.....	26.0	8.3	19.7	3.5	5.8	6.5	7.5	13.6	13.1	14.9
68—Nanaimo.....	31.4	8.3	18.3	3.5	5.0	7.7	9.7	15.4	13.5	15.7
69—Prince Rupert.....	30.6	8.3	.....	3.8	6.5	6.6	7.9	14.0	13.0	15.0

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

c New potatoes.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1931

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
6.1	7.5	1.027	22.7	31.3	17.0	12.0	15.3	17.0	64.2	23.8	55.5	41.3
5.8	7.9	.801	16.1		15.0	12.1	14.5	16.4	61.8	23.4	55.6	40.3
5.2	8.0	.685	16.8		15	12.8	14.3	16.3	44.0	23.2		35.0
5.6	8.0	.770	14.7		13.3	11.3	14.7	14.8	62.5	24.0	52.5	42.0
5.8	7.7	.825	15.0		17.0	13.5	13.7	15.0	51.7	19.0	50.0	41.5
7.1	7.4	.807	17.7		15.5	14.6	15.3	19.2	67.5	26.9	60.0	38.7
5.7	8.2	.825	15.0			10.0	15.2	17.0	80.0	24.0	62.5	45.0
5.3	8.2	.894	17.2		14.4	10.6	14.0	16.0	65.0	23.5	53.0	39.6
6.5	8.5	.700	17.0			11.0	14.0	16.0	72.0	27.5	55.0	42.5
6.3	8.5	.686	16.7	32.3	16.1	13.7	13.7	15.8	58.8	23.3	54.7	43.9
6.7	8.0	.606	15.0		14.0	12.0	13.9	16.3	47.5	24.2	47.5	47.5
6.6	8.0	.847	19.0	25.0	17.5	15.0	13.5	17.0	52.5	22.5	57.5	44.0
6.8	8.0	.660	16.2	39.5	16.7	14.1	14.8	15.0	50.0	21.5	59.2	40.2
5.0	10.0	.630	16.7				12.5	15.0	85.0	25.0		44.0
5.4	7.1	1.095	20.7	34.7	15.9	12.2	15.8	15.7	63.4	25.3	65.7	49.9
6.2	7.3	.882	18.9	25.0	16.0	13.3	14.8	17.0	64.7	23.3	61.8	40.3
5.0	7.3	1.040	20.5	25.0	18.5	14.0	17.1	16.2		24.6	75.0	41.7
5.2	6.9	.958	18.2		16.4	11.0	16.1	16.8		26.3	68.0	41.4
5.0	7.3	1.070	22.5		15.0	12.0	16.5	13.5	50.0	30.0		50.0
5.0	7.4	1.030	20.0		14.3	13.7	17.2	13.5	80.0	24.0		40.0
5.5	7.0	1.125	25.8	50.0	15.5	11.6	15.0	16.0	83.0	28.0		39.2
4.6	7.2	.940	18.5	35.0	15.0	10.0	14.7	14.8	58.3	22.7		40.0
6.3	6.8	1.136	22.0	38.3	16.9	11.4	16.1	16.6	80.6	24.9	57.9	37.6
5.4	6.7	.863	20.3		15.6	12.5	14.4	17.3	42.0	23.6		38.0
5.7	7.5	1.099	24.7	28.9	15.4	12.0	15.2	17.5	63.1	23.2	53.7	37.5
5.8	7.7	.996	19.1	25.0	18.1	12.0	14.3	18.2	72.5	24.1	53.6	37.1
5.5	10.0	.950	20.0			12.5	15.0	17.0	65.0	24.5	61.3	39.5
5.0	7.2	.957	19.4		13.0	11.3	15.4	17.1	50.0	19.7	55.0	37.3
6.3	7.4	.950	19.7		15.0	12.6	15.5	17.4	67.5	21.8	52.0	37.0
5.1	7.7	.790	15.9	20.0	14.2	11.2	14.9	16.3	66.0	22.6	57.5	35.4
5.7	7.8	.993	19.6			9.6	15.5	17.3	61.0	21.7	67.0	36.0
5.4	8.1	.869	18.4			12.6	16.2	18.8	75.0	23.6	53.0	36.4
6.3	6.9	1.150	22.3	29.0		11.9	15.1	17.2	64.5	23.0	55.9	36.0
5.2	7.1	1.350	c 60.0			12.2	15.7	18.2	72.5	25.0	60.0	37.0
5.3	7.0	1.210	24.3	23.0		12.5	14.8	16.5		22.8	49.0	39.0
7.0	6.5	1.120	22.4			11.0	15.1	16.4	59.7	23.1	45.0	37.4
5.5	7.6	1.130	21.8			11.6	15.3	15.8	65.0	22.5	54.0	36.1
5.8	7.6	1.190	27.0	24.0	12.0	13.5	14.6	18.0		21.4	53.5	35.1
7.0	8.1	1.100	25.7	30.0		11.2	15.3	16.8		22.2	53.5	37.2
5.9	6.8	1.100	21.4		12.0	12.4	15.3	16.7	59.0	20.3	54.5	35.2
5.3	7.3	1.220	24.6	50.0		12.8	15.0	16.4	63.0	23.4	55.0	35.0
6.0	8.5	1.140	24.9	29.0	12.5	13.6	15.3	17.3	54.5	24.1	60.0	37.7
5.1	7.4	1.220	24.3	21.2		11.3	14.4	16.4		23.2	40.0	36.0
5.4	8.0	1.220	24.5			11.7	13.7	18.3	47.5	27.4	55.0	37.6
4.6	7.7	1.170	22.0			10.7	14.5	15.7		22.3	49.0	35.2
4.5	5.7	1.160	c 25.0	30.0		9.7	15.2	16.0		23.8	55.0	40.0
5.8	6.5	1.250	25.0			13.2	15.0	18.2		23.7		35.6
6.3	7.1	1.230	21.7	35.0	13.0	11.9	15.8	18.4	55.0	27.5	52.5	36.3
5.1	7.0	1.010	26.6		20.0	10.9	15.8	18.2	63.0	23.0	49.7	40.1
5.6	7.2	1.260	23.7		19.3	12.4	16.2	20.7	69.0	23.0	56.0	41.0
6.7	8.8	1.250	30.0		17.5	12.4	18.6	19.2	66.0	22.5	48.0	37.8
7.8	7.5	1.240	30.0	30.0	18.0	14.2	15.8	19.0	73.5	25.3	55.5	41.6
5.6	6.6	1.150	24.5		15.0	11.5	12.0	16.0	62.0	22.7	55.0	39.0
5.6	8.8	.678	18.4		16.9	11.7	14.5	19.1	59.5	23.4	49.5	39.0
5.3	8.0	.660	16.1		14.4	12.5	15.1	18.4	60.6	21.0	51.5	39.5
6.6	7.3	.573	12.2	36.5	16.9	12.6	16.4	18.4	68.3	24.7	53.6	42.6
7.3	7.0	.595	12.5	40.0	16.2	11.6	15.0	17.8	65.4	23.1	47.7	40.2
5.8	7.5	.551	11.8	33.0	17.5	13.6	17.8	18.9	71.1	26.3	59.4	45.0
7.1	8.7	.817	19.4		19.5	12.3	17.5	20.0	67.8	25.2	58.3	48.7
7.2	9.2	.841	21.7		19.8	11.8	18.0	20.4	69.9	24.9	57.7	48.6
8.4	9.1	.680	13.3		20.3	14.0	18.2	22.5	68.8	26.4	58.6	49.3
6.4	8.9	.895	22.0		17.7	11.8	15.7	18.9	67.4	24.1	57.9	46.7
6.6	7.7	.850	20.7		20.0	11.5	18.0	18.2	65.0	25.4	58.8	50.2
6.6	7.0	1.031	21.6		18.8	12.3	16.0	17.8	66.3	23.9	55.3	48.2
8.0	9.1	1.760	31.7		22.2	12.4	18.5	19.7	69.0	25.0	64.0	50.5
6.3	6.7	.900	25.0		18.0	12.5	17.0	18.5	65.0	25.0	52.5	50.0
6.0	5.8	.609	15.8		18.0	11.3	15.3	17.6	64.1	23.6	51.4	47.7
7.9	6.6	1.120	20.5			13.9	14.0	17.0	68.6	23.2	55.0	46.2
4.7	7.0	.767	15.0		17.0	11.2	15.3	16.0	65.0	22.7	53.3	46.7
7.5	6.4	1.408	32.7		21.3	11.2	15.2	15.8	67.4	23.8	56.8	47.0
9.0	8.5	.981	28.3		20.0	12.7	16.4	18.0	74.0	25.6	64.0	50.0
8.1	7.9	1.060			23.3	12.2	15.8	15.8	71.7	25.8	54.0	51.0
8.1	6.5	1.480	27.5		20.0	12.5	15.0	15.0	67.5	25.0	52.5	50.0
6.3	5.6	.895	26.0		21.0	9.3	14.7	14.3	61.7	24.0	53.3	43.6
6.4	5.3	c2.250	c 40.8		18.0	9.6	14.5	15.0	61.0	21.0	48.4	41.7
7.0	6.0	1.110	20.0		21.7	11.2	15.1	15.0	64.3	22.8	54.2	43.7
7.6	5.4	1.250	30.0			11.2	15.4	15.7	67.5	24.0	63.3	47.5
7.4	6.0	2.240	56.2		25	10.6	15.0	17.5	71.3	22.5	65.0	48.8

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1931.

Table with columns for Bituminous coal per ton, Coke per ton, Wood (Hard/Soft logs and lengths per cord), Millwood, etc. per cord, Coal oil, Matches, Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, and Rent. Includes various price listings and unit specifications.

d. Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. j. In British Columbia conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35. p. Mining company houses \$20, other \$40-\$60. r. Com-

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1925	July 1926	July 1927	July 1928	July 1929	July 1930	June 1931	July 1931
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.0	102.6	100.1	98.5	96.0	97.2	85.3	72.2	71.7
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	83.7	100.6	100.8	104.1	92.6	96.9	78.5	58.7	57.6
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	95.0	95.0	100.3	99.1	98.4	108.3	108.5	93.5	70.8	71.1
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	116.9	112.5	100.1	92.2	94.2	91.5	80.8	75.2	74.2
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	101.6	100.6	98.8	98.2	93.9	87.6	80.2	79.6
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	115.8	104.5	99.3	96.5	92.7	93.8	90.8	87.4	87.1
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.1	97.3	95.3	103.9	100.0	89.9	91.7	98.5	75.8	62.7	62.5
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.1	116.6	107.0	104.4	100.3	99.1	93.9	91.3	93.4	90.4	84.8	85.1
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	104.4	99.6	100.4	98.5	95.2	95.8	92.8	86.6	86.8
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	93.7	97.2	99.3	94.9	95.2	94.7	87.7	76.2	76.0
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	91.2	97.7	98.9	99.0	99.6	99.7	90.5	70.1	69.9
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	97.0	96.5	99.5	92.2	92.2	91.3	85.9	80.2	80.0
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	97.8	104.9	101.3	100.9	96.9	100.6	81.5	68.2	67.4
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	102.5	99.2	96.8	97.2	92.4	94.9	91.2	89.1	89.1
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	97.1	105.5	101.8	101.3	97.4	101.3	80.4	65.9	65.0
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	111.9	102.9	100.0	96.7	97.9	98.9	89.5	83.3	83.3
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	93.7	106.2	102.2	102.3	97.3	101.3	78.4	62.0	61.0
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	89.3	102.3	100.2	102.1	91.9	94.8	76.4	59.0	58.0
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	95.6	100.6	98.3	96.9	104.2	104.4	89.6	70.9	71.6
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.7	161.4	102.6	86.6	79.8	109.3	100.8	106.6	99.3	107.6	79.8	56.9	55.4
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	83.6	98.3	100.5	99.1	97.4	103.3	93.3	74.9	72.5
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	101.6	100.5	98.8	98.1	93.8	87.3	80.2	79.5
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	105.8	101.6	99.8	93.3	90.7	93.3	87.4	80.3	80.1
All raw (or partly manufactured)	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	91.1	100.8	99.8	102.0	96.2	101.6	80.0	61.9	60.8
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.1	103.8	99.7	96.3	94.8	93.1	85.8	74.2	74.3

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 936)

1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1930. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption on the basis of figures in 1926 as 100, as follows: 1923, 108.3; 1924, 105.1; 1925, 101.7; 1926, 100.0; 1927, 99.0; 1928, 97.1; 1929, 94.6; 1930, 92.3.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0; 1930, 127.6. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 158.9; 1929, 159.1; 1930,

158.8. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

The downward movement in beef prices, in progress since June, 1930, was continued in July, sirloin steak averaging 28.8 cents per pound, as compared with 28.9 cents in June, and 38 cents in June, 1930; round steak 23.7 cents per pound in July, 24.1 cents in June, and 32.9 cents in June, 1930; and rib roast 21.7 cents per pound in July, 22.2 cents in June, and 30.8 cents in June, 1930. Veal was down from an average of 17.8 cents per pound in June to 17.5 cents in July. Fresh pork was slightly higher at an average price of 22.2 cents per pound. Salt pork and bacon were lower, the former averaging 22.6 cents per

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
FROM 1913 TO 1931*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Jan. 1930....	162	157	158	156	166	160
Feb. 1930....	161	157	158	155	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
April 1930....	153	157	158	155	166	157
May 1930....	152	156	160	155	166	157
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
July 1930....	149	156	160	155	166	156
Aug. 1930....	145	156	160	155	166	155
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Oct. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Nov. 1930....	140	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134	156	160	148	165	150
Feb. 1931....	129	156	160	142	164	146
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
Apr. 1931....	121	155	160	137	164	142
May 1931....	116	154	169	137	164	141
June 1931....	111	153	159	137	164	139
July 1931....	110	154	159	131	163	137

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

pound and the latter 29.2 cents per pound. In fresh fish, cod steak, halibut and whitefish were lower. Lard averaged 14.6 cents per pound in July, as compared with 15.2 cents in June and 21.3 cents in July, 1930.

Eggs were slightly higher, fresh being up from an average of 23.8 cents per dozen in June to 24.4 cents in July, and cooking from 19.8 cents per dozen in June to 20.3 cents in July. These prices compare with 36.2 cents per dozen in July, 1930, for fresh eggs, and 32.7 cents for cooking. Milk was down in the average from 10.8 cents per quart in June to 10.6 cents in July. Lower prices were reported from New Glasgow, Fredericton, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Saskatoon, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge and Vancouver. Dairy butter was down in the average from 23.7 cents per pound in June to 23.3 cents in July, and creamery from 27.6 cents per pound in June to 26.8 cents in July.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 6.2 cents per pound. Onions were higher in most localities, the price averaging 7.5 cents per pound in July, as compared with 7 cents in June. Potatoes were practically unchanged, averaging \$1.02 per ninety pounds. Granulated sugar was unchanged at an average price of 6.2 cents per pound. Anthracite coal advanced in the average from \$15.76 per ton in June to \$15.90 in July. Increased quotations were reported from Halifax, Fredericton, Sorel, Montreal, Hull, Ottawa, Orillia, Toronto, St. Catharines, Brantford, Galt, Kitchener, London, St. Thomas, Sarnia, and Sudbury. Coke was down from an average price of \$12.48 per ton in June to \$12.35 in July. Rent was down in the average because of lower quotations for Windsor, Ontario, Winnipeg and Regina.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices, for the most part, declined during the month, No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaging 57.3 cents per bushel, as compared with 60.7 cents in June and 95.1 cents in July, 1930. The low price for the month was 52½ cents per bushel, reached on the 25th. The more favourable weather conditions in western Canada, the German financial crisis and the pressure from supplies of Russian wheat were said to be the causes of the lower prices. In coarse grains, western barley was down from an average of 32.9 cents per bushel in June to 32.3 cents in July; western oats from 29.8 cents per bushel in June to 29.4 cents in July; and rye from 35.5 cents per bushel in June to 32.7 cents in July. Flax advanced from \$1.07

per bushel to \$1.18. Flour at Toronto was slightly lower at \$5 per barrel. Both bran and shorts were considerably lower, the former declining from \$17.94 per ton to \$16.46, and the latter from \$18.98 per ton to \$17.46. Raw sugar at New York advanced from \$1.30 per cwt. to \$1.50, and granulated at Montreal from \$4.47 per hundred pounds to \$4.56. The higher prices were said to be due to the smaller crop harvested in Cuba as compared with a year ago and to the reduced estimate of the Java crop. Ceylon rubber was up in the average from 6.1 cents per pound to 6.3 cents. Santos coffee at Toronto was down from 14.3 cents per pound to 14 cents. In live stock, good steers at Toronto advanced from \$5.85 per hundred pounds to \$6.02 and at Winnipeg from \$5.22 per hundred pounds to \$5.57. Hogs also advanced, the price at Toronto being up from \$3.56 per hundred pounds to \$9.07, and at Winnipeg from \$7.61 per hundred pounds to \$8.07. Lambs were substantially lower, the price at Toronto being down from \$11.04 per hundred pounds to \$9.36, at Winnipeg from \$8.98 per hundred pounds to \$7.64, and at Montreal from \$10.38 per hundred pounds to \$8.02. Veal calves were down from \$6.88 per hundred pounds to \$6.67. In raw furs, both beaver and red fox were lower, the former being down from \$15.75-\$19.50 per skin to \$14.75-

\$18.25, and the latter from \$9.25-\$13 per skin to \$8.25-\$11. The price of lynx skins advanced from \$20.50-\$27.50 per skin to \$21.50-\$31.50. Creamery butter at Montreal advanced from an average price of 23.3 cents per pound to 24 cents, and at Toronto from 23.4 cents per pound to 24.2 cents. Fresh eggs at Toronto were up from 21.6 cents per dozen to 22.9 cents. The price of raw cotton at New York was up from an average of 9.1 cents per pound to 9.3 cents. Raw silk at New York advanced from \$2.60 per pound to \$2.95. The advance was said to be due to a decline in world production of silk and to a substantial increase in consumption. In lumber prices, select Canadian white pine was down from \$100 per thousand board feet to \$90, soft maple from \$50 per thousand board feet to \$48, and plain red oak from \$80 per thousand board feet to \$75. Scrap steel was down from \$9.50 per ton to \$8.50, and scrap iron from \$12 per ton to \$11. In non-ferrous metals, copper at Montreal declined from \$9.68 per hundred pounds to \$9.39, and copper wire bars at New York from \$8 per hundred pounds to \$7.75. Tin and silver prices were higher, the former advancing from 25.3 cents per pound to 26.8 cents and the latter from 27.3 cents per ounce to 28.3 cents. Anthracite coal at Toronto advanced from \$13.12 per ton to \$13.34.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest quarterly table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 62.1 for June, a decline of 1.1 per cent for the month, and of 14.5 per cent since June, 1930. As compared with May, the food group as a whole was unchanged, declines in cereals and meat and fish being offset by advances in other foods. Non-foods declined 1.7 per cent, the principal falls occurring in wool and cotton, while other textiles showed a slight advance; metals and minerals and miscellaneous commodities were also lower than in May.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 82.6 at the end of June, an

advance of 0.5 per cent for the month. The food group was unchanged, an advance in vegetable food being counteracted by declines in animal food and the sugar, coffee and tea group. Non-foods advanced 1.0 per cent due to increases in minerals and textiles.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 147 at July 1, an increase of 1.4 per cent for the month. Foods advanced 2.4 per cent due largely to the use of the new crop of potatoes at higher prices than old potatoes. The other groups were unchanged from the previous month.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the General Statistical Bureau, on the base 1914=100 (gold basis) was 97 for June, showing no change from the May level. There were increases in the sugar, coffee, cocoa group, minerals and metals and textiles, while vegetable foods and miscellaneous materials were lower.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913

=100, was 112.3 for June, a decline of 0.9 per cent for the month. Agricultural products declined 1.7 per cent, colonial products 0.4 per cent, industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods 0.5 per cent and manufactured goods 0.4 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913-1914 =100, was 137.8 for June, an advance of 0.4 per cent for the month due to an increase of 0.8 per cent in food; heat and light, clothing and sundries were all lower and rent was unchanged.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, on the base 1913=100 (pre-war currency) was 92.1 for June, a decline of 2.2 per cent for the month. Every group showed declines from the May level.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the cost of living, Milan, on the base June, 1927=100, was 83.31 for May, a decline of 1.4 per cent for the month.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 101.9 for July, an advance of 0.7 per cent for the

month. Advances were noted in farm products, food products, textile products and metals, and declines in fuels, building materials, chemicals and miscellaneous commodities.

Dun's index number of wholesale commodity quotations proportioned to the *per capita* consumption of each of the many articles included, was 145,598 at August 1, a decline of 0.6 per cent for the month. All food products declined 3.3 per cent due to lower prices for wheat, corn, pork, dairy and garden products. Clothing was higher due to advances in wool and in hides. Metals and miscellaneous commodities showed little change for the month.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 85.9 for June, a decline of 1.2 per cent for the month. Fuel and light were unchanged, but all other groups were included in the decline.

The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries of Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 140.2 for June, a decline of 0.6 per cent for the month. Declines were registered in food, clothing and sundries, while shelter and fuel and light were unchanged.

Accident Rates in the United States

Coal Mines.—A nation-wide canvass of coal mines to determine the number and causes of non-fatal accidents in 1930 is being conducted by the United States Bureau of Mines. Reports have already been received from half of the operating companies. Figures already compiled show that 270,000 bituminous miners and 62,000 anthracite miners were employed in 1930 to produce 275,000,000 tons of soft coal and 27,000,000 tons of anthracite. The men averaged 195 work days in bituminous mines and 204 work days in anthracite mines. Average daily output of coal per employee was 5.2 tons in bituminous mines and 2.1 tons in anthracite mines. With this production, the returns for bituminous mines show 2.6 deaths and 142 non-fatal injuries for each million tons of coal produced; in anthracite mines there were 7.8 deaths and 530 non-fatal injuries for each million tons of output.

Assuming an 8-hour day at all mines, the records show 95 accidents of all kinds, both fatal and non-fatal, for each million man-hours of work performed at bituminous mines and 144 accidents for each million man-hours at anthracite mines, according to the Bureau. These figures are based on reports covering all "lost-time" accidents, which means all accidents that disabled an employee for more than the remainder of the day on which the accident occurred.

For each death in bituminous mines the returns thus far received reveal 54 non-fatal injuries; corresponding records for anthracite mines show 68 injuries for every fatality. Bituminous mines produced 378,000 tons of coal for each fatality and 7,000 tons for each non-fatal injury. The production in anthracite mines, averaged 128,000 tons for each fatality and 1,900 tons for each injury.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1931

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases included with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., and also fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations), which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the second quarter of 1931, was 283, there being 84 in April, 105 in May and 94 in June.

The report for the first quarter of 1931 was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, page 613. In the second quarter of 1930, 402 fatal accidents were recorded (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1930, page 983). The supplementary list of fatal industrial accidents on pages..... contain 5 fatalities for 1930 and 15 for the first quarter of 1931. In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the provincial workmen's compensation boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the second quarter of 1931 were as follows:—agriculture, 34; logging, 26; fishing and trapping, 4; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 41; manufacturing, 33; construction, 48; electric light and power, 10; transportation and public utilities, 46; trade, 7; finance, 2; service, 32.

Of the mining accidents, 18 were in "metaliferous mining," 20 in "coal mining," and 3 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 2 were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 2 in "animal foods," 2 in "textiles and clothing," 2 in "wood products," 7 in "saw and planing mill products," 3 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 3 in "iron, steel and products," 7 in "non-metallic mineral products," and 5 in "chemical and allied products."

In construction there were 29 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 3 in "shipbuilding," 6 in "highway and bridge," and 10 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities there were 22 fatalities in "steam railways," 10 in "water transportation," 1 in "air transportation," 8 in "local transportation," 1 in "storage," and 4 in "telegraphs and telephones."

In trade there was one fatality in "wholesale," and 6 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 21 were in "public administration," 1 in "recreational," 3 in "custom and repair," 4 in "personal and domestic," and 3 in "professional establishments."

There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a very large number of lives during the period under review. Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:

On May 11, six coal miners were killed at River Hebert, N.S., by an explosion in the mine; and on April 14, two men suffocated following an explosion of gas in a coal mine near Edmonton, Alberta.

On June 26, four men employed in the mixing house of an explosives plant at Nobel, Ontario, lost their lives in an explosion while mixing nitro-glycerine.

Two men engaged in shipbuilding at Meteghan, N.S., lost their lives on May 28, when a tank exploded in the engine room.

On June 30, a trucker and his helper were killed when a train struck their truck near Tatamagouche, N.S.

On April 19, a mounted police constable and his guide broke through the ice during the break-up near York Factory, Manitoba, and were drowned.

On June 8, the commander of a government steamer and two other members of the crew were drowned from a canoe in the Metagaion River, Que.

Two labourers at a hospital at Lampman, Sask., were overcome by poisonous gas while cleaning a cesspool about June 4.

Supplementary List of Accidents

The supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first quarter of 1931, to be found after the main table of accidents, contains 15 fatalities, of which 3 were in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 7 in manufacturing, 1 in construction, 3 in transportation and public utilities and 1 in service. Three of these accidents occurred in January, 6 in February and 6 in March. Concluding the lists is a supplementary list of accidents occurring during 1930 which contains 5 fatalities, of which 3 were in manufacturing, 1 in construction and 1 in transportation and public utilities. One of these accidents occurred in May, 1 in June, 1 in July and 2 in December.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1931

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING—				
Farm owner.....	Near Pickering, Ont.....	April 6	.....	Heart seizure while fighting fire which destroyed farm house.
Farmer.....	Chester, N.S.....	" 8	.....	Fell down well.
Farm hand.....	Near Tompkins, Sask.....	" 9	.....	Fell on rod of seeder plough. Died April 12.
Farmer.....	Near Guelph, Ont.....	" 14	57	Struck by tree he was pulling down.
Farm hand.....	Near Ettington, Sask.....	" 16	19	Dragged when horses bolted.
Farmer.....	Rosetown District, Sask.....	" 16	.....	Drowned while drawing water from ditch.
Farm hand.....	Near Dauphin, Man.....	" 18	30	Burned while attempting to rescue farmer's wife after explosion from starting fire with kerosene.
Farmer.....	Near Mission, B.C.....	" 20	.....	Injured when his truck skidded and overturned into ditch.
Farmer.....	Near Perth, Ont.....	" 20	50	Dragged under teeth of harrow when team bolted.
Farm hand.....	Near Kerrobert, Sask.....	" 24	.....	Crushed while operating tractor.
Farm hand.....	Copetown, Ont.....	" 28	70	Thrown beneath wheels of wagon when team ran away.
Farmer.....	Near Oungre, Sask.....	May 11	31	Run over by disc when his horses ran away.
Farmer.....	Near Canora, Sask.....	" 18	53	Run over by land packer when horses ran away.
Farmer.....	Near Greenfield, Ont.....	" 22	63	Gored by bull.
Farmer.....	Consecon, Ont.....	About	.....	.....
Farmer.....	Near Fleming, Sask.....	May 22	45	Injured when his team ran away. Died May 24.
Farmer.....	Near Macgregor, Man.....	" 24	.....	Kicked by horse.
Farmer's daughter.....	Near Vanguard, Sask.....	" 27	18	Accidental discharge of his rifle when he tripped while shooting crows.
Farmer.....	Near Minto, Man.....	" 27	67	Hooked by cow. Died May 28.
Farm hand.....	Near Canora, Sask.....	" 27	56	Struck by chain when it slipped while removing stone. Died, May 30.
Farmer.....	Near Tecumseh, Ont.....	" 28	65	Crushed under falling tree while clearing land.
Farmer.....	Dalhousie Mills, Que.....	" 30	46	Fell into well and was drowned while drawing water.
Farmer.....	Near Seaforth, Ont.....	" 31	57	Injured while blasting stone. Died, May 31.
Farmer.....	Heath Pelham, Ont.....	June 3	70	Accidental discharge of rifle while shooting ground hogs.
Farmer's son.....	Near Windsor, Ont.....	" 6	15	Run over by disc harrow when team ran away.
Farm hand.....	Near Gladstone, Man.....	" 9	.....	Struck by lightning.
Farmer.....	Near Birnie, Man.....	" 10	47	Thrown from wagon when horses ran away.
Farmer.....	Near Ituna, Sask.....	" 12	.....	Thrown from wagon and crushed under wheels.
Farm hand.....	Grenville Co., Ont.....	" 13	18	Fell from wagon. Died June 13.
Farm hand.....	Haywood District, Man.....	" 16	60	Kicked by horse.
Farmer.....	Appleby, Ont.....	" 19	.....	Dragged when horses ran away.
Farmer.....	Near Leroy, Sask.....	About	.....	Struck by lightning.
Farmer.....	Near Stratheona, Ont.....	June 25	.....	Fell into well.
Farmer.....	Agassiz, B.C.....	" 29	35	Train struck his wagon when team bolted.
Farmer.....	.....	" 30	.....	Struck by piece of fly wheel of ensilage cutters when it burst.
LOGGING—				
Tractor driver.....	Near Cochrane, Ont.....	April 1	31	Crushed under tractor upon cranking it while in gear.
Loader.....	Kissinger, B.C.....	" 7	24	Log rolled over him.
Faller.....	Port Alberni, B.C.....	" 11	49	Crushed by falling tree.
Log driver.....	Oromocto River, N.B.....	" 16	33	Drowned from log drive.
Logger.....	Lac des Anglais, Que.....	" 16	40	Crushed by logs when released from jam by blasting.
River driver.....	Fullum Creek, Ont.....	" 24	28	Fell off raft and was drowned.
River driver.....	Lac-à-l'Épaule, Que.....	" 30	55	Fell into river and was drowned.
Faller.....	Elk Bay, B.C.....	May 6	45	Tree fell on him.
Cook.....	Gatineau River, Que.....	" 8	35	Drowned while going through rapids.
River driver.....	Dalton Mills, Ont.....	" 8	.....	Struck by logs when skidway broke.
Driver.....	Cabano, Que.....	" 10	26	Fell from logs and was drowned.
Rigger slinging.....	Garrett, B.C.....	" 10	38	Leg caught in choker.
Logger.....	Great Central Lake, B.C.....	" 11	34	Struck by falling snag. Died May 13.
River driver.....	Quinn Creek, Que.....	About	.....	.....
River driver.....	Moon River, Ont.....	May 12	22	Drowned while driving logs.
Bushman.....	Island Falls, Ont.....	" 13	22	Drowned when his boat capsized while breaking up log jam.
Logger.....	Shelter Bay, B.C.....	" 15	30	Drowned when he attempted to swim ashore from raft to avoid rapids.
Logger.....	Near Prince Rupert, B.C.....	" 18	26	Struck by tree. Died May 21.
Loader.....	Near Prince Rupert, B.C.....	" 25	32	Struck by flying cable. Died May 30.
Truck driver.....	Fanny Bay, B.C.....	June 2	21	Loaded car ran over him.
Pole cutter.....	Port Alberni, B.C.....	" 4	45	Log from truck fell on him. Died June 8.
Logger.....	Near Sidmouth, B.C.....	About	.....	.....
Logger.....	Ramsaywin, B.C.....	June 4	.....	Struck by falling snag; fractured skull.
Logger.....	Near Prince Rupert, B.C.....	June 9	.....	Struck by log.
Chokerman.....	Great Central Lake, B.C.....	" 16	24	Struck by log.
Logger.....	Campbell River, B.C.....	" 23	26	Log rolled on him.
Log driver.....	Near Maniwaki, Que.....	" 27	35	Struck by falling snag.
Log driver.....	Near Maniwaki, Que.....	" 28	24	Drowned from canoe while trying to break up log jam.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER
OF 1931—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Member of sealing crew	Off coast, Prince Edward Island.	April 5	19	Accidentally shot while engaged in sealing operations.
Fisherman.....	Off Owl's head, N.S.....	May 1	40	Drowned when dory capsized.
Fisherman.....	Near Cape Sable Island, N.S.....	" 19	.....	Drowned while attending to lobster traps.
Fisherman.....	Near Port Alberni, B.C.....	" 31	.....	Drowned when canoe capsized in storm.
MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
<i>Metalliferous Mining</i>				
Prospector.....	Beaver Lake, Man.....	April 19	.....	Broke through ice and was drowned.
Miner.....	Flin Flon, Man.....	" 22	25	Crushed under drill when tie broke while moving it.
Labourer.....	Timmins, Ont.....	May 1	33	Silicosis. First laid off May 26, 1926.
Driller.....	Frood Mine, Ont.....	" 1	22	Fell from ladder in mine, fracturing skull.
Mucker.....	Schumacker, Ont.....	" 5	28	Struck by falling timber, fractured skull. Died May 12.
Machine runner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 6	35	Caught under fall of rock.
Miner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 8	32	Silicosis. First laid off April 10, 1930.
Miner.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 10	23	Struck on head by falling plank.
Assayer for mine.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 12	46	Poisoned when he took overdose of atropine sulphate in error.
Labourer.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 15	42	Silicosis. First laid off Sept. 5, 1929.
Machine runner helper	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 22	26	Injured by explosion from drilling into missed hole.
Miner.....	St. Gerard des Laurentides, Que.....	" 26	26	Asphyxiated by fumes from dynamite explosion.
Miner.....	Lac La Pêche, Que.....	" 26	25	Asphyxiated by fumes from dynamite explosion.
Miner.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 28	26	Killed during blasting operations when he drilled into a missed hole.
Caretaker at camp.....	Lake Chibougamau, Que.....	About June 1	.....	Drowned from canoe.
Machine runner.....	Porcupine, Ont.....	" 2	35	Crushed by fall of rock.
Miner.....	Anyox, B.C.....	" 11	44	Killed in mine.
Miner.....	Near Sudbury, Ont.....	About June 15	About 30	Killed in mine accident.....
<i>Coal Mining—</i>				
Miner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	April 2	54	Crushed under fall of coal. Died April 3.
Miner.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.....	" 4	61	Struck by stone hurled by explosion of blast.
Labourer.....	River Hebert, N.S.....	" 9	37	Fell from stone road trestle with box of stone.
Mine owner.....	Near Edmonton, Alta.....	" 14	60	Suffocated following explosion of gas in mine.
Miner.....			45	
Miner.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.....	" 24	55	Crushed by fall of coal.
Miner.....	Fernie, B.C.....	" 30	36	Injured by fall of rock on Sept. 11, 1922.
Miner.....				
Miner.....	River Hebert, N.S.....	May 11	.....	Explosion in mine.
Miner.....				
Miner.....	Coleman, Alberta.....	" 22	32	Buried by fall of coal.
Miner.....	Dominion, N.S.....	" 29	27	Crushed under fall of coal.
Miner.....	Cadomin, Alta.....	June 11	About 50	Buried by cave-in at mine.
Miner.....				
Miner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 15	20	Crushed by run away trip. Died July 17.
Labourer.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 17	39	Struck by mine car when it jumped track.
Miner.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	" 17	37	Run over by mine car.
Car runner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 19	28	Run over by engine.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying (n.e.s.)—</i>				
Labourer.....	Eustis, Que.....	April 9	63	Caught between sheave wheel and skip. Died April 10.
Worker in clay pit.....	Middle Musquodoboit, N.S.....	June 12	32	Struck by lump of falling clay.
Quarry worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 20	44	Electrocuted when he touched switch.
MANUFACTURING—				
<i>Vegetable Foods, Drink and Tobacco—</i>				
Brewery worker.....	London, Ont.....	May 5	30	Burned by shellac when it caught fire. Died May 7.
Worker at beverage plant.....	Orillia, Ont.....	June 22	36	Fell into vat of syrup and was drowned.
<i>Animal Foods—</i>				
Worker in creamery	Dauphin, Man.....	April 2	24	Explosion of cauldron of boiling pitch.
Truck driver for creamery.....	Near Belleville, Ont.....	June 9	24	Leg scalded by water from radiator when hose came loose, infection. Died June 20.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1931—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING—Con.				
<i>Textiles and Clothing—</i>				
Machinist.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	April 17	45	While holding cylinder, struck by sledge hammer when it slipped. Died May 2.
Worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	May 20	65	Cut his thumb while unloading cases, blood poisoning. Died May 23.
<i>Wood Products—</i>				
Worker in woodwork- ing factory.....	Lachute, Que.....	" 5	67	Struck by revolving knife which flew out of shaping machine.
Worker in shook mills.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	June 29	26	While driving yard jitney it skidded and upset on him.
<i>Saw and Planing Mills Products—</i>				
Saw operator.....	Edgett's Landing, N.B.....	April 7	25	Struck by wood sawing machine when it broke loose. Died April 8.
Mill worker.....	Hudson Bay Junction, Sask..	" 7	42	Struck by stick used to throw off belt.
Machine tender.....	Villeroy, Que.....	" 30	22	Struck in stomach by log.
Edgerman.....	Castlegar, B.C.....	May 5	27	Struck by piece of edging which flew back from edger.
Wood sawer.....	Cap Chat, Gaspé, Que.....	" 16	56	Struck by piece of fly wheel when it burst.
Mill worker.....	Hilliers, B.C.....	" 20	65	Struck by plank from carriage.
Saw mill owner.....	Bedeque, P.E.I.....	June 10	65	Caught in saw while sawing logs.
<i>Pulp, Paper and Paper Products—</i>				
Labourer.....	Near Bessemer, Ont.....	April 6	63	Struck by pulpwood pole when knot caught table of mill. Died April 9.
Mill worker.....	Abitibi, Ont.....	About May 18	24	Drowned while trying to swim ashore when rowboat sprang a leak.
Labourer.....	Powell River, B.C.....	" 23	31	Crushed in conveyor.
<i>Iron, Steel and Pro- ducts—</i>				
Machinist.....	Limoulu, Que.....	April 6	22	Struck by piece of iron. Died May 22.
Worker in steel plant.	Montreal, Que.....	" 30	53	Hand caught in belting and was drawn into machine.
Elevator operator.....	Toronto, Ont.....	May 26	55	Electrocuted by short circuit.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products—</i>				
Helper at oil refin- ery.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	April 2	34	Struck his head on beam over door. Died April 17.
Worker at gas plant.	Toronto, Ont.....	" 8	61	Struck by elevator balance weights.
Watchman with gas co.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 14	67	Overcome by gas while removing bolts from purifier cover.
Janitor with optical co.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 28	60	Fell down stairs, fracturing skull. Died April 29.
Engineer at gas plant.....	Toronto, Ont.....	May 3	49	Leg mangled in cogs of machine. Died May 18.
Worker at gas plant.	Toronto, Ont.....	" 4	27	Explosion of vaporizer.
Worker in cement plant.....	Point Anne, Ont.....	June 16	28	Clothing became caught between pulley and belt.
<i>Chemical and Allied Products—</i>				
Operator in liquid air plant.....	Halifax, N.S.....	April 30	38	Injured when high pressure oxygen tube burst. 24 45 33 35
4 workers in mixing house of explosives plant.....	Nobel, Ont.....	June 26	24	
			45	
			33	
			35	
CONSTRUCTION— Buildings and struc- tures—				
Labourer.....	Quebec, Que.....	April 4	31	Struck by falling saw horse. Died April 6.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 8	35	Fell 30 ft. when scaffold collapsed.
Labourer.....	St. Raymond, Que.....	" 10	24	Buried by cave-in of sand.
Painter.....	Shawinigan, Que.....	" 11	45	Fell from ladder fracturing skull. Died April 12.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 11	48	Buried by land slide in excavation work.
Painter.....	Lachine, Que.....	" 14	19	Overcome by gas from gas stove while painting in a vacant house.
Plastering contractor	Kingston, Ont.....	" 15	.....	Fell from scaffold, broken neck.
Labourer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 18	55	Fell from second floor when it gave away. Di April 24.
Worker on power house.....	Fitzroy Harbour, Ont.....	" 20	21	Fell 40 ft. from power house.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER
OF 1931—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—Con.				
<i>Buildings and structures—Con.</i>				
Labourer.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	April 24	26	Crushed under falling block of stone.
Blacksmith on power plant construction..	Corra Linn, B.C.....	" 30	46	Struck by gasoline dinkey engine.
Labourer.....	Deschenes, Que.....	" 30	31	Section of wall fell on him while tearing down plant. Died May 4.
Worker on power plant construction..	New Castle Landing, N.B..	May 5	24	Collapse of staging while working on it. Died May 10.
Installing engineer for electrical machinery co.....	Near Colonsay, Sask.....	" 10	36	Injured in auto accident.
Connector.....	Copper Cliff, Ont.....	" 12	.....	Struck by beam and knocked off steel structure.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	40	Fell from new hospital wing.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 14	39	Fell from scaffold when it broke. Died May 16.
Steeplejack.....	Dundas, Ont.....	" 15	20	Fell from church steeple.
Labourer.....	Sowna, B.C.....	" 21	33	Struck by stone from blast.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 26	23	Fell from ladder. Died May 30.
Mason.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 27	.....	Fell striking head on stone.
Foreman carpenter..	Hamilton, Ont.....	June 1	28	Struck thumb with sledge hammer, lock jaw. Died June 11.
Labourer repairing wall.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 3	28	Crushed under wall when it collapsed.
Farm hand.....	Near Ayton, Ont.....	" 9	67	Fell from roof while shingling barn.
Labourer.....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 19	.....	Burned when pot of boiling tar upset on him.
Labourer.....	Cox's Spur, Ont.....	" 19	50	About Collapsed from heat while dismantling saw mill.
Labourer.....	Cochrane, Ont.....	" 20	30	Crushed under hotel when it fell from beam supports while being raised.
Painter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	26	Fell from eighth storey window.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 25	53	Poisoned by fumes from dynamite.
<i>Shipbuilding—</i>				
Tool repairer.....	North Vancouver, B.C.....	May 16	64	Drill stand fell on him. Died May 18.
Engineer.....	Meteghan, N.S.....	" 28	40	Injured when tank exploded in engine room.
Engine room worker}			35	
<i>Highway and Bridge—</i>				
Labourer.....	Near Aurora, Ont.....	April 13	52	Fell from truck, fracturing skull. Died April 17.
Road worker.....	Near St. Thomas, Ont.....	May 30	21	Electrocuted by overhead power wire while unloading tractor.
Farmer on road work	Near Strathroy, Ont.....	June 13	58	Buried by cave-in of gravel pit.
Road worker.....	Near Pembroke, Ont.....	" 15	61	Killed during blasting operations.
Labourer.....	Meastead, Sask.....	About	.....
Worker on street paving.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	June 15	.....	Struck by falling tree.
		" 30	.....	Sunstroke. Died July 1.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Labourer on power development.....	Beauharnois, Que.....	April 2	23	Electrocuted when he touched live wire.
Mucker on power dam construction..	Fraserdale, Ont.....	" 6	.....	Fell into river and was drowned while attempting to dodge rockslide.
Worker on pier construction.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 8	40	Struck on head by rock in sling of crane.
Labourer on tunnel construction.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 10	36	Buried by cave-in of tunnel.
Cook with dock dredging co.....	Lake Scugog, Ont.....	" 26	21	Drowned from motor launch.
Worker on wharf repairs.....	Esquimalt, B.C.....	May 20	.....	Fell from wharf, broken neck.
Dredge worker.....	Riviere Noire, Que.....	" 30	25	Struck by platform which slipped from holding chain.
Labourer on sewer construction.....	Toronto, Ont.....	June 6	45	Cave-in of sewer.
Labourer on power canal construction..	Beauharnois, Que.....	" 13	30	Struck by scoop of crane and fell from scaffold. Died June 14.
Worker on harbour dredge.....	Port Stanley, Ont.....	" 25	38	Fell from scow and was drowned.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER—				
Lineman.....	Quebec, Que.....	April 14	33	Fell with pole when it broke.
Lineman.....	Near Milton, N.S.....	" 27	32	Electrocuted while working on transmission line.
Electric helper.....	Isle Maligne, Que.....	May 15	29	Burned when clothing came in contact with live wire. Died May 21.
Operator at power plant	Near Cobalt, Ont.....	" 17	28	Electric burns from pulling wrong switch. Died May 22.
Lineman.....	Midland, Ont.....	June 3	28	Electrocuted while changing insulators.
Lineman.....	Near Morley, Alta.....	" 4	45	Electric burns and shock. Died June 12.
Lineman.....	St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	" 18	20	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high tension current.
Electrician.....	Tenaga, Que.....	" 19	44	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high tension wire.
Line foreman.....	Gatineau Mills, Que.....	" 20	47	Burned when he came in contact with high tension current. Died June 25.
Labourer.....	Brantford, Ont.....	" 30	.....	Leaned against live wire when overcome by heat while painting pole and fell to ground.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER
OF 1931—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
<i>Steam Railways—</i>				
Labourer.....	Coquitlam, B.C.....	April 10	.....	Struck in abdomen by switch handle.
Worker on ditch.....	Beavermouth, B.C.....	" 10	28	Crushed by rock slide while working on ditcher.
Dining car second cook.....	Marlboro, Alta.....	" 12	.....	Injured when train was derailed. Died April 28.
Conductor.....	Havelock, Ont.....	" 19	58	Fell under train and was run over.
Roadmaster.....	Albert, N.B.....	" 21	50	Motor car jumped track.
Air-brake inspector.....	Mimico, Ont.....	" 22	48	Struck by train. Died April 28.
Switchman.....	Prince Albert, Sask.....	" 23	45	Run over by freight car.
Sectionman.....	Windsor Junction, N.S.....	" 27	24	Struck by train.
Engineer.....	Stratford, Ont.....	May 5	51	Crushed between two locomotives. Died May 6.
Section foreman.....	Nakina, Ont.....	About		
Engineer.....	Near Field, B.C.....	May 18	37	Struck by train.
Yardman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 23	65	Fell from engine and was run over.
Section employee.....	Crowsen's Siding, N.B.....	" 30	64	Run over by engine.
		" 31	35	Collision of train with track motor on which he was riding.
Sectionman.....	Thompson Sub. B.C.....	" 31	38	Run over by train.
Conductor.....	Caledonia Junction, N.S.....	June 1	31	Run over by train.
Section man.....	Near Hornepayne, Ont.....	" 2	23	Struck by train.
Section foreman.....	Near Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 8	39	Struck by train.
Asst. section foreman.....	Near Niblock, Ont.....	" 10	49	Struck by train.
Carpenter.....	Nelson Sub., B.C.....	" 15	64	Struck by train.
Foreman of painters.....	Pont-Rouge, Que.....	June 19	About 60	Collision of train with hand car on which he was riding.
Section labourer.....	Near Canaan, Ont.....	" 20	25	Fell from one hand car and was run over by second one.
Section man.....	Near Fort Frances, Ont.....	" 25	.....	Crushed between two cars during shunting operations.
<i>Water Transportation—</i>				
Engineer.....	Off Vancouver, B.C.....	April 10	27	Burned by explosion.
Deckhand.....	Lake of Two Mountains, Que.....	May 6	20	Fell into lake and was drowned.
Ship liner.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 9	40	Fell into hold of ship.
Switch operator loading coal.....	Port McNicoll, Ont.....	" 20	56	Electrocuted when he touched defective switch.
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	52	Fell into water and drowned when truck he was pushing overbalanced.
Officer on steamer.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	June 1	25	Fell from ship's bridge to deck.
Stevadore.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 3	32	Fell through open hatch.
Ferryman.....	Dunvegan, Alta.....	" 9	.....	Thrown into water and drowned when ferry tower collapsed.
Sailor.....	Near Montreal, Que.....	" 12	18	Fell into river and was drowned.
Choreman.....	Indian River, Ont.....	" 25	50	Fell from gangway into river and drowned.
<i>Air Transportation—</i>				
Pilot.....	Sudbury, Ont.....	April 5	.....	Plane crash.
<i>Local Transportation—</i>				
Labourer.....	Langdon, Alta.....	" 11	59	Crushed under telephone poles while unloading them from flat car.
Truck driver.....	Near Rimouski, Que.....	May 16,	50	Collision of train with his truck. Died May 18.
Packer.....	Salmon River Road, B.C.....	" 18	50	Fell from bridge.
Worker with transport co.....	Selkirk, Man.....	June 6	57	Fell through floor of freezer.
Truck driver.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 8	52	Truck struck pole when he lost control on hill.
Trucker.....	Near Tatamagouche, N.S.....	" 30	40	Train struck their car.
Trucker's helper.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 25	50	Collision of train with his truck.
<i>Storage—</i>				
Water boy at grain elevator.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 9	18	Fell from roof while lifting water by rope.
<i>Telegraphs and Telephones—</i>				
Inspector.....	Alderson, Alta.....	April 4	30	Crushed under telephone poles being unloaded from flat car.
Telegraph messenger.....	Montreal, Que.....	May 1	19	Collision of auto with his motorcycle, fractured skull. Died June 8.
Lineman.....	Near Sydney, N.S.....	June 5	31	Pole on which he was working toppled over.
Repairman.....	Burnaby, B.C.....	" 22	44	Electrocuted when he touched wire charged with high voltage.
TRADE—				
<i>Wholesale—</i>				
Yard foreman for oil co.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	June 24	45	Burned when tank of gasoline exploded.
<i>Retail—</i>				
Auto dealer.....	Near Goderich, Ont.....	April 5	.....	Injured when his car overturned, fractured skull. Died April 6.
Bottle washer for dairy.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 18	50	Blood poisoning from steel bristles of brush penetrating his hand. Died April 25.
Labourer with fish merchant.....	Clark's Harbour, N.S.....	May 20	38	Fell from wharf and was drowned.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER
OF 1931—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>TRADE—Continued—</i>				
<i>Retail—Concluded—</i>				
Grocer.....	Preston, Ont.....	About May 28	51	Cut his hand while operating machine, blood poisoning. Died July 8.
Storekeeper.....	Kitchener, Ont.....	June 9		Fell from ladder while painting store.
Merchant.....	Sellars, Ont.....	" 25	53	Heavy truck upset on his head.
<i>FINANCE—</i>				
Bank manager.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	May 8		Shot by bank robbers during hold up.
Bank manager.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	June 26		While examining teller's revolver, it accidentally discharged.
<i>SERVICE—</i>				
<i>Public Administration—</i>				
City labourer.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	April 17	65	Slipped from edge of walk into empty swimming pool.
R.C.M.P. constable.....	York Factory, Man.....	" 19	22	Broke through ice during break-up and were drowned.
Indian guide.....				
Window cleaner at Customs Bldg.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 20	60	Fell while at his work. Died April 23.
City labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 23	58	Fell from truck. Died April 24.
Watchman at incinerator.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 24	67	Fell to concrete floor fractured skull. Died April 25.
Municipal labourer.....	Asbestos, Que.....	May 1	22	Buried under sand and gravel.
Nightwatchman at excavation.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 4	67	Struck by auto. Died May 8.
Patrol pilot with forestry service.....	Near Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 4	19	Plane crash when wing caught in telegraph wires.
<i>SERVICE—Continued—</i>				
<i>Public Administration—</i>				
<i>Concluded—</i>				
Fire fighter.....	Okanagan Lake, B.C.....	May 14	19	Drowned.
Traffic officer.....	Near Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.....	" 16	40	Collision of auto with his motorcycle.
Fire ranger.....	Isaac Lake, B.C.....	" 17	50	Bruised knee on Aug. 23, 1923, infection.
Fireman.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 25	30	Thrown from fire truck when auto collided with it. Died May 26.
Fire ranger.....	Near Timmins, Ont.....	" 28	{52	Drowned when canoe capsized in storm.
Fire ranger.....			{31}	
Constable.....	Verdun, Que.....	" 31	37	Collision of his motorcycle with truck.
Commander of gov't steamer.....	Metagaion River, Que.....	June 8		Drowned from canoe.
Member of crew.....				
Member of crew.....	Near Peterborough, Ont.....	" 27		Collision of another auto with his car.
Motorcycle officer.....				
Night engineer for gov't department.....	Brockville, Ont.....	" 30	44	Electrocuted while removing blown down wire.
<i>Recreational—</i>				
Nightwatchman at Y.M.C.A.....	Montreal, Que.....	May 21	54	Fell into swimming pool and was drowned.
<i>Custom and Repair—</i>				
Mechanic.....	La Malbaie, Que.....	April 22		Burned when clothing caught fire after explosion. Died April 26.
Garage employee.....	Toronto, Ont.....	May 5	21	Burned by explosion of gasoline while cleaning car. Died May 11.
Worker in garage.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 6	30	Explosion of oxygen tank. Died May 7.
<i>Personal and Domestic—</i>				
Window cleaner.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 5	30	Fell from fourth storey of building.
<i>Personal and Domestic—</i>				
<i>Concluded—</i>				
Caretaker at apart- ment house.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	May 8	68	Explosion of hot water boiler.
Cook on girl stud- ents' tour.....	Cobourg, Ont.....	June 18		Explosion of gasoline stove.
Window cleaner.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	21	Fell from eighth storey window.
<i>Professional Establish- ments—</i>				
Window cleaner at hospital.....	Montreal, Que.....	April 14	31	Fall from second storey.
Labourer at hospital.....	Lampman, Sask.....	About June 4	50	Overcome by poisonous gas while cleaning cess- pool.
Labourer at hospital.....			13	

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1931

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
<i>Metaliferous mining—</i>				
Loader.....	Timmins, Ont.....	Mar. 25	37	Crushed under falling rock. Died May 10.
<i>Coal Mining—</i>				
Miner.....	Queens Co., N.B.....	Feb. 3	33	Struck by falling rock, fractured skull.
Bucker.....	Cadomin, Alta.....	Mar. 11	49	Asphyxiated by gas in mine.
MANUFACTURING—				
<i>Vegetable Foods, Drink and Tobacco—</i>				
Miller's helper.....	Marie, Que.....	Feb. 28	16	Caught in drive shaft.
<i>Saw and Planing Mill Products—</i>				
Engineer.....	Alliston, Ont.....	Mar 12	48	Fell from wheel, fractured ankle. Died May 29.
<i>Pulp, Paper and Paper Products—</i>				
Labourer.....	St. Gerard de Wolfe, Que...	Feb. 23	20	Drowned.
<i>Iron, Steel and Products—</i>				
Storekeeper at machinery plant.....	Drummondville, Que.....	Mar. 10	48	Thrown to ground when his overalls caught in pulley. Died Mar. 23.
<i>Non-ferrous Metal Products—</i>				
Operator with copper wire and cable manufacturers.	Montreal, Que.....	Mar. 15	50	Leg jammed by reel of wire when it came off stand on Nov. 21, 1929.
<i>Non-metallic Mineral Products—</i>				
Road operator at by-products coke plant.	Ville La Salle, Que.....	Feb. 24	67	Car jumped rail and went over bridge while he was uncoupling it. Died Mar. 12.
<i>Chemical and Allied Products—</i>				
Labourer with chemical manufacturers	Buckingham, Que.....	Feb. 4	50	Thrown to ground when his clothing caught in shaft. Died Feb. 12.
CONSTRUCTION—				
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>				
Labourer.....	St. Malo, Que.....	Jan. 17	35	Crushed by falling rock. Died Mar. 4.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
<i>Steam Railways—</i>				
Carman.....	Megantic, Que.....	" 19	54	Pleurisy following injury.
Section foreman.....	Monastery, N.S.....	Feb. 16	52	Scratched thumb on nail, septicaemia. Died Feb. 25.
<i>Local Transportation—</i>				
Teamster.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Jan. 10	69	Leg pinched between sleigh and anvil while moving sleigh; phlebitis. Died May 23.
SERVICE—				
<i>Professional Establishments—</i>				
Labourer at school..	Montreal, Que.....	Mar. 18,	.....	Poisoned by gas from furnace. Died Mar. 27.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1930

MANUFACTURING—				
<i>Iron, Steel and Products—</i>				
Steel pickler at forgings plant.	Chatham, Ont.....	About May 15	38	Finger cut off by punch press, paralysis. Died May 30, 1931.
Labourer with stove manufacturers	London, Ont.....	Dec. 28	39	Silicosis, first laid off Oct. 5, 1927.
<i>Miscellaneous products—</i>				
Labourer at button factory.	Walkerville, Ont.....	June 30	52	Injured while cleaning enamelling oven. Died June 2, 1931.
CONSTRUCTION—				
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Worker on water main construction.	Port Arthur, Ont.....	About Dec. 15	38	Struck on head by piece of rock during blasting operations. Died May 9, 1931.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
<i>Water Transportation—</i>				
Diver for canal operation.	Argenteuil, Que.....	July 3	42	Brain hemorrhage and paralytic stroke from strain of diving. Died July 17.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1931

THE accompanying tables, compiled from information issued by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, show the nature and extent of immigration into Canada during the six months ended June 30, 1931, with

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, BY ORIGINS

—	Six Months ended June 30, 1930	Six Months ended June 30, 1931
<i>British—</i>		
English.....	11,677	2,926
Irish.....	3,414	561
Scottish.....	6,103	1,309
Welsh.....	629	141
Totals.....	21,823	4,937
<i>United States.....</i>		
	14,072	8,017
<i>Northern European Races—</i>		
Belgian.....	277	42
Danish.....	1,049	38
Dutch.....	1,055	20
Finnish.....	2,215	36
French.....	297	38
German (Inc. Austrians).....	8,649	448
Icelandic.....	1	.....
Norwegian.....	867	29
Swedish.....	919	20
Swiss.....	189	20
Totals.....	15,518	691
<i>Other Races—</i>		
Albanian.....	12	4
Arabian.....	4	1
Armenian.....	20	4
Bohemian.....	3	.....
Bulgarian.....	204	11
Croatian.....	377	66
Czech.....	194	32
East Indian.....	38	24
Estonian.....	63	6
Greek.....	319	11
Hebrew.....	1,749	122
Italian.....	642	294
Japanese.....	130	98
Jugo-Slav.....	428	30
Lettish.....	29	.....
Lithuanian.....	453	32
Magyar.....	2,578	314
Maltese.....	12	.....
Moravian.....	4	.....
Negro.....	74	4
Persian.....	1	1
Polish.....	3,770	238
Portuguese.....	3	.....
Roumanian.....	181	24
Russian.....	840	41
Ruthenian.....	6,040	330
Serbian.....	132	12
Slovak.....	2,049	158
Spanish.....	5	6
Syrian.....	24	1
Turkish.....	4	1
Totals.....	20,382	1,865
Grand Totals.....	71,795	15,510

certain comparative figures for the corresponding period of 1930. Of a total of 15,510 immigrants 4,937, or 32 per cent, were British; 8,017, or 52 per cent, were from the United States; 691, or 4 per cent, were of Northern European races; and 1,865, or 12 per cent, were from other countries. These figures, as compared with the corresponding period of 1930, show very marked decreases, the total number of immigrants falling 78 per cent, the number of British immigrants falling 77 per cent, the number of United States immigrants 43 per cent, the number of Northern European immigrants 96 per cent, and the number from other countries 91 per cent. Information is also supplied for the months of April, May and June as to destination of immigrants, by family relationship, etc. Out of a total of 10,188 immigrants for the three months period 1,316 were going to join their husbands, 2,427 were going to join their parents, 648 were

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, SHOWING SEX AND OCCUPATION FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1931.

—	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
<i>Sex—</i>			
Adult Males.....	1,521	2,784	4,305
Adult Females.....	2,827	2,462	5,289
Children under eighteen.....	3,145	2,771	5,916
Totals.....	7,493	8,017	15,510
<i>Occupation—</i>			
<i>Farming Class—</i>			
Males.....	530	829	1,359
Females.....	224	364	588
Children.....	1,037	511	1,548
<i>Labouring Class—</i>			
Males.....	232	211	443
Females.....	57	43	100
Children.....	126	34	160
<i>Mechanics—</i>			
Males.....	337	583	920
Females.....	105	180	285
Children.....	83	97	180
<i>Trading Class—</i>			
Males.....	215	670	885
Females.....	121	286	407
Children.....	62	148	210
<i>Mining Class—</i>			
Males.....	26	17	43
Females.....	3	3	6
Children.....	.....	4	4
<i>Female Domestic Servants—</i>			
18 years and over.....	668	169	837
Under 18 years.....	133	17	150
<i>Other Classes—</i>			
Males.....	181	474	655
Females.....	1,649	1,417	3,066
Children.....	1,704	1,900	3,664

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA
SHOWING DESTINATION, FOR THE SIX
MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1931.

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	356	202	558
New Brunswick.....	465	320	785
Prince Edward Island.....	8	67	75
Quebec.....	1,225	1,685	2,910
Ontario.....	3,196	3,929	7,125
Manitoba.....	348	226	574
Saskatchewan.....	499	326	825
Alberta.....	574	649	1,223
British Columbia.....	822	605	1,427
Yukon Territory.....		8	8
Totals.....	7,493	8,017	15,510

going to join brothers or sisters, 2,578 were going to some other relative or friends, and 521 were going to employers.

STATEMENT OF RETURNED CANADIANS, FROM
THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE SIX MONTHS
ENDED JUNE 30, 1931.

	Canadian Born Citizens	British Subjects with Canadian Domicile	Natural- ized Canadians with Domicile	Totals
January.....	1,016	77	57	1,150
February.....	1,013	84	68	1,165
March.....	1,301	109	70	1,480
April.....	1,769	103	72	1,944
May.....	1,956	104	79	2,139
June.....	1,976	97	81	2,154
Totals.....	9,031	574	427	10,032

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Fair Wage Clause inapplicable where
Workman agrees to lower rate

A subway at Pembina Highway, in the Winnipeg Terminal Subdivision, was being constructed for the Canadian National Railways, and for this work the Board of Railway Commissioners authorized the payment of 40 per cent of the cost of construction to be paid out of the Railway Grade Crossing Fund, the amount of the contribution, however, not to exceed \$100,000. The contract for the construction of the subway was awarded by the Railways to Foley Brothers, who began the work towards the end of 1930. This contract contained a "fair wage" clause in the following terms:—

"The workmen and labourers employed by the contractor on or about the work shall be paid such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen and labourers engaged in similar occupation in the district in which the work is being performed and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate."

In the course of the work a dispute arose as to the rate of wages to which certain workmen were entitled, who claimed that their work was that of carpenters, whereas they had received the rate of wages of 75 cents an hour instead of \$1.10 an hour, the current rate for carpenters in Winnipeg district. The Winnipeg District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (Locals 172 and 343) protested against the payment of these lower rates of wages, alleging that the wage condition in the contract had been violated in this case. The local representative of the Department of Labour endeavoured, without success, to adjust the

difficulty through negotiations between the parties concerned. The main questions at issue related to the type of work that was performed by the workmen, and whether or not they had made any protest against receiving the lower rate of pay, the men declaring that they had protested from the first, and the contractor stating that no such protest was received from them until the conclusion of the work.

Negotiations having failed, action was taken by one of the carpenters in the County Court at Winnipeg, which found a verdict against the plaintiff, on the ground that the plaintiff had agreed from the first to work for 75 cents an hour. "A contract is a contract", the judge stated; "it is binding, and we have no power to change it."

Notice of appeal was given by the plaintiff. *Payment versus Foley Brothers* (Manitoba), 1931.

Employer's responsibility for workman's
unauthorized act

A receiver in a warehouse at Calgary was put to work by his employer as a temporary truck driver, his duties being to make deliveries to customers, make minor repairs to the truck, and finally to return the truck to the garage. He was accustomed to use the truck for the purpose of going to his home for meals, this practice being with the knowledge and approval of his employer. On a certain date, after making his deliveries the driver made a detour for the purpose of calling for a lady friend, and when he was on his way back to the garage his truck collided with a motor car, severely injuring its occupants. Ac-

tion having been brought by the latter against the driver, and also against his employer, for damages, the Alberta Supreme Court held both defendants liable, the driver on account of his negligence, and the employer because of the relation of master and servant existing at the time between them; and awarded the plaintiffs damages to the amount of \$20,096.

Mr. Justice Ford, in giving judgment, discussed the question whether, at the time of the accident, the driver was acting "in the course of his employment as servant" of his co-defendant, citing a number of previous decisions in similar cases. One of these was a decision by Mr. Justice Duff in 1914 (*Halparin versus Bulling*) in which the learned judge pointed out that the employer's responsibility depended upon the answer to the question whether or not the driver was making use of his employer's car in an independent journey of his own. Commenting on this statement, Mr. Justice Ford said: "I think that what Mr. Justice Duff states negatively may in this case be stated affirmatively, and that if the proper finding of fact is that the servant was doing something appertaining to the course of his employment, even if at the same time he may be also carrying out a purpose of his own, or, to put the matter in another form, unless the proper finding is that the servant was on an independent and separate journey of his own, unconnected with the work for which he was employed, the master is liable."

Mr. Justice Ford pointed out that even if Malcolm (the truck driver) was acting in breach of his instructions, if the proper finding should be that he was doing something for which he was employed, the master was not relieved. "I adhere to the view expressed by me at the hearing," his Lordship continued "that the deviation from the shorter course Malcolm might have taken to the garage from his house, for his own purposes, was not such an independent or separate journey as to make it necessary for me to hold that at the time of the accident he was not in the course of his employment. This is especially so having regard to the freedom given to Malcolm as to the time when he was to make his deliveries, to do his repairs, and to return the truck to the garage for the night. Deviations or detours are always a question of degree, and having regard to the time it takes for a motor car to go a few city blocks out of one's way, as opposed to the time of a horse and rig going the same distance, I think it is not unfair to employers, who put these trucks in

charge of drivers who are to exercise their own discretion as to when and how they will drive them, that one should not be too astute to relieve them from liability even though as a matter of law the liability does not arise merely from intrusting the servant with the control of the truck, but arises because of the application of the maxim *respondet superior*."

After citing other cases in which chauffeurs became involved in accidents occurring during private detours from their routes, the judgment concluded as follows:—

"But if I am wrong in applying the 'deviation cases' to the one before me it is clear that even if it can be said that Malcolm, in going to call for his lady friend, was on an independent journey or 'frolic' of his own unconnected with his master's business, it is clear that he re-entered upon the work he was employed to perform when he started back to the garage by the shortest route to finish his work for the day, and indeed for the week, by putting the truck in the storage garage where, as would appear, it was to remain until Monday morning, being left by him in fit condition by repairs, cleaning and greasing, to be taken out at 7:30 or 8 a.m."

West and West versus MacDonald's Consolidated and Malcolm (Albert), 1931, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 2, page 657.

Three Months Notice of Dismissal in Yearly Hiring

A stock exchange broker sold his business in May, 1929, to a brokerage company, one of the conditions of the transfer being that the vendor should be retained as manager at a salary of \$75 a week, with the prospect of more if his services proved satisfactory. In July, 1930, the company sent the manager a cheque for \$150, being his salary for the next week, with \$75 in lieu of notice. The manager refused to accept his dismissal, claiming a yearly hiring and that he was entitled to be paid for the remainder of the second year. In an action brought by the manager in the Ontario Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Raney allowed the claim in part, holding that three months would have been a reasonable notice; the plaintiff had been paid one week's salary and was entitled to \$900 more, less the amount of rent due to the company from the plaintiff.

Normandin versus Solloway-Mills and Co. (Ontario), 1931, *Ontario Weekly Notes*, vol. 40, page 429.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of August showed very little general change, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,887 firms in all lines of industry except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. These firms had 956,233 workers on their payrolls on August 1, compared with 943,419 on July 1. The employment index (based on the average in the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 105.2 on August 1, compared with 103.8 in the preceding month, and with 118.8, 127.8, 119.3, 110.5, 105.5, 97.5, 95.8, 101.4, 94.2 and 90.0 on August 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

At the beginning of August the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 16.2 compared with percentages of 16.3 at the beginning of July, 1931, and 9.2 at the beginning of August, 1930. The August percentage was based on the returns tabulated by the Department of Labour from 1,862 labour organizations covering a membership of 199,923 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the volume of business during July, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, was the same as that recorded during the previous month, but somewhat above the corresponding daily average of July a year ago. Vacancies in July, 1931, numbered 28,025, applications 66,281 and placements in regular and casual employment 27,002.

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty-nine cities was somewhat higher at \$8.20 for August as compared with \$8.11 for July; \$10.65 for August, 1930; \$11.63 for August, 1929; \$11.08 for August, 1928; \$10.93 for August, 1927; \$11.10 for August, 1926; \$10.84 for August, 1925; \$10.19 for August, 1924; \$10.53 for August, 1923; \$10.44 for

August, 1922; \$11.44 for August, 1921; \$16.42 for August, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.41 for August, 1918; and \$7.68 for August, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 71.0 for August as compared with 71.7 for July; 83.7 for August, 1930; 98.4 for August, 1929; 95.3 for August, 1928; 98.3 for August, 1927; and 99.1 for August, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada in August was slightly greater than that in the preceding month, and was much greater than the corresponding loss in August last year. Eight disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 886 workers and resulting in the loss of 9,364 working days. Corresponding figures for July, 1931, were five disputes, 689 workers, and 8,044 working days; and for August, 1930, three disputes, 66 workers, and 529 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During August an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received by the Department of Labour from certain employees of the City of Edmonton in connection with a proposed reduction in civic wages. In connection with an application from New Brunswick that was reported in the last issue a settlement was reached later through the conciliation officers of the Department. Details of the proceedings under the Act during the month will be found on page 973.

Fair Wages Claims in Government ice-breaker contract.

Cheques have recently been issued from the Department of Labour in settlement of wages claims of a number of boilermakers and shipbuilders who were employed by the Halifax Shipyards Limited, Halifax, N.S., in the construction of the Government icebreaker "N. B. McLean," for service in the Hudson's Straits.

These payments were made pursuant to a ruling of the Minister of Labour based on the fair wages conditions of the Government contract, and covered amounts respectively due to a number of individual workmen over a period of several months, in order to bring their wages up to the rates which were found by the Minister of Labour, on investigation, to be generally current in the district. The additional wages payments sanctioned by the Minister of Labour amounted to approximately \$6,500.

Free Admission of Labour Publications into Canada.

In connection with regulations which were made by order in council on August 18, relative to the importation into Canada of certain periodical publications, it is provided in instructions which have been issued by the Department of National Revenue to its officers, that "magazines in which the advertising matter does not exceed twenty per cent of the total space, and magazines maintained by and in the interest of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, *labour*, or fraternal organizations or associations not organized for profit and none of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private individual" shipped into Canada from the United States, are admissible free of duty.

Canada Year Book for 1931.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently issued the 1931 edition of the Canada Year Book, the official work of reference for the use of students of social and public affairs in the Dominion. The new edition contains many new features, including a study of wholesale and retail merchandising, with comprehensive statistics of retail distribution, and additional information in regard to sales of Canadian bonds. The "Labour and Wages" section gives an analysis of the occupations of the people, based on the Census reports; a summary of the activities of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Labour; statistics of organized labour, fatal industrial accidents; workmen's compensation; strikes and lockouts; employment and unemployment; old age pensions; the co-operative movement; and a summary of recent labour legislation. Another chapter of this section deals with wages and the cost of living.

The titles of the chapters of the Year Book indicate the wide range of its subject matter, being as follows: Physiography; History and chronology; Constitution and government; Population; Vital statistics; Immigration;

Survey of production; Agriculture; Forestry; The fur trade; The fisheries; Mines and Minerals; Water powers; Manufactures; Construction; External trade; Transportation and communication; Labour and wages; Prices; Public finance; Currency and banking; loan and trust companies; Insurance; Commercial failures; Education; Public health and benevolence; Miscellaneous administration; Sources of official statistical and other information relative to Canada; The annual register, 1930.

The price of the Canada Year Book is \$2.

Safety Code for waterfront operations at Halifax.

An account is given elsewhere in this issue of a new Safety Code governing waterfront operations at the Port of Halifax, which was recently prepared by the Halifax Waterfront Accident Prevention Association and published by the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association. For some years attempts have been made to bring about some organized effort for greater safety in connection with longshore work at Halifax, but not until this year were they successful. Meetings of representatives of the Longshoremen's Association, the Steamship and Stevedoring Companies, the Workmen's Compensation Board, the Board of Trade and the Accident Prevention Association, were held, and as a result a Safety Code was drawn up and agreed upon. In so far as is known this is the only jurisdiction in North America, other than on the Pacific Coast of the United States, where a Safety Code has been adopted for stevedoring operations. It is hoped that as a result of the code the number of accidents occurring on the Halifax Waterfront will be greatly reduced.

Public co-operation invited for relief of distress.

The Minister of Labour, in a statement issued last month, pointed out that owing to the extended period of depression and the waning resources of unemployed persons, their clothing requirements would probably be acute this coming winter. He therefore urged all classes of the people to co-operate with organizations such as the Red Cross and other similar associations in providing and contributing goods and funds so as to furnish the destitute with these necessities. The Minister also invited the cooperation of business interests and private citizens proposing to erect buildings of all kinds in order to promote the restoration of normal conditions. He pointed out that construction costs, in-

terest rates and labour supply might never be obtainable under more favourable conditions than they can be obtained at the present time.

Vocational education for insured unemployed workers

Among a number of suggestions submitted to the recent "Governors' Conference" on unemployment (LABOUR GAZETTE, Feb., 1931, page 120) it was proposed by Professor Paul M.

Douglas, of the University of Chicago, that any measure setting up a system of insurance should include a provision giving the State the power in its discretion to require that the worker receiving benefits should receive general or vocational education. In that way he thought that the period of unemployment would be prevented from being a period of degeneration: It could even be made actually a period of development, and workers by learning some new occupation could be induced to move from these industries which are inadequate to sustain them to industries which are advancing.

Recommendations of British Committee on Finance and Industry

A committee on Finance and Industry was appointed by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer at the end of 1929, "to inquire into banking, finance and credit, paying regard to the factors both internal and

international which govern their operation, and to make recommendations calculated to enable these agencies to promote the development of trade and commerce and the employment of labour." The committee was composed of 14 members, including bankers, economists, and representatives of industry, labour and commerce, and chosen from various schools of monetary thought.

The report of the committee, recently published, covers a wide field of subjects. Its general conclusion in regard to the monetary situation is in the form of a recommendation in favour of a judicious expansion of credit, subject to safeguards. The first guiding aim of monetary policy, it says, should be to raise international prices to a level appropriate to the levels of salaries and wages and to the burden of international indebtedness, and then to stabilize that level. Action by the central banking authorities in all countries is recommended for the achievement of this aim.

In an addendum, signed by six members of the Commission (including Sir Thomas Allen, Messrs. Bevin, and Keynes and the

Hon. S. McKenna), it is declared that the practical results of an attempt to reduce salaries and wages as a means of increasing employment are likely to be exceedingly disappointing. It is pointed out that what purely domestic industries might gain in reduced costs by general wage reductions would be offset by the diminished purchasing power of their customers, while even the foreign trade industries could not be certain in advance that wage reductions at home would not be countered by corresponding cuts on the part of their chief foreign competitors. While, however, the signatories are not convinced that it is as yet either necessary or desirable to engage in competitive wage-cutting, they hold that it would be unreasonable to think that the existing level of incomes can be maintained irrespective of the value of money.

The addendum goes on to discuss other methods of relieving the situation, including the organized planning of capital investment. In this connection it calls attention to the need for rebuilding parts of the larger towns and industrial centres, and for the refitting and re-planning on modern lines of some of the staple industries, and suggests the establishment of a "Board of National Investment," entrusted with the duty of raising funds for use by the local authorities in the development of telephones, roads and other national utilities.

Unemployment policy of American Federation of Labour

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour recently prepared a statement of the policy recommended by the Federation for meeting the unemployment situation in the

United States. The main recommendations are as follows:—(1) Immediate preparation by Federal, state and community groups for the relief of distress; (2) Maintenance of wages, it being declared that the depression is largely caused by the fact that the masses of the people lack the means to purchase goods; (3) Assurance of employment: every large industry to guarantee to furnish a definite number of jobs for its workers during the next six months; (4) The shorter work-day and the shorter work-week: the five-day week to be immediately introduced and accepted in private and government employ, and the hours worked per day to be reduced to six hours if necessary; (5) Abolition of child labour; (6) Old age pensions, provided through uniform state laws which would make needy citizens over 60 eligible for a pension

of about \$40 a month; (7) A real building program; (8) An anti-injunction bill.

Proposed Economic Council for India

Early this year the Government of India invited Sir Arthur Salter, director of the Economic and Financial Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations to visit India for a consultation regarding a proposed new organization for "the study of economic questions, including both the continuous interpretation of current developments and the consideration of plans designed to achieve particular purposes." In his report, Sir Arthur Salter recommends the constitution of a Central Economic Advisory Council, with similar Councils in each Province: in so vast a country, he states, no effective economic advisory organization could consist solely of a central committee. The need for co-ordination of policy in India is greater than in countries with a centralized government, and the difficulties of securing it are also greater.

The members of the Central Council should, in his opinion, consist of persons representing the following types of economic experience, interests or research: (a) agriculture, banking and finance (from each main category of banks), commerce, consumers, co-operative organization, economists, industry, labour organization, members of the legislature, officials, railways and communications; (b) representatives of the Provincial Councils and representatives of the Indian States; (c) representatives (one each) from such national bodies as the Indian Cotton Committee, the Tariff Board, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, and, when created, the Jute Committee and the Reserve Bank. The total membership of the Central Council, including representatives of the Provincial Councils, of Indian States, and of such national bodies as the Indian Cotton Committee and the Tariff Board, would be likely to amount to about 50.

The best normal method of work would, Sir Arthur Salter suggests, be mainly through small specialized *ad hoc* committees and individual investigators. Working thus, the Central Council might well, especially in its earlier years, devote its discussions to two main tasks—drawing up a program for examining specific problems, and reviewing the previous year's progress and recommending policy in general outline for the coming year.

The suggested Provincial Councils should be much smaller than the central body, averaging perhaps 20 members.

A note on the National economic councils established in various countries in recent years was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1931, page 118.

Industrial Relations Council for electrical industry in United States

In the course of a paper read before the World Congress on Social Economic Planning held at Amsterdam during August, President H. H. Broach, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, described the conciliation machinery created jointly by his union and the employers' organization. "I believe", he said, "we have gone as far as any economic group in the world in building proper industrial relations in the electrical construction industry of the United States. The industrial relations plan of this industry is not an experiment. It has been tested through ten years of operation. The National Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry, created by a joint committee of employers and employees, is a kind of Supreme Court for our industry. It is composed of five members representing employers and five representing the union; its decisions must be unanimous, and these decisions are accepted without quibble. If at any time the employer or union, at any local point, fail of agreement, they must submit their dispute to the Council. Each side agrees in advance to abide by any decision rendered. There is no disturbance. Matters go on as usual. In the past year our employers have believed that by founding their own national organization—comprising only those who employ our union members—they could better face their problems, advance the welfare of the industry and work out some of the industrial conceptions employed in the plan I have just described. They have therefore set up the Electrical Guild of North America. The Guild states directly that it is organized to promote industrial co-operation on a scale hitherto unknown and untried in the building industry. It is significant that in America, the open-shop paradise, this association of employers frankly states: 'The organization and personnel of the firms and corporations, members of the Guild, coupled with the mechanical skill of the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, exclusively employed by them, makes for a combination of effort superior to any other now existing'."

Unemployment insurance for electrical workers

At the end of July the New York union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers added unemployment insurance to the benefits already provided for its members. The new plan provides for the payment of \$20 a week for each unemployed journeyman member of the union and \$15 for each unemployed apprentice. The employed members pay 5 per cent of their weekly earnings into the unemployment fund from which these payments are made.

Electrical workers' unions in various cities in the United States are reported to be meeting the unemployment problem in different ways: for example, in Philadelphia each employed union electrical worker gives one day's wages each week and 25 per cent of all overtime pay toward unemployment relief in the local organization; overtime is confined strictly to emergency cases, and, wherever it is possible to do so, the work is spread among the men so as to reduce the number of those unemployed. Members of one local union in Chicago have been assessing themselves at the high rate of 10 per cent of their wages in order to aid their unemployed brothers. Assessments have also been voted in other cities, and rotation of work is practised widely.

The Brotherhood of Electrical Workers also provides pensions and group life insurance for its members (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, page 738; July, 1930, page 738, etc.)

Handicapped workers under accident compensation

In a recent address on "Workmen's Compensation Relation to Handicapped Individuals," Dr. Frank G. Pedley, of the Industrial Clinic, Montreal General Hospital, mentioned the Vetcraft Shops in Canada as establishing the social value of supervised workshops. Handicapped workers, he says, fall into two groups; first, those who are able for full work but involve their employers in increased liability for accident; and second, those with some chronic illness and able to work only part time. Such shops as the Vetcraft are for the second group. "I refer particularly," Dr. Pedley says, "to those suffering from tuberculosis, heart disease, rheumatism, and the like. Many such persons are able to do some work, and indeed their rehabilitation is often accelerated by suitable employment, but industries as a whole are unwilling to employ lame ducks. It is true that certain companies have made a practice of taking on chronic cases of disease

and convalescents; but this practice is carried on to such a limited extent that it only scratches the surface of the problem. For such individuals supervised workshops are the thing. The handicapped individual who finds all doors firmly closed against him is not in the way of becoming a good citizen or a creditable parent. Work in itself is a great healer, both mentally and physically. At the present time commission boards have not been called upon to take any part in the care of handicapped individuals, except those who receive their handicaps accidentally."

The first group, that is, handicapped persons who are able for full work, involves the employer in double liability, for example a worker with one eye, if injured in that eye, must be compensated for total blindness. Dr. Pedley says that the solution of this difficulty appears to have been found in the creation of a special fund to carry such a liability. Thus, in Ontario the extra cost of the second accident is charged to the disaster fund. The "second accident fund" has been recommended to the Minister of Public Works and Labour in the Province of Quebec, and it is greatly to be hoped, he says, that he will see his way clear to its creation.

Dr. Pedley refers with approval to a provision of the Connecticut Workmen's Compensation Act, permitting a partially disabled workman, on obtaining employment, to sign a waiver releasing the employer from any special liability in the event of an accident.

The Tenth Annual Report of the Federal Department of Labour on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions, being for the year 1931, has just been distributed. The volume, in addition to conveying some idea of the development of organization among those connected with the industrial and commercial life of the Dominion, contains much information in regard to societies whose members are engaged in professional, technical and scientific pursuits. The organizations are divided into the following groups:—(1) Manufacturing; (2) Building and construction; (3) Mining; (4) Transportation and communication; (5) Printing and publishing; (6) Laundering, cleaning, repairing; (7) Personal service and amusement; (8) Financial; (9) Agriculture; (10) Dairying; (11) Horse, live stock, sheep breeders, etc., (12) Wholesale merchants; (13) Retail merchants; (14) Real estate dealers; (15) Professional; (16) Technical and scientific; (17) Insurance; (18) Funeral service.

The report points out that the first seven divisions contain the names of 355 main and branch associations, with a combined membership of 48,549, composed of persons or firms who are identified with industries in which many wage-earners are employed. Some of the employers included in these groups have working agreements with the corresponding organizations of workers covering the conditions of employment in their respective establishments. In the remaining ten groups the employment of labour is in some cases only incidental, and with the exception of the retail merchants' section there is no corresponding body of organized workers. While in the main the associations whose names appear in the report are purely Canadian, a number are connected with organizations whose headquarters are in the United States. The report gives the objects of the various associations, some of which, among other things, aim to secure freedom from unjust or unlawful exactions and to procure uniformity in the customs and usages of their respective trades. The names of all classes of associations published in the volume number 837 main bodies and 477 branches, making a total of 1,314 associations, with a combined membership of 967,865.

The social effects of unemployment insurance

At the recent 51st session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization, the German representative, Mr. Weigert, discussed the report of the Unemployment Committee, of which he was a member. He said it was essential that the mentality of the groups in the economic world should be altered, and that in future greater attention must be paid to the effects of economic decisions on the labour market. "The result of not paying sufficient attention to that aspect of the question was shown by the effects on the labour market produced by rationalization in many countries in recent years. . . No one would of course suggest that technical progress in itself should be hampered, but the time had passed when rationalization could be carried out merely for economic and technical reasons without due account being taken of the human factor."

Mr. Weigert considered that unemployment insurance could play an important part in bringing about the necessary changes in social mentality. "The contributions required from employers and workers towards unemployment insurance should not only be regarded as the means of financing the insurance system, but should tend to impress upon

the two groups concerned the necessity of doing everything in their power to combat unemployment. The higher the contribution the more the danger of unemployment would become apparent. It was of course obvious that such contributions must of necessity be limited, since neither employers nor workers could be called upon to bear too heavy a burden. In Germany the contributions paid by employers and workers together for unemployment insurance alone amounted to 6 per cent of the wages and a further 11 per cent for other branches of social insurance. These contributions were excessive and gave rise to grave anxiety. But it was an unsound policy to rely upon State assistance, and it was essential that the expenses of unemployment insurance should be borne directly by both employers and workers. Unfortunately the amount of the contribution did not vary according to the amount of the risk, which weakened the force of the warning provided, and it seemed important to make the contribution more proportionate to the risk involved. That was one of the many aspects of unemployment insurance for which a final solution had not yet been found, and this was one of the reasons why the German Government did not consider that question yet ripe for international settlement. Both in Germany and in Great Britain, where unemployment insurance systems existed, national commissions had recently been set up to study the systems. That did not of course mean that unemployment insurance would be discontinued in those countries. It was however, certain that insurance could not provide a final solution for the unemployment problem. That solution must be sought in an economic organization which would make unemployment insurance unnecessary. For the present, however, it was indispensable, and an increasing number of States were having recourse to it. Whatever its defects might be, unemployment insurance, as the present crisis had shown, continued to be an incomparable instrument of political, economic and moral stability."

Labour policy of the Soviet Union

The International Labour Organization published in its weekly bulletin (August 10) a series of articles describing the present tendencies of labour policy in the union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It is shown that, according to the information available, the execution of the Five-Year Plan has proceeded satisfactorily in some branches of industry, while in others, such as coal mining and the

metal industries, output has fallen short of the totals laid down in the program. This failure, where it has occurred, is attributed by the authorities not to any lack of resources, but to inadequate utilization of such resources as are available, and especially to defective distribution and utilization of labour. Various measures have been adopted to combat the shortage of industrial labour and the instability of workers in employment, the object being generally to place and keep the workers where their labour is considered most useful for the execution of the Five-Year Plan. In pursuance of this policy, arrangements have now been made for the supply of labour for State industrial undertakings by the collective farms in return for certain advantages.

Another method which is being adopted to increase output consists in stimulating the feeling of responsibility in the workers, and regulations have been issued reorganizing trade union activities in the undertakings with a view to decentralization, bringing the workers into closer touch with the problems of production, increasing their responsibilities and encouraging voluntary effort on the part of militant trade unionists. At the same time, piece work, already widely practised, will be extended, and the principle of individual management will be applied to the Trusts. The idea of equalizing wages has been abandoned for the present; remuneration is frankly to be based on the output and not on the needs of the workers.

The five-day week of continuous work would appear not to have yielded the satisfactory results anticipated, and will probably be replaced, except in undertakings working on a three-shift basis, by a week of six days, consisting of five working days followed by a collective rest day. In order to recruit more engineers and skilled workers, an improved status and better conditions of work are to be granted to these classes of workers.

Ten-Year Plan for China.

A program for industrial development has been drawn up by the Chinese Ministry of Industries with the object of transforming China within ten years into one of the principal industrial countries of the world. It is to be executed in part by the Government and in part by private enterprise under the direct supervision of the Government.

Among other things, the Plan calls for the placing under cultivation of 300 million acres of arable land not at present utilized, the development of transport and communications, the establishment of manufacturing in-

dustries throughout the country, the improvement of harbours and the construction of a merchant fleet of at least eight million tons, with engines generating five million horse-power. To meet the needs of these projects it will be necessary to increase the output of coal from 30 million to 200 million tons a year, and that of iron and steel to 12 million tons a year; the amount of power required for industrial undertakings will be increased from 1,750,000 horse-power to 20 million horse-power. The Plan involves an annual expenditure on machinery during the ten-year period of 1,120 million dollars. In order to supply the skilled labour necessary for the manufacture of the machinery required, the Ministry of Industries suggests the establishment in Nanking of model engineering works where mechanics could be trained under foreign supervision.

Although the Plan has not yet been approved by the Chinese Government, it merits close study, since even the partial execution of the program would exercise a considerable influence on the labour situation in China, and possibly also in foreign countries, apart from other economic repercussions which would follow directly or indirectly. It may be noted that the Government has already adopted the regulations governing the organization and functions of an Economic Council, which will doubtless be called upon to play an important part in the adaptation and execution of the program.

A condensed account of the above-mentioned program of industrial development is published in the issue of August 17th of *Industrial and Labour Information*, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office (League of Nations) in Geneva.

Chinese National Economic Council

Draft Regulations governing the organization and functions of a National Economic Council were formally adopted at a meeting of the Legislative Council of China on May 30, 1931. The principal features of these regulations are summarized below.

The object of the National Economic Council is to accelerate economic reconstruction, improve the people's means of livelihood and regulate national finances. The Economic Council is under the jurisdiction of the Executive Council. All State projects for economic reconstruction or development for which the requisite funds are provided either in whole or in part by the National Treasury must be investigated by the National Economic Council before submission to the

National Government for approval. The National Economic Council may investigate the work as well as the expenditure involved in the carrying out of such projects.

The president and vice-president of the Executive Council, the ministers of the interior, finance, railways, communications, industries and education, as well as the responsible heads of the various central government organs connected with economic reconstruction are *ex officio* members of the National Economic Council, to be appointed by the National Government. In addition to the *ex officio* members, not more than eleven members are to be appointed by the National Government on the recommendation of *ex officio* members.

The National Economic Council may organize expert committees to study technical problems and appoint technical experts to supervise or direct the carrying out of various projects.

**Small Holdings
for Unemployed
in Great
Britain.**

The Agricultural Land (Utilization) Act, 1931, which received the Royal Assent on July 31, among other provisions contains sections empowering the

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (or, in Scotland, the Department of Agriculture for Scotland) to provide small holdings, together with financial assistance, for unemployed persons, or for agricultural workers who have not sufficient means to obtain holdings from their county councils. The Act also empowers the Minister (or the Department as the case may be) to provide allotments up to one acre for unemployed persons, and allotment gardens for persons who are either unemployed or not in full-time employment; and, subject to regulations to be approved by the Treasury, to defray the estimated loss likely to be incurred by the council of a borough, urban district, or parish, in providing allotment gardens for unemployed persons, or for persons who are not in full-time employment. Unemployed persons, or persons not in full-time employment, will not be required, on obtaining employment, to vacate allotments let to them under either of the above provisions.

The Act also empowers the Minister (or the Department as the case may be) to make grants to councils or to allotment societies for assisting in the provision of seeds, fertilizers and equipment for unemployed or partly unemployed persons for whom allotments are provided. An announcement as to the arrangements for the season 1931-32 may be expected shortly.

Dr. A. C. McKay, the director of technical education at Toronto reports an increase of 982 in the total enrolment in the technical schools in the city as compared with last year, the indication being that unemployment was one of the causes of the increase in attendance at the schools.

During August a total of 4,027 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act; 24 of these were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 264 were reported including 6 fatal cases; and 303 Crown, 4 of which were fatal, were reported during the month making in all 4,594, of which 34 were fatal.

The members of the Advisory Commission on Mothers' Allowances in Nova Scotia have been appointed for one year, as follows: Mr. Peter F. Moriarty, Halifax; Mrs. Ellen E. Frawley, Halifax; and Mrs. Elizabeth K. Bell, of New Glasgow. The first report of the Director of Mothers' Allowance in Nova Scotia was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, page 858.

The Industrial Safety Section of the Province of Quebec Safety League has now enlisted more than 700 firms in the Province. This section has its Round Table Discussion Committee which meets fortnightly regularly and where the industrial man brings in his problems for discussion and solution. It has also its Construction Division where similar gatherings are again held fortnightly and where an endeavour is made to solve the problems confronting the builder. The section has also a First Aid Department, which is a branch of the St. John Ambulance Association; and an Industrial Hygiene Committee.

* The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor announced on August 15 that it had adopted a standard old age pension law to be supplied to the officers of all State Federations of Labour; the State officers would be asked to promote its introduction and enactment into law by the various Legislatures. The proposed law provides in substance that an aged dependent person may be eligible to receive a pension when he reaches the age of 60, the pension, amounting to about \$40 a month, being payable to persons who are citizens of the United States and residents of the State where the pension law is effective.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation at the end of August was reported by Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:

Harvesting operations were nearing completion in Nova Scotia; grain crops were turning out well and hay and root crops were exceptionally good. Fair catches of fish were reported and canning establishments were busy. Logging operations remained quiet. Coal miners operated from two to four days during the last week of the month. Business was reported good by biscuit manufacturers and confectioners, also sugar refiners; wood working factories and oil refineries were fairly well employed; there was a good deal of short time in the iron and steel group with some departments idle. Building construction was active and a good number of both skilled and unskilled workers were employed; road work was continued on the public highways but railroad construction had ceased. Tourist traffic by steamship, railroad and automobile was very heavy. The movement of freight was fair. Trade was reported as fairly good. Requests for women domestic workers had increased but plenty of applicants were available.

Considerable progress in the harvesting of grain was reported from New Brunswick. Lobster fishing was in full swing and large shipments were going to the New England markets; salmon fishing was good; fair catches of cod were reported; and there was an increase in the price of shad, which had newly arrived on the market. Lumbering showed little activity except for the yarding of pulpwood at Riverside. Several building contracts were progressing favourably, also the road work in the rural districts. An extensive program of relief work has been planned at Saint John. Manufacturers of confectionery and foods reported business fair. A new cooperage plant at Saint John is supplying barrels for potato shippers in that district. Passenger traffic was heavy and the transportation of freight by rail brisk, but long-shore-men were again idle as vessels had finished loading lumber on the Miramichi River. Trade, both wholesale and retail, was good. There was a slightly increased demand for women domestic workers, but sufficient applicants to fill all orders.

There was a slight decrease in the demand for farm workers in the Province of Quebec. Orders for bushmen were few and there was

not the activity that is generally to be expected at this time of the year. Manufacturing in general showed no sign of improvement, although a moderately active condition prevailed in Hull and Sherbrooke. In Quebec City industries are operating at about seventy-five per cent of their capacity. In Three Rivers paper manufacturing was quiet and cottons below normal. There was no improvement in the metal trades in Montreal or among tobacco workers. The printing trades and boot and shoe manufacturing were dull. Clothing workers continued to be fairly well employed. Several orders for building labourers had been received through the Hull office for the construction of dams and tunnels. In Montreal the demand for labourers was falling off and relief work was practically completed. Activity in the building trades was reported by Quebec and Sherbrooke, but there was no change in the situation at Three Rivers. There were no calls for workers in the transportation group. Trade continued active. In the women's domestic section applicants were much in excess of positions available.

Farm orders had decreased in most districts in Ontario, although a few orders for threshers and tobacco cutters were being received. A few logging camps were started in the Sudbury district but few camps are expected to operate this winter in the North Bay and Timmins zones. The supply of miners in Timmins and Sudbury was greatly in excess of the demand. The Sudbury office, which ordinarily is extremely busy at this time of the year, had received no orders for miners. Canning factories were still busy in Brantford and Chatham and New Toronto. Several women were placed in canning establishments in the Brantford district. Textiles continue to be busy in the majority of centres. An order received by a large car manufacturing firm would keep it busy for a month. Toronto reported a slight general improvement, orders having been received for both skilled and unskilled workers where vacancies have not been reported for some time. City relief projects were about the only construction work to provide additional employment, although building was quite active in some localities. The majority of offices reported applicants awaiting news regarding the highway program in Northern Ontario. The demand for domestic help had increased due to householders returning from their summer

homes. Day work continued to be scarce with applicants for this kind of employment plentiful.

In Manitoba heavy rains had temporarily halted harvesting operations, but were wel-

come as an aid to the late feed crops and pasture lands. Practically all grain is cut and good progress has been made with threshing. There was no activity in logging or mining. Manufacturing and trade, both retail and

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1931			1930		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
Trade, external aggregate..... \$		99,049,813	107,827,379	148,519,060	162,456,559	172,080,230
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		48,379,235	52,507,534	77,906,294	84,550,935	91,543,981
Exports, Canadian produce.. \$		49,675,120	54,348,421	69,290,228	76,407,566	78,703,281
Customs duty collected..... \$		9,210,055	9,712,265	12,032,112	12,819,790	13,931,655
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,400,403,969	2,693,538,371	2,801,605,985	3,093,985,410	3,397,740,656
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		137,098,642	142,558,937	166,154,609	152,177,140	165,953,624
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,451,275,655	1,450,356,954	1,404,118,280	1,402,027,767	1,410,297,942
Bank loans, commercial, etc.. \$		1,125,736,164	1,127,038,209	1,260,490,851	1,277,341,949	1,306,664,545
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	81.3	83.7	80.1	125.1	132.0	134.7
Preferred stocks.....	69.1	71.8	72.6	97.1	97.4	99.5
(1) Index of interest rates.....	91.9	92.9	91.9	96.0	100.2	100.8
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	71.0	71.7	72.2	84.1	85.3	87.7
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	18.30	18.26	18.36	21.01	21.26	21.44
(3) Business failures, number.....		223	174	132	175	164
(3) Business failures, liabilities.. \$		3,345,779	3,504,453	1,392,859	3,005,600	2,796,873
(2) Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	105.2	103.8	103.6	118.8	118.9	116.5
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	16.2	16.3	16.2	9.2	10.6	10.3
Immigration.....			3,169	8,904	8,383	13,171
Railway—						
(6) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	188,957	188,528	204,545	259,610	239,566	257,978
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	14,309,810	14,807,474	15,236,230	19,067,979	20,150,150	19,405,728
(7) Operating expenses..... \$			15,703,530	17,261,606	17,235,380	17,078,145
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$			12,439,999	15,480,227	14,874,631	15,862,505
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$			10,253,538	12,220,170	11,661,575	13,081,182
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,206,873,635	2,267,979,133	2,131,011,576	2,538,091,310
Building permits..... \$		10,879,505	8,470,738	13,817,745	15,824,781	18,621,487
(8) Contracts awarded..... \$	26,142,600	28,054,700	29,793,400	49,407,200	37,374,400	54,728,200
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	23,212	40,303	55,822	57,459	64,676	66,081
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	52,491	45,097	55,605	57,626	68,424	95,321
Ferro alloys..... tons	8,248	3,262	2,740	3,397	3,324	11,059
Coal..... tons		826,156	887,859	1,100,814	1,061,091	1,128,124
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		98,150,000	117,340,000	180,570,000	92,500,000	110,590,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		5,806,000	4,731,000	4,723,000	7,496,000	5,777,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		4,374,000	5,269,000	3,457,000	4,732,000	4,981,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd.ft.		135,390,422		183,770,365	219,172,251	312,893,921
Flour production..... bbls.			1,121,115	1,547,936	1,435,970	1,160,922
(9) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.			69,360,000	99,787,000	72,208,000	86,595,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		39,988,000	42,808,000	45,257,000	45,990,000	47,820,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		39,603,000	45,830,000	36,666,000	47,375,000	54,901,000
Newsprint..... tons		182,730	193,970	202,040	216,980	213,630
Automobiles, passenger.....		3,151	5,583	6,946	8,556	12,194
(4) Index of physical volume of business.....	126.6	129.5	129.5	146.6	149.7	162.7
Industrial production.....	138.5	133.9	133.9	156.1	164.6	168.0
Manufacturing.....	137.2	135.7	135.7	145.7	161.1	162.1

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Bradstreet.

(4) Figures for end of previous months.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending August 29, 1931, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(8) MacLean's Building Review.

(9) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks.

(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep and hogs - storage holdings of butter and cheese.

wholesale, remained quiet. Construction continued on a lower level than that of last year and large numbers of building tradesmen were unemployed, although the provincial government public works had relieved the situation to some extent. There was a falling off in orders for female domestic workers and somewhat fewer new registrations for work of this kind.

There was very little demand for farm work in the Province of Saskatchewan except in certain districts where threshing operations were under way. A few orders at low wages remained unfilled. Construction continued inactive and except for repair work, resulting chiefly from a recent wind storm, there were few calls for building tradesmen, large numbers of unemployed are registered at all offices. There was an increase in the demand for domestics at Moose Jaw and Regina but few calls were received through other offices. A surplus of applicants was reported, the majority being without experience.

There was a good demand for farm workers through all employment offices in Alberta, except Drumheller and Medicine Hat, and although wages offered were low plenty of applicants were available to fill all vacancies. Hail had caused a loss of crop in the vicinity of Drumheller and heavy rains had retarded operations in the Edmonton zone. Building construction remained quiet with few jobs offering and a number of tradesmen idle. A railway gang was sent out from Medicine Hat. A few coal miners were going out but conditions generally remained unchanged. Manufacturing industries show no improvement, but retail trade was slightly better. Orders for female domestic workers were below normal and very few orders for harvest cooks had been received. Large numbers of applicants were seeking employment.

Orders for farm hands in British Columbia were scarce and lots of help available. Grain harvest had been completed at Cranbrook and threshing was well under way. Fruit picking and the marketing of tomatoes were providing some additional employment. Forest fires had retarded the opening of logging camps and there was little demand for workers in the lumbering industry. Mining continued to be quiet and manufacturing showed no sign of improvement, except in fruit canneries. Except for occasional contracts in some centres building construction was for the most part confined to small jobs. Longshore-men were fairly busy at New Westminster but there was little doing on the waterfronts at Vancouver and Prince Rupert. Trade was reported as quiet and collections

slow. Large numbers of unemployed are registered at all offices. There has been an improvement in the demand for domestic help but little offering in other lines for female workers.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

Employment at the beginning of August showed a further upward movement, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,887 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 956,238 persons, as compared with 943,419 on July 1. The index number stood at 105.2 on the date under review, as compared with 103.3 on July 1, 1931, while on August 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 118.8, 127.8, 119.3, 110.5, 105.5, 97.5, 95.8, 101.4, 94.2 and 90.0, respectively.

Greater activity was noted in the Prairie Provinces; employment declined in Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, while very little general change was indicated in British Columbia. In the Maritime Provinces, building construction showed gains, and transportation, services and communications were also brisker; on the other hand, the trend of employment was downward in manufacturing, highway and railway construction, trade and mining. In Quebec, manufacturing, logging and trade reported smaller payrolls, while construction indicated considerable improvement, and mining and transportation were also more active. In Ontario, improvement was noted in tobacco and pulp and paper factories, and in shipping, building and highway construction and services; but iron and steel plants reported large reductions, while textile, lumber, chemical and some other factories, and logging, transportation, railway construction and retail trade also showed curtailment, in some cases of a seasonal nature. In the Prairie Provinces, very pronounced expansion was shown in highway construction, mainly in Saskatchewan, where a large program of road work was being carried out as an unemployment relief measure. Services and telephones also showed moderate improvement, but manufacturing, transportation and building construction were slacker. In British Columbia, very little general change was registered, improvement in food canning and electric current plants, and in transportation, communications and building construction, being offset by losses in logging, highway construction, shipping and metal works.

Employment increased in Ottawa; in Quebec City and Vancouver practically no general change was noted, while the tendency was unfavourable in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities and

Winnipeg. In Montreal, employment in transportation improved, while manufacturing, construction and trade released employees. In Quebec, the situation showed little general change, gains in services being offset by losses in manufacturing. In Toronto, there was a falling-off in activity on August 1, 1931, repeating the downward movement noted on the same date of last year. Manufacturing (especially of iron and steel and textile products), and trade were slacker than on July 1, but building construction recorded improvement. In Ottawa, employment showed an advance, mainly in manufacturing, while construction released employees. In Hamilton, manufacturing registered slight but general curtailment, except in vegetable food factories, while construction was also quieter. In the Border Cities, further losses were indicated, largely in automobile works, while other groups showed little general change. In Winnipeg, there were increases in telephonic communications, but manufacturing, road construction and trade reported curtailment. In Vancouver, manufacturing, as a whole, remained practically the same; building reported heightened activity, while trade and highway construction were slacker.

An analysis of the data by industries shows that further reductions were made in manufacturing establishments; increases were recorded in vegetable food, leather footwear, woollen, non-metallic mineral and electric current plants, but the garment and iron and steel industries were seasonally slacker, and losses were also indicated in the lumber, non-ferrous metal, chemical and allied products, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and some other divisions. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were gains in mining, communications, transportation, services and construction and maintenance, those in the last-named being most extensive, chiefly on account of unemployment relief works on Saskatchewan roads. On the other hand, seasonal dullness continued to affect employment in logging camps, and there were also losses in trade.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in greater detail the employment situation as at the beginning of August, 1931.

TRADE
UNION
REPORTS

Employment for local trade union members remained in about the same volume during July as in the two months preceding, the percentage of idleness standing at 16.2, in contrast with percentages of 16.3 in June and 16.2 in May. Returns for July were received by the Department of Labour from 1,862 local unions embracing a membership of 199,923 persons,

32,396 of whom were idle on the last day of the month. The situation continued more depressed, however, than last year, when at the close of July 9.2 per cent of unemployment was recorded. Quebec unions, owing to improvement in the garment trades of the province reported a higher level of activity than in June. In Alberta quietness in the coal mines caused the percentage of idleness for the province to be somewhat in excess of that reported in June, and in Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Ontario declines of 1 per cent or under were indicated. No variation in the unemployment level from June, however, was shown by unions in Nova Scotia. Much slacker conditions prevailed in Alberta than in July a year ago, and in Ontario, British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Quebec pronounced curtailment was evident. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia declines of more moderate proportions occurred.

An article appearing elsewhere in this issue, with tabular statements, gives in greater detail a review on unemployment among local trade unions at the close of July, 1931.

During the month of July, 1931, the offices of the EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS made 28,512 references of persons to positions and effected a total of 27,002 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 11,744 of which 7,977 were of men and 3,767 of women. Placements in casual work numbered 15,258. The offices of the Employment Service were notified of 28,025 vacancies of which 20,483 were for men and 7,542 for women. Applications for work were registered from 53,824 men and 12,457 women, a total of 66,281. An increase is shown in the business transacted, when a comparison is made both with the preceding month and also with July last year, the reports for June, 1931, showing 27,183 vacancies offered, 56,113 applications made and 25,973 placements effected, while in July, 1930, there were reported 26,150 opportunities for employment, 42,024 applications for work and 25,293 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of July, 1931, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year, are shown in the table on page 968.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that while definite improvement developed in some lines of industrial production during July over the preceding month, operations in general continued at a depressed level. The output of pig iron and steel showed declines in July, indicating further reduction in the operations of a strategic industry. Production of pig iron at 40,300 tons showed, after a seasonal adjustment, a reduction of 22.4 per cent from June. The production of automobiles was reduced to 4,220 units, compared with 6,835 units in the preceding month. There is normally a decline in July, but the drop this year, after seasonal adjustment, was 20.6 per cent. The gain in the exports of lumber was in line with seasonal expectations, while the output of newsprint reflected a more limited demand. The production was 182,731 tons, compared with 193,971 in June, and shipments were somewhat less than production in the month under review.

The rubber industry imported raw material in greater volume than in the preceding month, although the normal trend for the month is downward. Imports were 5,806,000 pounds, compared with 4,731,000 pounds in June. The gain after seasonal adjustment over the decidedly low point of the preceding month was 72 per cent. The imports of crude petroleum were 98,145,000 gallons, the decline from June being slightly less than normal for the season. Imports of raw cotton at 4,374,000 pounds showed a marked decline from the preceding month even after seasonal adjustment. Imports of raw and semi-manufactured wool required for further manufacture were 692,000 pounds, compared with 494,000 pounds in June representing a sharp gain. The index of manufactures, based on sixteen factors in terms of physical volume, was 137.2 in July, compared with 135.7 in June. In the compilation of this index each factor was adjusted for seasonal tendencies.

Coal.—Canadian mines produced 826,156 tons of coal in July; a decline of 34.4 per cent from the five year average for the month of 1,259,330 tons. July's output was made up of 717,193 tons of bituminous coal, 71,972 tons of lignite coal, and 36,988 tons of sub-bituminous coal. Nova Scotia's production totalled 395,240 tons or 47.8 per cent of the total Canadian production. Alberta mined 260,339 tons, British Columbia, 141,239 tons, Saskatchewan, 16,407 tons, and New Brunswick, 12,931 tons. Imports of coal into Canada amounted to 1,245,095 tons or 30.4 per cent below the 1926-1930 average for the month of 1,788,570 tons. Receipts of anthracite coal were recorded at 334,661 tons of

which the United States supplied 194,379 tons, Great Britain 135,868 tons, and Germany 4,414 tons. Bituminous coal imports reached a total of 910,251 tons, consisting of 899,095 tons from the United States and 11,156 tons from Great Britain. Lignite coal imports were recorded at 183 tons. Canadian coal exported during July amounted to 35,603 tons or 35.4 per cent below the average for the month during the past five years. Coal made available for consumption in July totalled 2,035,648 tons of which tonnage the United States supplied 53.7 per cent, Canada, 38.9 per cent; Great Britain, 7.2 per cent, and Germany 0.2 per cent. The five-year average for the month was 2,992,794 tons.

EXTERNAL TRADE

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in July, 1931, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$48,379,235 as compared with \$52,507,534 in the preceding month and with \$84,550,935 in July, 1930. The chief imports for July, 1931, were: Non-metallic minerals and products, \$8,382,218; Iron and its products, \$8,107,908; Fibres, textiles, and textile products, \$7,151,589.

The domestic merchandise exported during July 1931, amounted to \$49,675,120 as compared with \$54,348,421 in the preceding month and with \$76,407,506 in July, 1930. The chief exports in July, 1931, were: Wood, wood products and paper, \$15,396,070; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$11,987,364; Animals and animal products, \$7,087,705.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities during July, 1931, was \$10,879,505, as compared with \$8,470,738 in the preceding month and with \$15,824,781 in July, 1930.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that the feature of the August awards for new construction throughout Canada is that building construction increased, although the total decreased from the July figures; engineering contracts were less, but contracts for buildings were greater. Of the August total, which is \$26,142,600, \$9,134,100 was for engineering purposes; \$8,207,100 for business buildings; \$7,432,800 for residential buildings; and \$1,368,600 for industrial purposes. The apportionment of contracts awarded during August, by provinces, was as follows: Ontario, \$10,239,600; Quebec, \$9,822,100; British Columbia, \$2,299,000; Saskatchewan, \$1,208,600; Alberta, \$864,300; Nova Scotia, \$813,700; Manitoba, \$541,900; New Brunswick, \$348,600; Prince Edward Island, \$4,800.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in Canada during August, 1931, showed a slight increase over that occurring during July, 1931, a similar increase appearing in the number of workers involved. As compared with August, 1930, almost three times as many disputes were recorded, while there were over ten times as many workers involved, with a corresponding increase in the time loss incurred over that recorded for the same month last year during which no disputes involving more than fifty workers occurred. There were in existence during the month eighth disputes, involving 886 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 9,364 working days, as compared with five disputes, involving 689 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 8,044 working days during July, 1931. In August, 1930, there were on record three disputes, involving 66 workers and resulting in a time loss of 529 working days. At the end of the month there were four disputes recorded as strikes and lockouts, involving approximately 220 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been formally called off by the union.

Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities showed a slight increase at \$8.20 for August as compared with \$8.11 for July; \$10.65 for August, 1930; \$11.63 for August, 1929; \$11.08 for August, 1928; \$10.93 for August, 1927; \$11.10 for August, 1926; \$10.84 for August, 1925; \$10.19 for August, 1924; \$10.53 for August, 1923; \$10.44 for August, 1922; \$11.44 for August, 1921; \$16.42 for August, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.41 for August, 1918; and \$7.68 for August, 1914. The most important change was a seasonal advance in the price of potatoes, while the prices of fresh pork, eggs and butter were also somewhat higher. The prices of beef, veal, salt pork, bacon, lard, cheese, flour, rice and beans were slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$18.30 at the beginning of August as compared with \$18.26 for July; \$21.01 for August, 1930; \$21.90 for August, 1929; \$21.31 for August, 1928; \$21.11 for August, 1927; \$21.32 for August, 1926; \$21.05 for August, 1925; \$20.57 for August, 1924; \$21.03 for August, 1923; \$20.88 for August, 1922; \$21.98 for August, 1921; \$26.60 for August, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.20 for August, 1918; and

\$14.41 for August, 1914. In fuel, anthracite coal was slightly higher, while bituminous coal and wood were somewhat lower. Rent was slightly lower in the average.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 71.0 for August, as compared with 71.7 for July; 83.7 for August, 1930; 98.4 for August, 1929; 95.3 for August, 1928; 98.3 for August, 1927; and 99.1 for August, 1926. In the classification according to chief component materials, seven of the eight main groups were lower, and one was slightly higher. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, because of lower quotations for wheat, oats, flax, rye, flour, raw rubber, bran and shorts, which more than offset higher prices for corn, coffee and potatoes; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of lower prices for raw cotton, denim, raw wool and serge; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to lower prices for lumber and ground wood pulp; the Iron and its Products group, due to declines in the prices of wire nails and galvanized barbed wire; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of lower quotations for antimony, copper, silver, lead and zinc; the Animals and Animal Products group because of decline in the prices of hogs, lambs, canned salmon, boots and shoes; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group. The Non-Metallic Minerals group was slightly higher, owing mainly to increased prices for anthracite coal.

Special Committee on Workmen's Compensation in Alberta

The order made by the Alberta Legislature at its recent session, that a special committee be appointed to investigate the subject of workmen's compensation in the province during the recess was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1931. The government subsequently appointed the committee as follows:

Representing the Legislature: Messrs. W. R. Hewson, Liberal; Colonel F. J. Jamieson, V.D., Conservative; Fred J. White, Labour; and F. C. Moyer, Independent.

From industry: Messrs. A. L. Smith, K.C., representing the railways; Walter S. Campbell, representing the coal industry; George McInnes, manufacturers; F. M. McMillan, lumber industry; and Jesse Gouge, coal operators.

From Labour: Messrs. Evan Morgan and D. S. B. McAllister-Thompson, coal industry; P. M. Simpson, railways; and Alfred Farmillo and J. Francis, from general labour.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1931

DURING the month of August an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour from certain employees of the City of Edmonton being (a) members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Edmonton branch, and assisting labourers and (b) members of the Edmonton Civic Employees Union No. 30 and seasonal labourers. The Canadian Electrical Trades Union embraces employees of the telephone, electric light and power house departments, together with a few employees of the street railway. Local Union No. 30 is composed of employees of the water works, city engineer's and scavenging departments and a few labourers connected with the street railway. The application protested against a resolution passed by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Edmonton on August 10, 1931, authorizing a wage reduction equivalent to one day's pay per month for each employee with the exception of married men and single men with dependants whose monthly earnings do not exceed \$100, and in the case of single employees without dependants a minimum of \$70 per month. At the close of the month the western representative of the Department,

Mr. F. E. Harrison, had been instructed to proceed to Edmonton and endeavour to effect an adjustment of the dispute by mediation.

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was reported in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (p. 875), as having been received from employees of the New Brunswick Telephone Company Limited, being members of the Telephone Workers' Association of New Brunswick. A ten per cent reduction in wages was the cause of the dispute, 170 employees being directly affected and 340 indirectly. Mr. M. S. Campbell, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department, and Mr. T. W. Martin, Eastern Representative, held several interviews with the officials of the company and the employees' representatives and, as a result of their mediation, a settlement was reached, the employees accepting the company's concession that all male employees receiving \$1,000 or less per year would not be subject to the 10 per cent cut, with the understanding that as soon as the company's financial standing would warrant the former wage rate would be established. The company also agreed that no discrimination whatever would be shown against any employee or any member of the committee. The employees accordingly withdrew their application.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Summary of Recent Decisions

SEVEN new decisions were given recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1931, page 518, and in previous issues; and the fourth report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from October, 1927, to September 30, 1930, was issued as a supplement to the issue of December, 1930.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. The Board consists of six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Rail-

way Conductors; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

Supplement to Case No. 370.—Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

In this case, which was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1931, page 279, representatives of both parties again appeared before the Board to present their respective contentions, the Board's first decision not having led to an adjustment of the dispute. In the opinion of the Board, "hostling" service had been performed in this case within the intent of the rule adopted in 1929; and the engineer's claim for special pay for hostling service at the initial terminal was disallowed

on the ground that he had been paid already for the time he was so occupied, the rule stating that "duplicate payment will not in any case be made."

Case No. 377.—Canadian National Railways. (Central region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A conductor and crew were regularly assigned to operate a way freight and to perform switching service at the terminal. On two occasions they were required to deliver cars of stock which they had brought in on their train, to a station about a mile from the terminal but within the switching limits. This, they claimed, should be paid for as "extra service," for which provision is made in Article 12 (c) of the Trainmen's schedule, as follows:—

"Trainmen called for extra service (not including special service or switching incidental to their trip or regular assignment) before or after completion of their trip or regular assignment will be paid for such extra service not less than a minimum day at schedule rate of pay, under the conditions applicable to service performed."

The company asserted that the delivery in question formed part of the regular duties of the trainmen.

The Board denied the employees' claim, pointing out that Article 12 (c) concedes the right of the company to require trainmen, before or after the completion of a trip, to give at the terminal "special service or switching incidental to the trip or regular assignment."

Case No. 378.—Canadian National Railways (Central region) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

An engineer was ordered to deliver an engine to a certain station in Quebec, and informed that he would be required to return with another engine. However, on his arrival, he was told by the foreman that there was no engine available to bring back, and that he must return "deadhead", that is, as a passenger on another train. He claimed compensation for the return trip in accordance with Article 7, clause A of the Enginemen's Schedule, which requires that engineers shall, on being ordered for service, be informed of the nature of the service for which they are called, whether "turn-around" or one-way service. The company alleged that according to prevailing practice, "deadheading" was compensated only when coupled with service, and referred to Article 16, which contains such provision.

The Board sustained the employees' contention, holding that although the rule provides that "deadheading" might be coupled with other service, yet the evidence indicated that such coupling did not come within the intent of the rules.

Case No. 379.—Canadian National Railways (Western region) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

An engineer was assessed demerit marks in consequence of the derailment of a snowplough that was being pushed by his locomotive. The employees claimed that the engineer had obeyed the signals, and that engineers in charge of engines pushing snowploughs are unable to see ahead, and have to rely on signals transmitted by the man in charge of the plough; moreover, the engineer in this case was not familiar with the territory, and was not in possession of a timetable of the district. The management referred to Rule 27 of the Book of Operating Rules which requires that "enginemen and snowplough foremen must know the indication of all fixed signals before passing them".

The Board recommended that the Railways cancel the demerit marks assessed the engineer's record, holding that while there had been a violation of an operating rule, it might have been the consequence of his being in an unfamiliar region.

Case No. 382.—Canadian Pacific Railway (western lines) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

An engineer having been ordered to take charge of a train, he came on duty 45 minutes in advance of the time of departure, in accordance with Article 33 (a) of the schedule, which provides that "engineers in road service will appear on duty 45 minutes before the departure time of train, and will sign appearance book, first 30 minutes to be allowed for inspection and making engine ready". On the arrival of the train at the station where he was to take charge, the engineer, as required, took the engine to the shop, had the fire cleaned and the engine supplied with coal and water, and returned it to the train before starting. He claimed that he should be allowed payment for 30 minutes "hostling" service, Article 27 providing as follows:—

"Except as otherwise specified, engineers will be paid a minimum of thirty minutes at rate for class of service for hostling engine preparatory to commencement of trip or when putting engine away at completion of same where men are required to do such work, but when it takes more than thirty minutes, actual time will be paid for such work."

"It is understood that engineers will not be required to hostile engine during time paid for by other arbitraries, for the purpose of depriving men of hostling allowance. Duplicate payment will not in any case be made.

"(b) Hostling of engine at end of run in short run service may be used to make up a minimum day."

The company pointed out that the service performed at the point in question was not such that the engineer should receive special payment under the foregoing article.

The Board did not sustain the employee's claim.

Case No. 383.—Canadian Pacific Railway (western lines) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

This case involved the claim of an engineer for payment for hostling service under circumstances similar to those in Case No. 382, the company justifying its refusal on the same grounds. The Board recommended that in this case 30 minutes (for hostling, such as coaling of engine, watering, or the turning of the engine on "wye" or table) should be paid as an "arbitrary" unless payment for the same time had already been made under the provision in respect to preparatory time, etc., this decision, however, being predicated on the provision in the schedule that "duplicate payment will not in any case be made".

Case No. 384.—Canadian Pacific Railway (western lines) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

This case concerned another engineer, the circumstances and the decision of the Board being identical with those in Case No. 383.

Settlement of disputes on railways in United States

Since the passage of the Railroad Labour Act in the United States in 1926 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 423) only four emergency boards have been appointed under its provisions to act in labour disputes. Such boards are appointed only when, in the judgment of the United States Board of Mediation, the dispute threatens to deprive any section of the country of transportation service. The fourth emergency board was appointed by the President on April 16, 1931, to act in the dispute between the Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Co. and its shop-craft employees. The dispute involved a reduction in wage rates and changes in working conditions put into force by the carrier. The board, in its decision, urged the employer either to restore the standard rate of wages on its lines or to submit the matter to arbitration. Under the law the parties are forbidden to make any change in existing conditions or wage rates, except by mutual consent, for a period of 30 days following the board's decision.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1931

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during August, 1931, was eight as compared with five in the preceding month. The number of workers involved showed a slight increase over that for July while a similar increase was recorded in the time loss incurred. Comparing the figures with those for August, 1930, almost three times as many disputes were recorded, while there were over ten times as many workers involved, with a corresponding increase in the time loss incurred over that recorded for the same month last year, during which no disputes involving more than fifty workers occurred.

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

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

Three disputes, involving approximately 150 workers, were carried over from July, and five disputes commenced during August. Of these eight disputes four terminated during the month, two resulting in favour of the workers and two in favour of the employers involved. At the end of August, therefore, there were four disputes recorded as strikes

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Aug., 1931...	8	886	9,364
*July, 1931...	5	689	8,044
Aug., 1930...	3	66	529

* Preliminary figures.

or lockouts, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man.; men's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; stonecutters, Winnipeg, Man.; and motion picture projectionists, Montreal, P.Q.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: coal miners, Shaughnessy, Alta., January 15, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, February 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., March 23, 1931, one employer; and tailors, Vancouver, B.C., June 6, 1931, one employer.

Information was received too late to be included in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* as to a dispute during July involving some 350 sawmill workers employed in the factory of one company at Barnet, B.C. The firm had instituted a bonus system of payment which the workers claimed would cause a substantial decrease in their earnings; and the Lumber and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, which claimed to have organized the mill, called its members out on strike on July 25, demanding that the firm revert to its old system of payment. The employer agreed to restore the former method and the men returned to work after being out for less than a day.

A strike of ladies' clothing factory workers in the employ of one establishment in Toronto was reported during August, the workers being called out by the union, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to enforce a demand for the restoration of union wages and working conditions. Incomplete reports indicate that the employing firm was a member of the cloak and suit manufacturers' association of Toronto which signed an agreement with the union in February, 1930 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1930, p. 272, and May, 1930, p. 580). In April, 1931, the firm had a disagreement with the union as to reduction of staff, resigned from the employers' association, and began to operate an open shop. The union called out its members, about thirty in number, but the employer reported they were replaced by the middle of June.

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

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute, as stated in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, commenced in one establishment in Toronto on July 29, 1931, when tailors, operators and cutters went on strike, claiming that the employing firm had violated the agreement between the union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and the Clothing Manufacturers' Association of which it had been a member. The employer stated that some fifteen of his employees went on strike when he signed a shop agreement with certain members of his staff. It was reported these became members of the newly formed Canadian Clothing Workers' Union, with a charter from the All-Canadian Congress of Labour. The officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union claimed that over forty workers employed by the firm ceased work. The parties to the dispute requested the intervention of the civic authorities owing to allegations as to the activities of communists, and the matter was referred to the police department. On August 25 one of the employees of the firm was arrested on a charge of threatening bodily harm to a striker and was released on \$1,000 bail, while another man, reported to have been brought from the United States, was sentenced to the Ontario Reformatory for four months, to be followed by deportation, for assaulting an employee of the firm. On August 27 two pickets were arrested on charges of intimidation. At the end of the month no termination had been reported.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS, TORONTO AND LONDON, ONT., MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, P.Q., AND WINNIPEG, MAN.—In this dispute, which commenced on May 4, 1931, at the end of August the union reported that over one hundred out of one hundred and thirty-eight union members involved in the dispute were still on the strike list of the union. The employer, however, claimed to have replaced the strikers some time ago.

TRUCK DRIVERS, FALSE BAY BEACH, N.S.—This dispute, commencing on July 20, 1931, resulting from a protest of the workers against a decrease in wages, piece-rates, as reported in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, was terminated August 15, nine out of the twelve drivers involved resuming work at the reduced rates, the others securing work elsewhere by the end of August or early in September. Twelve or eighteen labourers were indirectly involved, work being suspended during the dispute.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute occurred in the establishment of one firm in Toronto when some eighty workers, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, went on strike on August 11, 1931, to secure the dismissal by the firm of the services of two cutters who had left the Amalgamated to join the Canadian Clothing Workers' Union. The employing firm was a member of the employers' organization which had a preferential union shop agreement with the Amalgamated since 1919, renewed from time to time to date (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1922, p. 889). As the agreement contained a provision that all disputes were to be referred to a Board of Arbitration with an impartial Chairman, the dispute was therefore referred to such a Board, with Mr. H. G. Fester of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board

as Chairman. The Board was unanimously agreed that the men objected to should be discharged, because of membership in an organization which, in the opinion of the arbitrators, was detrimental not only to the clothing industry but to all industries in the Dominion of Canada. The Board also stated that in view of the clause in the agreement as to arbitration the walkout of the cutters was unwarranted, deciding, however, that no penalty was to be imposed, but that this was not to be taken as a justification for the action of the strikers or as a precedent for such action in future.

LADIES' HAT FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—This dispute commenced on August 14, 1931, when some three hundred workers employed by fifteen firms in Montreal engaged in the manufacture of ladies' hats went on

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1931

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
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(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to August, 1931

MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Men's clothing factory workers Toronto, Ont.	40	1,000	Commenced July 29, 1931; against violation of agreement; unterminated.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>			
Photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man.	100	2,500	Commenced May 4, 1931; for union agreement; unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Highway—</i>			
Truck drivers, False Bay Beach, N.S.	12	144	Commenced July 20, 1931; against decrease in piece rates; terminated August 15, 1931.

(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during August, 1931

MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Men's clothing factory workers Toronto, Ont.	80	160	Commenced Aug. 11, 1931; to secure dismissal of workers joining another union, under preferential union shop agreement; terminated Aug. 13, 1931; in favour of workers.
Ladies' hat factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	300	1,800	Commenced Aug. 14, 1931; for union wages and working conditions; terminated Aug. 28, 1931; in favour of workers.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products—</i>			
Stonecutters, Winnipeg, Man...	40	1,040	Commenced Aug. 1, 1931; against reduction in wages; unterminated.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—			
<i>Electricity and Gas—</i>			
Linemen (electrical), Montreal, P.Q.	170	2,500	Commenced Aug. 6, 1931; to maintain recognition of union; terminated Aug. 22, 1931; in favour of employer.
SERVICE—			
<i>Recreational—</i>			
Motion picture projectionists, Montreal, P.Q.	44	220	Alleged lockout; commenced Aug. 27, 1931; to maintain union wages and working conditions; unterminated.

strike demanding union wages and working conditions. Negotiations between the parties were carried on and from time to time the majority of the strikers returned to work as individual firms signed agreements with or verbally agreed to the terms of the union. By August 28th the dispute was called off by the union.

STONECUTTERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—The agreement with the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of America having expired on May 31, 1931, the stonecutting firms in Winnipeg proposed to introduce a reduction of ten cents per hour in the wage rate of the stonecutters in their employ, that is from \$1.25 to \$1.15 per hour. About forty workers, members of the union, went on strike on August 1, 1931, against the proposed reduction. The foremen and apprentices were allowed to remain at work. Although several meetings of the parties concerned were held, no agreement was reached and the dispute was un-terminated at the end of the month. Early in September the dispute was settled at the reduced rate proposed, the stipulation of the strikers that the rate be in force until May, 1932, being accepted.

LINEMEN (ELECTRICAL), MONTREAL, P.Q.—On the expiration of the agreement with the Canadian Electrical Trade Union of Linemen and Helpers on June 30, 1931, the light, heat and power company operating in Montreal, P.Q., and district, refused to agree to certain changes proposed by the union on the ground of better provision for safety, but offered to sign an agreement with their own employees. The union on August 6 called its members out on strike, about 170 linemen being affected, to enforce the demand for union recognition. The strikers requested the intervention of the Department of Labour of the Province of Quebec, but the Registrar of Arbitration and Conciliation Councils under the Quebec Trades Disputes Act reported that the dispute did not come under the Act. The Minister of Labour in the Federal Government was unable to refer the dispute to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, as enabling legislation had not been passed by the provincial legislature. The company secured some fifty workers to replace the strikers and shortly after the beginning of the dispute thirty-five linemen returned to work. Later in August the Montreal representative of the Department of Labour was able to bring about a meeting between the representatives of the parties to the dispute, which resulted in the company agreeing to re-engage the strikers on application without prejudice as required, and on

August 22 the dispute was declared terminated. From time to time during the strike and after its termination damage was done to the transmission lines and equipment of the company, parts of the city and district being deprived of light and power. The Company offered a reward for the apprehension of the guilty parties and extra police were engaged to patrol the districts through which power lines ran. Union officials disclaimed any knowledge of the damage and stated that they were watching the actions of all strikers day and night and that in groups they were patrolling the city to ascertain who was responsible. It was reported in the press that certain former employees of the company were found tampering with the wires and they were charged with damaging property.

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—This dispute, involving motion picture projectionists in nineteen moving picture theatres in Montreal, P.Q., commenced on August 26, 1931, eighty workers being affected by a demand for the continuation of union wages and working conditions. On the termination of the agreement between the union and the corporation operating the theatres, the company announced a decision to renew it with certain alterations, one being to permit the employment of non-union men, on the ground that better qualified operators could be secured. The union claimed that the change was to escape the union provision for two operators of a machine in the interest of safety, and would result in longer hours, decreased wages, increased danger from fire, etc. No agreement being reached on August 27 the management notified the union that only two operators would be employed in each theatre instead of four after that date and discharged a number of union employees, engaging a number of others. The union claimed this constituted a lockout and called out all its members. At the end of the month no termination had been reported.

Last month the Hamilton Mothers' Allowance Board submitted proposals to the Minister of Public Health of Ontario and to Dr. Jamieson, chairman of the provincial Board, for the amendment of the Mothers' Allowance Act so as to provide for the payment of an allowance to the mother of only one child and to the wife of a prisoner and to reduce from three to two years the period after desertion which qualifies a deserted wife for an allowance. The provincial officials stated that these proposals had been very carefully considered in the past, but that the present time was not suitable to extend the Act.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1931, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1930. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in July was 38, and 13 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 51 disputes in progress during the month, involving 36,800 workpeople, with a time loss of 194,000 working days. Of the 38 disputes beginning in July, 9 were over proposed reductions in wages, 6 on other wages questions, 2 on questions of working hours and 16 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 5 on other questions. During the month, settlements were reached in 34 disputes, of which 8 were in favour of workpeople, 15 in favour of employers, 11 ended in compromises; in the case of two other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

A dispute involving 11,000 colliery workpeople in Fifeshire and other districts in Scotland began July 9 when the employees refused to continue working under the temporary arrangement with respect to hours, pending settlement of the wages payable for the 7½-hour day. In some collieries work was resumed after a day or two under existing conditions, while at other collieries, chiefly in Fifeshire, the stoppage continued until a general agreement was reached. The dispute was terminated August 1.

A strike of about 3,000 workers in the woollen manufacturing industry in the Bradford district was in progress from July 10 to July 21, against a proposed reduction in wages; work was resumed on the reduced scale.

Cuba

Street railway employees numbering about 2,000, went on strike at Havana on August 1,

against wage reductions and no settlement has been reached at the end of August.

Czechoslovakia

The number of disputes reported for the year 1930 was 155, involving 250 establishments and 26,523 workers directly, and 1,497 indirectly. The time loss for all workers involved was 475,241 working days.

Latvia

The number of strikes reported for the year 1930 was 38, involving 1,547 workers with a time loss of 12,077 working days.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in June was 98, and 105 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 28,840 with a time loss of 691,486 working days for the month.

The strikes of coal miners which began in May in West Virginia and Pennsylvania, followed by other strikes in these States and in Ohio in June, and which were mentioned in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for August, continued during August. The strikers demanded increased wages, improved working conditions, the right to have union checkweighmen, and other changes. As mentioned in the August *LABOUR GAZETTE*, union agreements were reached in a number of collieries in West Virginia in June, and most of the strikers in that field returned to work. An agreement was also reached in June with one large coal company in Pennsylvania.

The Government of the Province of Saskatchewan has appointed commissioners to administer the funds for the relief of distress provided under the provisions of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act passed by the Dominion Parliament this year. The Commissioners are as follows: Mr. Henry Black, of Regina (chairman); Mrs. Pearl Johnston, of Coleville; Mr. Albert E. Whitmore, of Regina; Mr. William E. Munro, of Moose Jaw; and Mr. William G. Yule, of Regina. The commissioners are to use for the purpose of relieving distress and providing employment all moneys advanced to them by the Provincial Government from funds furnished for this purpose by the Dominion Government under the Act.

“Labour Agreements in Coal Mines”

A new volume dealing with the handling of labour disputes in the Illinois fields has been published by the Russell Sage Foundation under the title “Labour Agreements in Coal Mines: a Case Study of Agreements between Miners’ and Operators’ Organizations in the Bituminous Coal Mines of Illinois”, by Louis Bloch, formerly a staff member of the Foundation. The book continues the Foundation’s Industrial Relations Series, which comprises studies of various phases of Labour’s participation in management. It analyses the influence of a trade union agreement upon the daily relations between the miners and their employers, as revealed in disputes and their settlement: “How disputes are settled in the industry, how the provisions of the written contract are interpreted in daily practice, how the contract and its interpretations are enforced, and what the effect is upon the functioning of the industry, are the principal questions to which answers have been sought.”

In a preface, Miss Mary van Kleeck, director of Industrial Studies of the Foundation, refers to the “unusual significance” of the habit of co-operation that has grown up in the bituminous mines of Illinois: “In the slow growth since Illinois operators and miners got together for negotiations over common problems in 1898, the essential elements of doing business between miners and operators have become the accepted practice in the mining industry in Illinois. In thirty years it has become so much the custom to conduct affairs in this way that 99 per cent of the miners in the state are members of the union and practically all of the employers either are members of the Illinois Coal Operators’ Labour Association or make separate agreements with the union. At the time of the biennial convention in Illinois in March, 1929, only one company had no agreement with the union, and that record held, despite deep seated difficulties in the mining industry throughout the world and well-nigh overwhelming discouragement for the miners in every other state in the United States except Illinois. At that time in the soft coal industry of the United States it was only in Illinois that there had been a renewal of the agreement hitherto made on an interstate basis between the United Mine Workers of America and the operators. Illinois appeared to be the seeding ground from which a new union might develop.” In the subsequent dispute with the national officers the courts sustained the contention of the Illinois miners in asking for the right to manage their own affairs.

Mr. Bloch records typical cases, describing the disputes which led the miners in each instance to appeal to the pit committee and thence, where necessary, to higher committees for arbitration of disputes; finally he evolves a “code of practice” which actually governs industrial relations in the bituminous mines in the Illinois district. This Miners’ Code sums up the practice and procedure under the agreement in regard to the determination of the rights and duties of the miners and management respectively. Actual cases are given under the three main heads: employment and discharge, mine management, and wages. “The fact that miners’ representatives share in these decisions, and that every decision must be unanimous and joint between the two groups, means that the miners are actually participating in management” to that extent.

“The achievements of collective bargaining,” Mr. Bloch concludes, “should not be judged solely from the standpoint of increased wages and shortened hours, important as they are. The spiritual values gained by collective bargaining should also be considered. The organized worker feels that he can deal on equal terms with his employer in matters pertaining to his employment. The dignity which attaches to the sense of equality in the working relationship established by a written contract with the whole group of employees is one of the spiritual values accruing to the workers under a system of collective bargaining. The knowledge that he has this protection against unjust discharge or indiscriminate assignment to a bad working place is as important to the miner as getting a higher rate of wages for the work he performs The contract, as it operates in the Central Competitive Field, is a give-and-take proposition. Sharing rights of management in regard to working conditions yields the direct benefit of a freer, more satisfied and therefore more efficient body of workers.”

The International Labour Office has a system of Family Allowances in force for the local staff employed at Geneva. Workers paid 4,500 francs (Swiss) per annum receive an allowance of 150 francs for each child, paid monthly.

The Hon. Alfred Duranleau, Minister of Marine, stated recently: “It is not generally known that, last year, 8,889 ships, sail and steam, with a tonnage of 1,393,493 tons were on the Canadian registry, and that over 45,500 men and boys had employment from that source.

LABOUR LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA AND THE LEGISLATURE OF NOVA SCOTIA IN 1931

Parliament of Canada

LEGISLATION enacted by the Parliament of Canada during the Session which opened on March 12 and closed on August 3, 1931, included Acts dealing with unemployment and farm relief, compensation for government employees in case of accidents, vocational education, establishment of a tariff board, old age pensions, government annuities, and safety at sea.

The text of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act as passed by Parliament was given in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* at page 901, and that of the amendment to the Annuities Act in the July issue, at page 764. The text of a Bill for the Promotion of Vocational Education was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1931, at page 642, and summaries of Bills to amend the Government Employees' Compensation Act and the Old Age Pensions Act were published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, for May, at page 505 and July at page 861, respectively. The Bill to create a Tariff Board contained certain sections of labour interest which were summarized in the July issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 735. None of these Bills was amended in its passage through Parliament.

The Companies Act was amended to provide that a company may make loans to its employees to enable or assist them to purchase or erect dwelling houses for their own use, even though such employees are share-

holders of the Company, and may take from them mortgages, or other securities for the repayment of such loans.

The Safety of Life at Sea and Load Line Conventions Act, authorizes the ratification of two international conventions signed at London in 1929 and 1930 respectively by all the leading maritime nations of the world. These two Conventions are set forth in the Schedule to the Act and penalties are provided for their infraction. The points covered by the Conventions include the subdivision of hulls of ships into water-tight compartments so arranged that in case of accident the flooding will be localized; the provision of a sufficient number of lifeboats with competent men to man them, life jackets and life saving appliances for all on board; the equipment of ships with radio apparatus; the maintenance of a North Atlantic patrol for the reporting of icebergs and the destruction of derelicts, and the safety of navigation generally; the marking of load lines on the sides of ships indicating the maximum depth to which they may be loaded; division of the world into zones and the fixing of the depth to which ships may be loaded when undertaking voyages to the various zones. The operation of the Convention is limited to ships engaged in international ocean voyages. They do not apply to ships plying on the Great Lakes.

Nova Scotia

The Nova Scotia Legislature, during its session which opened on February 19 and closed on April 15, 1931, enacted a considerable amount of legislation of labour interest. The subjects dealt with included unemployment relief, workmen's compensation, regulation of factories, minimum wages for women, and old age pensions.

Unemployment Relief

The Unemployment Act ratifies the agreement entered into between the Government of Canada and the Government of Nova Scotia pursuant to the Unemployment Relief Act, passed by the Parliament of Canada during its special session in September, 1930, and vests in the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the necessary powers for putting the agreement into effect. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the Provincial

Treasurer on the certificates of the Minister of Highways to pay the sums called for under the agreement out of the general revenues of the Province, or to raise them by way of loan. Municipalities are authorized and deemed to have been authorized to benefit from the Dominion Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, and may by resolution of their councils do all things necessary for that purpose and contribute the necessary sums out of their funds. They may carry on approved works and undertakings in accordance with the Agreement and the Order of the Governor-General in Council (P.C. 2246)* and may with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, borrow such sums as are required on the credit of the municipality. Contracts made by municipalities under the Act must

* *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1930, page 1140.

contain the provisions as to fair wages, hours of work and conditions of employment required by the agreement and the Order in Council set forth in the Schedules. The provisions of the Act apply in respect of any additional sums which may be placed at the disposal of the Government of Nova Scotia or of the municipalities for the purpose of relieving unemployment.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act was the subject of several amendments. Compensation payable to a person confined in an insane asylum, jail or prison may be paid to such persons as the Board deems best qualified to administer it. It is further provided that if an accident, which happened after January 1, 1928, caused a fracture of the spine, for the results of which accident the workman received medical or surgical treatment within thirty days, and if X-ray films of the spine were taken within one year after the accident but did not show the fracture, and if such films taken after one year and within three years after the accident show a fracture, and disability compensable under Part 1 arose within three calendar months after the accident, and if the workman claimed compensation within one year after the occurrence of the accident, the Board may extend the periods for the application for compensation and the establishment of claims, which are fixed by the Act at one year and fifteen months respectively.

Another new clause provides that an applicant is entitled to the benefit of the doubt, that is to say it shall not be necessary for him to adduce conclusive proof of his right to compensation, but the Board shall be entitled to draw and shall draw from all the circumstances of the case, the evidence and medical opinions, all reasonable inferences in favour of the applicant. The new section applies to applications for compensation by the persons in respect of whom payment of compensation under the provisions of special Acts was sought at the 1931 Session of the Legislature.

Factories Act

An amendment to the Factories Act requires that before erecting or altering a building to be used as a factory the owner shall submit the plans to the inspector and shall not proceed with the work until such plans are approved. He must not begin operations until he has received from the inspector a certificate of inspection and a permit to operate such factory. The definition of "factory" was

amended to include premises where dyeing and cleaning processes are carried on.

Women's Minimum Wages

The Minimum Wage for Women Act was amended to provide that an employer, when so required by the Board, shall furnish sworn statements containing the names, ages, addresses, and actual earnings of his employees, together with the average hours per week worked by each, and such further information as may be required. An employee who is paid less than the minimum wage may sue for and recover the difference between the wages she has been paid during the year last preceding the date of commencement of the suit and the wages to which she was entitled. Orders of the Minimum Wage Board are to be published in two successive issues of the *Royal Gazette* and shall come into force on a date subsequent to the second publication thereof.

Old Age Pensions

The Nova Scotia Old Age Pension Act, which will come into force on proclamation, empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into an agreement with the Governor-General in Council as to a general scheme of old age pensions in the Province pursuant to any Act of the Dominion of Canada and for payment by the Dominion to the Province for the provision of such pensions. In the absence of any special appropriation of the Legislature, the moneys necessary for the purposes of the Act and agreements made thereunder are to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations for the carrying out of the Act and of any agreement and may appoint a Board of Review with power to determine doubtful cases. Pensions are exempt from taxation and from seizure, garnishment or other legal process and are unassignable. The receipt of a pension does not disqualify the pensioner from voting at provincial or municipal elections.

An annual report must be made by the pension authority. It is provided that in the event of the Government of Canada ceasing to make the contributions provided for in a Dominion Act or failing to carry out the agreement the right of pensions shall cease.

Miscellaneous Legislation

A clause in the Innkeepers Act provides that the lien of an innkeeper or boarding house keeper upon the wearing apparel of any servant or labourer shall not extend to a

greater sum than \$6 and on payment or tender of that sum, or any less sum due, such wearing apparel shall be immediately given up whatever be the amount due by such servant or labourer.

An amendment to the Motor Vehicle Act provides that either the Minister or the Registrar of Motor Vehicles may cancel the licence of a chauffeur or operator. Formerly this power rested solely with the Minister. A further amendment makes it an offence for a chauffeur or operator whose licence has been suspended or cancelled to operate a motor vehicle at any time after such suspension or cancellation until he receives from the Minister or Registrar a certificate permitting him

to apply for restoration, re-issue or issue of a licence.

The Public Utilities Act was amended to provide that the number of shares which may be sold to any employee under the provisions of the Act shall not exceed those which might be allotted or issued to such employee under a written agreement, plan or schedule adopted by the shareholders at an annual meeting or at a special meeting for which notice has been given that such agreement plan or schedule will be discussed. Formerly the number issued to any employee might not exceed in aggregate value the sum of \$200 at the issue price approved by the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities.

Proposed Labour Program for India

The Royal Commission on Labour in India appointed two years ago recently published a report which reviews at length the existing conditions in factories, on railways, and in mines and plantations. The commissioners make numerous recommendations, including the following:—

Hours of work for perennial (i.e. non-seasonal) factories should be reduced from 60 a week and 11 a day to 54 a week and 10 a day; the maximum daily hours for children should be limited to 5; a weekly rest of 24 hours or a fortnightly rest of two days should be granted;

New legislation should be passed applying to unregulated factories (i.e., small factories using power and factories not using power); in the latter group, no child under 10 should be employed, and the hours of work for children should not exceed 7 a day;

Hours of work underground in mines should be reconsidered; hours above ground should be limited to 54; no child under 14 should be permitted to work in or about mines;

Steps should be taken towards the setting up of minimum wage-fixing machinery for industry;

Maternity benefit legislation should be enacted throughout India;

Workmen's compensation legislation should be extended to cover as completely as possible all workers in industry;

The existing trade union law should be re-examined not more than three years hence, particularly with regard to the limitations imposed on the activities of registered unions; works committees should be established;

Provision should be made in the future constitution for an Industrial Council, composed of representatives of employers, labour and Governments, to meet annually and discuss labour measures and policy; the labour representatives should be elected by registered trade unions where such unions exist.

The possibility of making labour legislation a federal as well as a central and provincial subject should be considered; if this is not practicable, efforts should be made to secure that, as early as possible, the whole of India (including the Native States) should participate in making progress in labour matters.

There was an increase of 5.9 per cent in the estimated cost of buildings for which permits were issued in Principal cities of the United States, during the month of July, 1931, as compared with the month of June, 1931, according to reports received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States of Labour from 338 identical cities having a population of 25,000 or over. The usual trend between June and July is downward. There was a decrease of 17.5 per cent in the esti-

mated cost of new residential buildings, but an increase of 28.8 per cent in the estimated cost of new non-residential buildings, comparing permits issued during these two months. Permits issued for all building operations during July total \$110,914,195. Dwelling units were provided for 7,844 families in the buildings for which permits were issued during the month. This is a decrease of 17.4 per cent as compared with the number of dwelling units provided during June.

WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA

Order governing Employees in the Textile and Needle Trades

THE Minimum Wage Board of Nova Scotia issued early this year Order No. 4, governing employment in the textile and needle trades in the cities and towns of the Province. Order No. 5, governing telephone employees, was outlined in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* and the previous orders were reproduced in the issues for July and January.

Order No. 4.—Governing Female Employees in the "Textile and Needle Trades" and Allied Sewing Trades, including weaving, knitting, spinning, making of wearing apparel and the working in and on leather goods, boots, shoes, furs, etc., in the cities and incorporated towns in Nova Scotia.

(1) *Wages*.—No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female worker or suffer or permit a female worker to be employed in any of the above industries in the Cities and Incorporated Towns in Nova Scotia at a wage less per week for the regular recognized working period of the establishment than is set forth in the accompanying table.

No worker who begins as a young girl shall, after reaching the age of eighteen years, receive less than the wage prescribed for an inexperienced adult. A person shall be deemed to be an experienced worker when such person has been employed in the industry for one year, after attaining the age of seventeen years, and in other cases when such person has been employed in the industry for eighteen months.

(2) *Maximum of Inexperienced Employees*.—The number of inexperienced adults or young girls or both shall not exceed twenty-five per cent (25%) of the total female working force, except when the total working force is less than four.

(3) *Hours of Work*.—

(a) The work period for which these minimum wages shall be paid shall not be less than 44 nor more than 50 hours per week.

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

(c) Work for less than 44 hours per week may be counted as short-time, and shall be paid for at not less than the minimum wage rates fixed by this order, reckoned proportionately to the regular weekly period in the establishment.

(d) The Wage minimums shall be payable for the work-period in any establishment within the limits of from 44 to 50 hours per week. Any worker losing time during the operation of an establishment may be paid proportionately for the actual number of hours worked.

(4) *Board Allowance*.—Where lodging is furnished by Employer there may be deducted from the wage a sum which shall be not more than Two Dollars (\$2) per week, and for Board not more than Four Dollars (\$4) per week, or single meals in excess of Twenty-five cents (.25) per meal.

(5) *Permit*.—The Board may issue permits for lower wages on behalf of aged or handicapped workers. It may also grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations in case of exceptional conditions. Employers or employees are invited to consult the Board regarding any problems which this order may concern.

(6) *Deduction for Absence*.—No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost, reckoned in proportion to the normal working hours in vogue in the establishment.

(7) *Waiting*.—An employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent.

(8) *Penalties*.—Any violation of this order is punishable by fine. (See section 11 N.S. Acts, 1920, Chapter 11.)

(9) *Posting*.—Each establishment shall keep a copy of this order posted in a conspicuous place on its premises.

(10) This order is subject to annual revision by the Board.

(11) This order shall come into force and be effective on the fifteenth day of February, 1931.

Population Group	Experienced workers	Inexperienced Adults over 18 years	Young girls under 18 years
Cities and towns 17,000 population and over.....	\$11 00	6 months at \$ 9 00 6 months at 10 00	6 months at \$ 7 00 6 months at 8 50 6 months at 10 00
All towns under 17,000 population.....	\$10 00	6 months at \$ 8 00 6 months at 9 00	6 months at \$ 6 00 6 months at 7 50 6 months at 9 00

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1930

A COMPREHENSIVE review of the industrial situation in British Columbia during the calendar year 1930, is presented in the annual report of the Department of Labour of that province. Established under the Department of Labour Act of 1917, the Department has authority to require the trade unions, industrial societies and other organizations to supply information as to their rules and practices; to require employers to furnish reports as to their employees in respect to wages, hours of work, etc.; and to obtain from any available source information as to the cost of living, the relations of prices to labour and industrial conditions in the province. Under departmental administration are the employment offices and the Factories Act. The Deputy Minister of Labour is *ex-officio* chairman of the Board of Adjustment under the Hours of Work Act, 1923, which provides for an eight-hour working day in the industries of the province, with the exception of those expressly exempted by the Board. He is also chairman of the Male Minimum Wage Board, administering The Male Minimum Wage Act, and of the Minimum Wage Board (for female employees) which administers the Minimum Wage Act.

Reviewing the unemployment situation in 1930 the deputy minister in a prefatory review states as follows: "The effect of wheat prices during 1929, which began to make itself felt during the latter months of that year, increased with the opening of the present year, and spread into every basic industry in the Province. The workers who bore the brunt of the crisis were those employed in the lumbering industry. The year had not progressed very far before those employed in this basic industry had a reduction made in their wages, and about the middle of the year the cut was general all through the lumbering industry, and ranged from 10 per cent to as high as 30 per cent. Many employers did not make more than a 10 per cent reduction in the wages of married men, the Oriental employees having the heaviest reduction.

"Following this effort on the part of proprietors to keep their plants operating, many of the operations, logging and sawmills, closed down for an indefinite period. This would have greatly increased the number of unemployed had it not been that an increase was registered in the number engaged in manufacturing, transportation and construction."

Referring to the Unemployment Relief Act of 1930, and its operation in so far as the province was concerned, the deputy minister states that the total value of works created up to June 1, 1931, amounted to \$3,382,882 giving approximately 750,870 man day's work. The number of families and single persons who received direct relief under the Act totalled 19,380 up to April 30, 1931, while the amount disbursed was \$484,591.19. An estimate of the total number unemployed in the province, gathered from reports of unemployment officials, placed the number at approximately 24,000, distributed as follows: 9,500 in Vancouver, 2,000 in Victoria; 7,000 in other municipalities; and 5,500 in unorganized districts.

Payroll and Wages.—The report points out that the depression existing throughout the entire world has had the effect of reducing the total payroll of the province for the first time in the last 10 years. In such industries as lumbering, metal mining, coast shipping and smelting, which are largely dependent on world markets and export trade, the largest reductions in salaries and wages occurred. The number of firms reporting payroll totals was 4,704, a decrease of 361 from the previous year. This decrease is largely accounted for in three industries, viz: contracting, with 63 less firms reporting; lumbering, with 141; and metal mining, with 121. The aggregate payroll shown by the 4,704 firms reporting was \$127,160,467.53, for the year 1930, a decrease of \$17,959,858 from the record total of 1929. Since the payroll total of \$127,160,467.53 was based on employers who made returns to the department it is obvious that this amount does not represent the gross total from all sources. Accordingly an estimate of other branches of industry, not covered in the questionnaire to employers, together with returns received too late to be classified, places the grand total payroll of all industries at \$167,133,813.71 as compared with \$192,092,249 in 1929. This estimated total is divided by districts as follows: Greater Vancouver, \$65,031,766.92; rest of mainland, \$70,296,482.05; Vancouver Island, \$31,805,564.74.

Of the payroll total of \$127,160,467.53, the amount paid to officers, superintendents, and managers for the year 1930 was \$13,202,109.09; to clerks, stenographers, and salesmen, \$14,034,744.30; and to wage-earners, \$99,923,614.14; the percentages being 10.38, 11.03, and 78.59 respectively.

The statistics indicate that the amount paid to wage-earners has, with the exception of 1928, decreased since 1926, while an increase in the amounts paid to the other two classifications has occurred during the same period. "While this condition might be easily accounted for during 1930, when a great many of the wage-earners were laid off or placed on short time, the percentage figures clearly show that the reduction in the amount paid to wage-earners was taking place during years when the total pay-roll of the Province was increasing. The reason for this state could be attributed to two causes: first, the increased use of labour-saving machinery, thereby enabling manufacturers to produce more with fewer of the actual wage-earning class; at the same time, in order to dispose of the increased production, a larger staff of salesmen, office-help, and executive officers was employed. The second cause might be that the remuneration to wage-earners has not increased in the same ratio as with other employees. This latter assumption seems to be borne out by the fact that during 1930 there were 7,253 adult males receiving less than \$19 per week, compared with 5,592 in 1929 and 4,391 in 1928. From these figures it would appear that officers in executive positions and those on the office and sales force have been able to maintain their salary-level, and that any reduction made in operating costs has fallen on the wage-earners."

A comparison of the 1930 pay-rolls of the 25 wage groups shows that six have increased and 19 have decreased the amount paid in wages and salaries. Among the groups registering increases, the public utility group led with a pay-roll advance of \$1,281,000 followed by food products with \$567,000; pulp and paper with \$338,000; house furnishings with \$116,000; breweries, with \$25,000; and miscellaneous group with \$107,000.

The greatest pay-roll decrease was in the lumbering industry with a pay-roll reduction of \$11,100,000 since 1929. Next to lumbering, metal mining and smelting suffered a pay-roll reduction of \$3,312,000. Other groups having large reductions were: coast shipping, \$1,165,000; contracting, \$979,000; coal-mining, \$842,000; wood manufacturing, \$592,000; metal trades, \$311,000; oil refining, \$300,000.

The report indicates the number of firms having a pay-roll of over \$100,000 per annum. In 1930 there were 219 firms in this classification as compared with 262 in 1929. The lumbering industry contained 72 of these large firms while food products had 23 of the total. Of the total of 219 such firms, 12 had an annual pay-roll of over \$1,000,000; two of these

were between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, one between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000, one between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 and one over \$5,000,000.

Weekly Wage Rates.—The average industrial wage covering a full week's work for the 95,165 adult males as indicated in the general summary was \$28.64, as compared with \$29.20 in 1929. The highest average weekly wage was \$31.51 in 1920. The average is computed from figures supplied by each firm for the week of employment of the greatest number. As previously stated, this represents the average wage for a full week's work, and it is pointed out that the average earnings covering the year would likely be lower, due to stoppages, broken time and various other conditions. The average full week's wages of adult males in each industry for the years 1924, 1929 and 1930 are given in the accompanying table.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF MALE EMPLOYEES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1924, 1929 AND 1930

Industry	1924	1929	1930
	\$	\$	\$
Breweries.....	26 51	27 70	27 40
Builders' materials.....	26 10	28 04	27 38
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing..	24 07	26 58	25 06
Coal-mining.....	35 73	30 18	29 03
Coast shipping.....	29 59	32 84	31 36
Contracting.....	27 98	30 57	30 34
Explosives and chemicals.....	26 86	24 61	26 66
Food products, manufacture of....	25 94	26 56	27 79
Garment-making.....	28 38	28 68	28 34
House-furnishing.....	25 53	26 74	25 54
Jewellery, manufacture of.....	31 26	36 61	37 85
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing....	25 70	28 16	27 16
Manufacturing leather and fur goods.....	26 44	29 03	28 31
Lumber industries.....	26 15	26 54	25 69
Metal trades.....	26 37	29 50	29 96
Metal-mining.....	31 84	35 24	33 31
Miscellaneous trades and industries	25 85	26 21	25 88
Oil-refining.....	33 06	30 50	29 78
Paint-manufacture.....	24 69	25 58	25 85
Printing and publishing.....	39 52	40 81	39 34
Pulp and paper manufacturing.....	27 69	27 87	27 39
Ship-building.....	26 79	30 25	30 35
Smelting.....	35 14	33 09	30 05
Street-railways, gas, water, power, telephones, etc.....	29 84	30 70	30 02
Manufacturing of wood (N.E.S.)..	22 55	25 49	26 03

The tables show that the percentage of employees in 1930 who were paid \$25 per week and upward was 58.44 as compared with 59.2 in 1929. It is also shown that there were weekly wage declines in 18 of the 25 groups. The largest decrease in the weekly wage rate occurred in the smelting group with \$3.04; followed by metal mining with \$1.93; cigar and tobacco manufacturing, \$1.52; coast shipping, \$1.48; printing and publishing, \$1.47; house furnishing, \$1.20; coal mining, \$1.15; laundries, \$1. All other reductions were below one dollar per week. The greatest in-

crease was in the explosives and chemicals groups with \$2.05 per week; followed by the jewellery group with \$1.24 per week; food products, with \$1.23; the remaining 4 groups having increases of less than one dollar per week.

The report details in tabular form the number of wage earners in each industry grouped according to the weekly wages received. The table on this page is a summary of all such tables and shows the number of employees by weekly wage groups in 1929.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGE RATES (WAGE EARNERS ONLY) IN BRITISH COLUMBIA DURING 1930

For Week of Employment of Greatest Number	Males		Females		Apprentices
	21 years and over	Under 21 years	18 years and over	Under 18 years	
Under \$6.00.....		56	16	6	11
\$6.00 to \$6.99.....		107	41	23	102
7.00 to 7.99.....		156	32	35	88
8.00 to 8.99.....	3	192	98	51	132
9.00 to 9.99.....	47	175	89	53	67
10.00 to 10.99.....	57	280	160	93	97
11.00 to 11.99.....	88	184	200	44	70
12.00 to 12.99.....	182	398	840	107	213
13.00 to 13.99.....	184	256	760	49	99
14.00 to 14.99.....	816	326	1,060	88	32
15.00 to 15.99.....	954	381	1,436	30	66
16.00 to 16.99.....	1,024	330	774	8	41
17.00 to 17.99.....	1,950	234	328	11	67
18.00 to 18.99.....	1,948	181	749	9	31
19.00 to 19.99.....	6,836	183	472	2	34
20.00 to 20.99.....	3,114	142	649	8	39
21.00 to 21.99.....	5,163	167	360	2	33
22.00 to 22.99.....	5,079	73	232	.....	14
23.00 to 23.99.....	2,825	102	97	2	1
24.00 to 24.99.....	9,253	89	112	.....	7
25.00 to 25.99.....	4,926	62	190	1	4
26.00 to 26.99.....	4,240	103	70	2	8
27.00 to 27.99.....	4,514	109	65	1	1
28.00 to 28.99.....	3,002	22	32	.....	7
29.00 to 29.99.....	3,661	9	40	.....	3
30.00 to 34.99.....	14,221	28	118	.....	10
35.00 to 39.99.....	9,324	9	45	.....	4
40.00 to 44.99.....	5,621	3	21	.....	.....
45.00 to 49.99.....	2,660	.....	7	.....	.....
50.00 and over.....	3,455	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	95,165	4,357	9,093	625	1,281

Decrease in Apprentices.—There was a decrease of 395 in the number of apprentices employed during 1930. These decreases occurred chiefly in the following groups: Contracting, garment making, house furnishing, metal trades, printing and publishing and wood manufacture (n.e.s.). Increases in the number of apprentices were recorded in laundries, metal mining, food products, builders' materials, jewelry, and the manufacture of leather goods. Dealing with the apprentice-situation, the report states:—

“It is very unfortunate that employers could not have retained their apprentices in employment, as a break in their training is a serious thing for those who were learning a trade, having a decided tendency to unsettle

their minds and make them try some other work, thereby losing valuable years not only to themselves, but to the trade in which they had started to learn.”

Employment Service.—The report of the provincial branch of the Employment Service emphasizes the “marked slackening of industrial activity, principally affecting the basic industries of lumbering and mining, but showing by reflection in practically every line of manufacture and distribution.” It is also pointed out that “for the first time in history the grain-crops of the Prairie were harvested without the assistance of labourers from Eastern or Western Canada, immigrants and the use of ‘combines’ being largely responsible for shutting out the thousands of labourers usually shipped from this Province during the harvest season.”

A summary of the business transacted by the employment offices indicates that the total number of placements was 33,641, of which 14,524 were sent to regular positions, ranging in duration from one week to permanence, while the balance, 18,082, were given casual work of less than a weeks duration.

Referring to the “handicap” sections of the Employment offices the report states that handicapped men had first choice in filling 13,710 positions in the Vancouver and Victoria offices. However, between the nature of the work to be performed and the disabilities of the applicants, but a small number of the positions were filled by handicapped men. Of the ex-service men, 258 were sent to “regular” employment where the duration ranged from one week to permanency, and 24 industrial handicaps also received work in this category. Industrials also received 296 “casual” jobs and ex-service men 1,037 of this type. Touching on the difficulty of obtaining employment for “handicaps,” the report observes that “The strenuous period through which our industries are now passing has destroyed the last vestige of response to appeals for employment, on sentimental grounds, for handicapped men. The problem, in so far as the Coast area of the Province is concerned, is still, and likely to remain, one of considerable magnitude.”

Inspection of Factories.—The report of the chief factory inspector indicates the nature of his duties, which include the inspection of all factories under the Factories Act, industrial plants designated by the Workmen’s Compensation Board, passenger and freight elevators and laundries. The inspector reported great progress in accident prevention

and also in proper lighting, ventilation and sanitation of factories and workshops.

During the year 281 passenger and 217 freight elevators were inspected. Also during 1930, 479 males and 214 females renewed their licences, and 160 males and 52 females wrote examinations for elevator operators.

There were 21 applications for extension of the hours of work of female employees, all but one being granted. Eighteen applications were made for permission for children to work in fruit canneries during the holiday season. Permission was granted for the holiday season only. During the year there were fewer violations of the Act governing hours of work in laundries than in the previous year, due to "strict and continued inspections."

Nationality of Workers.—The statistics show that the nationality of employees changed

considerably from last year. Natives of English-speaking countries increased to 72.01 per cent almost regaining the position held in 1928. Those from Continental Europe decreased to 16.07 per cent, while Asiatic employees decreased to 8.97 per cent. The employees from other countries or nationality not stated, increased to 2.95 per cent, the actual number of Asiatics employed being 9,978, compared with 12,253 for 1929.

Labour Disputes.—During the year there were the same number of strikes and lock-outs as in 1929—viz. 9—the number of employees affected being 177 as compared with 482 in the previous year, while the time lost in working days increased to 3,309 in 1930 as compared with 3,320 in 1929.

British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Act

The annual report of the Department of Labour devotes a chapter to the administration of the Male Minimum Wage Act, and in particular reviews the court decisions in connection with the Board's Order governing the wages of licentiates of pharmacy. The various court actions in the case of this order were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1930, page 1029.

Subsequently, as stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1931, page 530, the legislature passed an amendment to the Male Minimum

Wage Act excluding the professions from its operations. This amendment definitely excluded licentiates of pharmacy, nullifying the Board's order and terminating a case which had been before the Board and the courts for 18 months. At present there is only one Order in effect under the Act, i.e., that establishing the minimum wage of stationary engineers (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1930, page 282). There were two prosecutions under this Order against saw-mill operators, convictions imposing the minimum fine resulting in both.

British Columbia Hours of Work Act in 1930

The administrative activities under the Hours of Work Act, 1923, are reviewed in the annual report of the Department of Labour. The Board administering the Act reported that it had been "impressed by the fact that throughout this period of declining production the hours worked by employees have not exceeded 48 in the week in the industries covered by the Act."

It is pointed out that "regulations made by the Board grant exemptions to certain employees in a number of the industries covered by the Act. These apply to employees who have to perform preparatory work or necessary repair-work after the regular working day has been completed in order that the plant may be in readiness for the full crew the following morning."

The industries which operate more than forty-eight hours are those not covered by the Act, or those operating on a continuous pro-

cess, and working seven days per week, such as smelting, certain branches of coast shipping, the food products group, oil-refining, and in all lumbering operations east of the Cascade Mountains, where, because of an enforced shutdown during the winter months due to climatic conditions, lumber operators were granted a nine-hour day during their operating season.

In order that all available work in industry might be spread over as many men as possible and thus absorb to a limited extent those out of employment, the Board of Adjustment decided that no further temporary exemptions would be granted under section (9) of the act until such time as conditions again become normal.

The average weekly working-hours covered by the 4,704 firms making returns for the year was 48.62 per week, a slight increase over

1929, when the figures were 48·25; 48·43 in 1928; 48·55 in 1927; and 48·84 in 1926.

Referring to the operation of the Act, the report states as follows: "It is the well-considered opinion of the Board that the working-hours in this Province are the lowest existing in any Province in Canada; 77·60 per cent of the total wage-earners were working eight hours per day or less, 13·36 per cent worked between eight hours and not more than nine hours per day, and 9·04 per cent of all employees were working in excess of nine hours per day; and while the above percentages do not appear as favourable as those given in our last report, it must be realized that many of the industries affected by the present industrial set-back are those to which the Hours of Work Act applies."

The accompanying table shows the trend of average weekly hours in all industries covered by the report in the past three years.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK BY INDUSTRIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Industry	1928	1929	1930
Breweries.....	48-22	46-77	47-18
Builders' materials, etc.....	47-55	46-96	47-09
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing..	46-58	44-40	45-00
Coal-mining.....	48-02	48-08	48-03
Coast shipping.....	53-05	51-05	53-94
Contracting.....	44-83	45-16	45-16
Explosives, chemicals, etc.....	45-32	46-04	45-30
Food products, manufacture of....	51-75	51-01	52-23
Garment-making.....	44-54	44-87	44-08
House-furnishing.....	45-30	45-53	45-25
Jewellery, manufacture of.....	44-75	44-24	44-07
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing....	46-42	46-62	46-06
Leather and fur goods, manufacture of.....	46-62	46-70	46-67
Lumber industries—			
Logging.....	48-40	47-31	48-44
Logging-railways.....	49-16	48-61	50-09
Mixed plants.....	47-21	48-00	48-00
Lumber-dealers.....	46-70	47-63	47-59
Planing-mills.....	49-29	49-14	48-68
Sawmills.....	49-03	49-12	48-95
Shingle-mills.....	47-97	47-86	47-84
Metal trades.....	45-42	45-87	45-88
Metal-mining.....	53-93	53-96	52-29
Miscellaneous trades and industries	47-64	46-10	47-32
Oil-refining.....	54-16	51-61	54-61
Paint-manufacturing.....	44-44	45-09	44-40
Printing and publishing.....	45-42	45-44	45-52
Pulp and paper manufacturing....	48-24	48-35	48-32
Ship-building.....	44-45	44-15	44-35
Smelting.....	53-07	52-72	52-01
Street-railways, gas, water, power, etc.....	45-69	44-61	46-25
Wood-manufacture (not elsewhere specified).....	46-77	47-03	45-92

Minimum Wages for Women in British Columbia in 1930

Included in the annual report of the Department of Labour is the thirteenth annual report of the Minimum Wage Board. Under this Act, which became operative in 1918, nine orders respecting minimum wages have been put into effect, and these include practically all classes of work in which women and girls are engaged throughout the Province with the exception of domestic servants, fruit pickers, farm labourers and their employers who are excluded from the operation of the Act.

The total number of women and girls within the scope of the Act during 1930, as indicated by the returns from 3,456 employers was 20,461, as compared with 20,766 in 1929, the reduction being attributed to the prevailing, abnormal business conditions.

The report states that owing to the tendency on the part of some employers to reduce wages below the legal limit the Board exercised unceasing vigilance during the year. Through its efforts arrears were paid in the sum of \$3,059.10. This amount represents the difference between the wages to which the employees were entitled and the amounts they actually received, the individual adjustments ranging from 90 cents to \$200. Girls in all parts of the Province benefited from this tangible assistance.

It is also pointed out that effectually to ensure future compliance with the regulations and to remedy actual infractions it was necessary to institute Court proceedings against fourteen employers during the year. The informations were laid in Vancouver, Kelowna, Kamloops, and Victoria. Provisions of four out of the nine Orders had been broken. Two violations under the Office Order were noted, with one each under the Manufacturing and Personal Service Orders. The remaining ten charges were brought against employers in the Public Housekeeping Occupation.

The following is a summary of the minimum wage orders in force, showing the weekly and hourly rate for experienced workers in the various classes:—

Mercantile industry, \$12.75 (hourly rate, 26²/₁₆ cents).

Laundry, cleaning and dyeing industries, \$13.50 (hourly rate, 28³/₄ cents).

Public housekeeping, \$14 (hourly rate 29¹/₂ cents).

Office occupations, \$15 (hourly rate 31¹/₄ cents).

Personal service occupation, \$14.25 (hourly rate, 29¹/₁₆ cents).

Fishing industry (canneries), \$15.50 (hourly rate, 32⁷/₂₄ cents).

Telephone and telegraph occupation, \$15 (hourly rate, 31½ cents).

Fruit and vegetable industry, \$14.40 (hourly rate, 30 cents).

Manufacturing industry, \$14 (hourly rate, 29½ cents).

Of the total of 20,461 women and girls employed in the nine occupations and industries covered by the Act, 3,923 or 19.17 per cent were listed as receiving the actual minimum for their respective classes of work. In the higher scales of pay, it is noted that 12,458 employees, or 60.89 per cent were receiving wages in excess of the minimum. The balance, comprising 4,080 employees, or 19.94 per cent of the total, were recorded as receive-

ing wages below the minimum. This group includes young girls and inexperienced workers for whom lower rates are set, and employees who worked less than 48 hours in the week and were paid on a *pro rata basis*.

The average weekly wage for all occupations for experienced employees over 18 years of age during 1930 was \$17.37 as compared with \$17.64 during 1929. A comparison of the tabular statistics indicates that averages for experienced employees fell below the 1929 levels in eight of the nine occupations, while in the telephone industry the weekly average for skilled operators remained stationary. The accompanying table presents a summary of the chief statistics dealing with all occupations covered by the regulations.

SUMMARY OF ALL OCCUPATIONS

	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
Number of firms reporting.....	3,456	3,602	3,425	3,455	3,123
Total number of employees.....	20,461	20,766	19,377	17,507	16,070
Over 18 years, or experienced.....	18,450	18,390	17,191	15,697	13,725
Under 18 years, or inexperienced.....	2,011	2,376	2,186	1,810	2,345
Total weekly wages—					
Employees over 18 years, or experienced.....	\$320,517 66	\$324,376 19	\$301,223 03	\$267,787 44	\$234,001 53
Employees under 18 years, or inexperienced.....	\$21,266 00	\$24,757 00	\$23,470 00	\$18,820 00	\$23,513 50
Average weekly wages—					
Employees over 18 years, or experienced.....	\$17 37	\$17 64	\$17 52	\$17 06	\$17 05
Employees under 18 years, or inexperienced.....	\$10 57	\$10 42	\$10 74	\$10 40	\$10 03
Percentage of employees under 18 years, or inexperienced.....	9.83%	11.44%	11.28%	10.34%	14.59%
Average hours worked per week.....	43.95	43.87	44.05	43.92	43.82

The following table presents the average weekly wage rates in the various industries before the Act came into effect in 1918 and in 1930 after 13 years practical testing of the legislation.

MERCANTILE INDUSTRY			
Average weekly wages—	1918	1930	
Employees over 18 years.....	\$12 71	\$14 82	
Employees under 18 years.....	7 70	9 36	
Percentage of employees under 18 years..	15.49%	13.09%	
LAUNDRY INDUSTRY			
Average weekly wages—			
Employees over 18 years.....	\$11 80	\$14 58	
Employees under 18 years.....	9 78	9 60	
Percentage of employees under 18 years..	21.80%	11.04%	
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY			
Average weekly wages—			
Experienced employees.....	\$12 54	\$16 42	
Inexperienced employees.....	9 57	10 34	
Percentage of inexperienced employees..	28.64%	17.19%	
TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH			
Average weekly wages—			
Experienced employees.....	\$15 55	\$18 20	
Inexperienced employees.....	11 90	10 65	
Percentage of inexperienced employees..	8.70%	7.74%	
PERSONAL SERVICE OCCUPATION			
Average weekly wages—			
Employees over 18 years.....	\$13 83	\$16 70	
Employees under 18 years.....	6 96	9 43	
Percentage of employees under 18 years..	15.38%	10.74%	
OFFICE OCCUPATION			
Average weekly wages—			
Employees over 18 years.....	\$16 53	\$20 35	
Employees under 18 years.....	10 88	12 97	
Percentage of employees under 18 years..	7.45%	3.05%	

PUBLIC HOUSEKEEPING OCCUPATION

Average weekly wages—		
Employees over 18 years.....	\$14 23	\$15 60
Employees under 18 years.....	11 77	13 86
Percentage of employees under 18 years..	5.51%	4.52%

The report shows the relative proportion of married, widowed, and single women employees in industry. From the returns for 1930, the following percentages were indicated: married, 19.67; widowed, 3.68; single 76.65.

Regulations for the protection of workers in the construction of tunnels and open caisson work in Ontario were approved by a recent provincial Order in Council. The subjects dealt with in the regulations include explosives; inflammable material; blasting, misfires, etc.; scaling and inspection for loose material, hoisting, hoisting ropes, and duties of hoisting engineer; signals and signal codes; safeguards against overwinding of hoisting ropes; cages for hoisting; stairways and ladders in shafts; cleaning of ladderways and stairways; shaft protection; ventilation; sanitation; telephone system; and lighting.

MINING IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC IN 1930

THE annual report of the Quebec Bureau of Mines reviews mining operations for the calendar year 1930. The total value of the production of the mines and quarries of the Province of Quebec during the year ending December 31, 1930, amounted to \$41,158,740. Compared with the previous year, when a high record was established by a production representing a value of \$46,454,820, the figures for 1930 showed a falling off of \$5,296,080 or a proportional decrease of 11·4 per cent.

In the metallics and non-metallics section, asbestos led with a valuation of \$13,172,581 for a total of 242,113 tons; copper in ore was second with a valuation of \$10,019,901 for a production of 80,310,363 pounds; while gold was third with a value of \$1,876,960, for 141,747 ounces produced. In the building materials section, cement was in first place with a value of \$7,120,374 for 4,865,609 barrels; limestone was second with \$3,154,517 for 2,811,300 tons; and brick third with \$2,475,403.

Employment and Wages.—Statistics of the mineral industry show a total number of 13,754 men employed part-time in 1930. When reduced to the basis of a year of 300 working days, this total is equivalent to 10,549 men working full time. On this 300-day basis, the total of men employed full time during the previous year was 11,063.

The total wages paid to workmen in mines and quarries during 1930 amounted to \$11,994,271, a decrease of eleven per cent from the amount paid the year before. The sum received by the miners is \$6,525,092 as compared

to \$7,460,484 the previous year; in the quarries \$5,469,179 was paid to the workmen, against \$6,084,072 in 1929. The average wages earned by a 300-day workman during 1930 was \$1,137 against \$1,224 in 1929.

Accidents.—The total number of accidents during 1930 in mines, quarries and assessed plants was 640, of which 24 were fatal. It is explained that recorded non-fatal accidents in 1930 were more than in any previous year owing to the fact that more complete figures have been collected through the co-operation of the Workmen's Compensation Commission. The number of accidents per 1,000 full-year workers was 60·7 in 1930; 44·5 in 1929; and 42·4 in 1928.

The average fatality rate for the year is 2·28 per 1,000 full-year workers. This compares with 1·62, 2·29, 2·63 for the years 1929, 1928, 1927, respectively. In mines proper the proportion was 3·8, and in quarries ·91, against 1·93 and 1·12 during 1929. Of the 24 fatalities in 1930, 19 occurred in mines and 5 in quarries.

The chief causes of fatal accidents in mines were falls of rocks, falls, haulage, and explosives, while in quarries, 60 per cent of the accidents were due to falls of ground. The chief cause of non-fatal accidents in mines was loading of cars and boxes, which represented 22 per cent of the total. In quarries, the chief cause was in handling stones or objects, while in annexed plants, "machinery and tools" and "handling objects and stones" each represented 20 per cent of the accident causation.

MINING IN ALBERTA IN 1930

THE annual report of the Chief Inspector of Mines of Alberta for the calendar year 1930 shows that coal production in the province during that year was the lowest since 1924, this being attributed to the extremely mild winter. The report reviews the activities of the mining industry during the year, and includes tabular summaries of coal production, the number of workmen employed in the coal mines, the annual consumption of coal in the Dominion, the number of accidents, the number and nature of prosecutions under the Mines Act, certificates issued, etc.

Coal Production in 1930.—The coal production in 1930 totalled 5,755,911 tons with a value of \$19,379,000. Of this output, 1,234,382 tons were sold for consumption in the Province of Alberta, 2,020,280 tons in other Provinces in Canada, 44,291 tons for consump-

tion in the United States, 2,120,237 tons were sold to railroad companies, 22,272 tons were used in making briquettes, 220,581 tons were used under colliery boilers, 7,820 tons were used by colliery locomotives, 40,363 tons were put to stock and 99,232 tons were put on the waste heap. In addition to the coal mined, there were 67,517 tons of shale mined, from which 22,007,045 bricks were manufactured.

There were in operation during the year 5 open pits producing shale for brick making; also 301 coal-mines, of the latter 25 were opened, 28 re-opened and 21 abandoned. In addition to the mines abandoned, there were 28 closed temporarily, leaving 251 in operation at December 31, 1930.

The production of domestic coal amounted to 2,874,090 tons; sub-bituminous totalled 603,331 tons, and bituminous 2,278,490 tons. No

anthracite coal has been produced in Alberta since 1923. During 1930 there were 29,784 tons of Alberta coal disposed of in Ontario as compared with 55,335 tons in the previous year.

The number of tons mined per man underground since the year 1919 was as follows:

1919..	958
1920..	1,055
1921..	824
1922..	971
1923..	893
1924..	982
1925..	834
1926..	991
1927..	970
1928..	1,107
1929..	1,004
1930..	871

Number of Employees.—The total number of employees in all the coal fields as at December 31, 1930, was 11,199, which was a decrease of 321 from the number employed during the same month of 1929. The number employed underground at December 31, was 8,625, with 2,574 above ground. Of these totals, domestic fields provided employment for 5,538 underground and 1,302 above ground; sub-bituminous coal mines for 578 below ground and 963 above ground; bituminous mines for 2,509 below and 887 above ground.

Prosecutions.—There were 24 prosecutions instituted for contraventions of the Mines Act, and 12 for contravention of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, involving 15 workmen, 10 officials and 11 operators. Convictions were obtained in all cases.

Examinations for certificates of competency as coal-miners have been conducted by the inspectors at various centres throughout the Province, there having been 800 certificates issued during the year, making a total of 12,119 certificates issued to December 31, 1930.

The report points out that the use of purchased electric power by the mines in the province is still increasing, there having been 25,003,606 k.w. hours purchased during 1930 as against 23,510,529 k.w. hours in 1929.

Accidents.—There were only 11 fatal accidents during the year, which is the lowest recorded in the province since 1911. The ratio of one fatal accident per 523,264 tons of coal mined also constitutes a new record for Alberta. In addition to the 11 fatal accidents, there were 69 recorded as "serious" and 97 as "slight". In 1929, the corresponding totals were 31, 69 and 98. Of the accident total, 8 of the fatal, 63 of the serious and 83 of the slight, were below ground. As during the previous year, the greatest factor in the causation of accidents was haulage which accounted for a total of 50 accidents both above and below ground.

Safety Measures.—In addition to tests made by gas detectors, the report states that samples of mine air have been taken at intervals by the inspectors from mines in the bituminous areas and forwarded to the Chemistry Branch of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, for analysis.

In all bituminous mines that are dry and dusty, rock-dusting with crushed limestone has been continuously carried on. Samples of rock-dust used have been collected and forwarded to the Provincial Analyst and tested for silica content.

Other Mineral Products.—In addition to coal mining, operations in the province yielded bituminous sands to the value of \$7,968; natural gas, \$4,806,125; petroleum, \$4,700,760; and clay products and other structural materials, including cement \$1,144,160; clay products, \$997,686; lime, \$49,525; sand and gravel, \$388,417; and stone, \$21,736.

Old Age Pensions in New Zealand

The annual report of the Pensions Department of the Commonwealth of New Zealand for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, shows that 28,995 persons were in receipt of pensions at the close of that period, the total payments during the year being £1,158,788.

The history of Old Age Pensions in New Zealand dates back to 1898, in which year was passed the original Old Age Pensions Act, which provided for a pension of £18 per annum to persons of sixty-five and over who had twenty-five years' continuous residence

in the country and complied with the requirements in other respects. The law relating to old-age pensions is now contained in the Pensions Act, 1926, which is a consolidation of previous enactments on the subject. The qualifications for the old-age pension are briefly as follows:

The applicant, if a male, must have reached the age of sixty-five, or, if a female, must have reached the age of sixty, except in cases where the applicant is the parent of two or more children under fifteen years of

age who are dependent on him (or her). The pension age in such cases is sixty for men and fifty-five for women, and the pension payable may be any sum up to £13 per annum, in addition to the ordinary pension payable.

The applicant must be resident in New Zealand, and must have resided continuously in the Dominion for the past twenty-five years. Continuous residence is not interrupted by absences not exceeding two years in the aggregate.

The applicant must have lived a sober and reputable life during the past year.

The yearly income of the applicant, if single, must not reach £97 10s., and, if married, £143.

The net value of accumulated property, as defined by the Act, must be under £460.

The applicant must not have deprived himself or herself of property or income to qualify for a pension.

The original Act of 1898 provided for a pension of £18 per annum, or 6s. 11d., per week. This amount was, however, increased to £26 per annum (i.e., 10 s. a week, or £2 3s. 4d., a month) by the Amendment Act of 1905. Under the Finance Act, 1917, every person in receipt of an old-age pension was paid an additional 5s. a week, or £13 per annum, by way of war bonus, and, in terms of the provisions of the Finance Act, 1920, this

bonus was incorporated in the statutory pension, bringing it to 15s. a week, or £39 per annum. The Pensions Amendment Act, 1924, provided an additional 2s. 6d. per week in cases where the pensioner was without property and had no income other than his pension, and the Pensions Amendment Act, 1925, extended this increase to all pensioners, making the present general rate £45 10s. per annum. The full pension of £45 10s. is reducible by—

(1) £1 for every complete £1 of income over £52;

(2) £1 for every complete £10 of net capital value of accumulated property.

A further deduction of £1 for every year or part of a year by which the age of a woman pensioner is less than 65 is also made, except in cases where the pensioner is the mother of two or more children under 15 years of age who are dependent on her. The income of a married applicant for pension purposes is considered to be half of the joint incomes of husband and wife. The joint incomes of a married couple must not exceed, with pension added, the sum of £143.

Income includes free board and lodging up to £26 per annum.

The population of New Zealand at the Census taken in 1926 was 1,344,469 persons (686,384 males and 658,085 females).

SAFETY CODE GOVERNING WATERFRONT OPERATIONS AT THE PORT OF HALIFAX

THE Halifax Waterfront Accident Prevention Association recently prepared a Safety Code governing waterfront operations at the Port of Halifax, and this Code has now been published with the approval of the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association; the Halifax Harbour Commissioners; the Halifax Longshoremen's Association; and the Halifax steamship and stevedoring companies.

It may be noted that the Association is established under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act of Nova Scotia which provides at Section 83 as follows: "Where any Association shall make rules for the prevention of accidents in the industry or industries represented by such Association, such rules shall, if approved by the Board, be binding on all the employers included in the class, sub-class or group represented by such Association whether or not such employers are members of such Association."

The "foreword" to the Code is as follows:—

"Longshoremen, by reason of the nature and character of the work, the frequent and severe climatic changes in the winter months, and the necessity of giving prompt despatch to ships, are constantly exposed to the danger of serious injury by accident.

"The payment of compensation and medical aid only in part relieves the suffering that necessarily flows in the wake of a serious accident. At the best, it can be only considered a method for relieving a part of the problem. While it is correct to say that accidents will happen in spite of the best precautions, it is equally true to say that a great many accidents can be avoided, and thus necessarily prevent human suffering. The longshoreman who has to carry the bulk of the burden of injury must necessarily be in full sympathy with any organized move-

ment whose aim and ultimate object is to protect him from avoidable accidents.

"No safety movement can be successfully carried on without the fullest measure of co-operation of employers and workmen. Safety regulations will be of no service unless the employer on the one part makes an earnest effort to place them into effect, and the longshoreman, on the other part, will do all in his power to see that such rules are wholeheartedly followed by himself and his fellow workmen.

"Each longshoreman is the guardian of the safety of his fellow longshoremen when working. The safety of one man should be the concern of all the men. The experienced workman can help his less experienced fellow workman by pointing out a dangerous practice or condition when such presents itself. There should be no taking chances when such are contrary to safety rules.

"In respect to Safety Regulations, see that they are carried out to the limit, and remember always that it is a duty you owe to yourself, to the members of your family and to your fellow workmen to consider and adopt a safe method of doing your work and not only preach safety but to religiously practice it as well.

"Ships' Officers are earnestly requested to give their co-operation in this movement for the prevention of accidents on the Halifax Waterfront and to assist in the carrying out of the regulations of the Safety Code."

The Committee which prepared the Code was composed as follows: Messrs. H. I. Mathers, Scotia Stevedoring Co., Ltd., chairman; E. A. Saunders, Halifax Board of Trade, secretary; Captain J. W. Harrison, Furness Withy Co. Ltd.; A. M. Sullivan, president, Halifax Longshoremen's Association; Thos. Evans, Secretary, Halifax Longshoremen's Association; F. C. Cornell, Halifax Harbour Commissioners; Captain E. A. LeBlanc, Canadian National Steamship Co., Ltd.; and M. L. Fraser, Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association.

The code is in two parts, Part 1, containing Safety Rules for longshoremen, and Part 2, containing safety rules for Steamship and Stevedoring companies.

Safety Rules for Longshoremen

The first section of this part contains the following general safety instructions: (1) Every injury received at work shall be reported immediately by the injured person to his foreman or immediate superior. The injured employee shall see to it that every

wound, however insignificant it may appear is at once treated by the employer's authorized first-aid attendant, or doctor, and carefully guarded against the penetration of dust and other impurities. As long as the injury is not protected by the prescribed emergency covering, the injured person shall not be permitted to work; (2) "Horseplay" and scuffling on the job are prohibited; (3) Employees shall, as far as possible, remain near their work; (4) Entering dark holds, docks, or compartments without light is prohibited; (5) Employees in the vicinity of moving machinery should wear closely fitting clothing; (6) Employees shall not unnecessarily walk or ride strongbacks or beams; (7) Employees shall use only the safe gangways provided when going to and from, or about, the ship; (8) Walking over covered hatches shall only be done in case of necessity and after hatch covers have been examined by foreman. Take time to go around; (9) All precautions for safety shall be taken when it is necessary to use a ladder. Do not use any ladder that is not properly secured; (10) Docks, decks and other working places shall be kept clean and orderly; (11) Employees are expected to do everything possible to prevent fires on the ships and decks. No smoking on ship or dock; (12) No longshoreman under the influence of intoxicating liquors will be permitted to work; (13) When lifting a heavy object, be sure of your footing. Bend your knees; keep your back straight, and push up with your leg muscles, and avoid painful back strains and ruptures; (14) Stand clear of unguarded crankshafts and other moving machinery.

The titles of the remaining sections of this part are as follows: (2) Safe handling of cargo; (3) Safe handling of gear; (4) Safe handling of winches; (5) Special safety rules; (6) First Aid Rules.

Safety Rules for Steamship and Stevedoring Companies

Section 1 defines responsibilities and duties under the code, including those of the steamship agent or stevedoring contractor, the general foreman, the gang foreman and the longshoreman.

Section 2 contains the following general safety rules: (1) Where employer furnishes hoisting equipment all gears and friction drives, wherever located, should be completely encased. Where, in the case of gears, this is impossible, a band guard shall be provided with side flanges extending inward beyond the root of the teeth; (2) Where an edge of

cargo or of a landing platform is exposed and there is danger of falls of persons, the edge should be guarded by a life line; (3) Winches, conveyors, belts, and all driving gear may be lubricated while in motion only when this can be done by means of suitable contrivances, without danger; (4) Lubricating and oiling while a machine is in motion may be done only by persons authorized to do so; (5) Chains or nippers shall not be repaired, even temporarily, by bolting two links together or by the use of wire; (6) Entering dark holds, decks or compartments without a light is forbidden; (7) Drunkenness will not be tolerated. No employer or employee or representative of employing stevedore or

ship who has any contact with stevedore operations shall be allowed to go to work, or continue at work, if under the influence of liquor.

The other sections deal with the following groups of subjects:—

(3) General working conditions, including reporting of injuries; first aid; decks, platforms and gangways; access to vessel; hold ladders; winch operations and noxious cargo.

(4) Preparation of hatches and decks for cargo handling operations.

(5) Handling of cargo and practices incidental thereto.

(6) Stevedoring gear.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Cost of Industrial Accidents

At the annual Safety Conference of the Province of Quebec Safety League, held at Montreal last May, Mr. H. W. Heinrich, of the Travellers' Insurance Company, read a paper on the cost of industrial accidents. He pointed out that there are two kinds of accident costs—direct and indirect. Direct costs comprise expenditures incurred in consequence of claims under the provisions of compensation laws, and of the medical aid required by law. Together, these items amount to about \$3,792,000 for Canada, being a direct cost to the public.

The Travellers' Company's engineers estimate the indirect or hidden cost of all industrial accidents to be four times as great as the compensation and medical payments. Expressed in another way, compensation payments constitute only one-fifth of the total employer accident-cost. This estimate is based upon careful and conscientious research, which now includes no less than 10,000 cases taken at random from claim files. Its accuracy has been demonstrated by application to scores of specific plants.

"The four-to-one proportion does not necessarily hold true, with regard to any one industrial accident, nor for any one individual plant, and it is granted that in nation-wide application the ratio may vary; yet it has already been tested sufficiently to provide approximate confirmation of the facts. At this point it may be of interest to give a résumé of an explanatory article dealing with the four-to-one ratio of hidden costs to recognized ones, which appeared in the *Travellers' Standard* for November, 1927:

Factors in the Hidden Cost, to Employers, of Injuries to Employees

(Excluding compensation and liability claims; excluding medical and hospital cost; excluding insurance premiums, and excluding cost of lost time, except when such is actually paid by the employer without reimbursement.)

1. Cost of lost time of injured employee.

2. Cost of time lost by other employees who stop work (a) out of curiosity; (b) out of sympathy; (c) to assist injured employee, or (d) for other reasons.

3. Cost of time lost by foremen, supervisors, or other executives as follows: (a) assisting injured employee, (b) investigating the cause of the accident; (c) arranging for the injured employee's production to be continued by some other employee; (d) selecting, training, or breaking-in a new employee to replace the injured employee, and (e) preparing accident reports, or attending hearings before industrial commissioners.

4. Cost of time spent on the case by first-aid attendant and hospital department staff, when this time is not compensated by insurance.

5. Cost due to injury to the machine, tools or other property, or to the spoilage of material.

6. Cost due to interference with production, failure to fill orders on time, loss of bonuses, payment of forfeits and other similar causes.

7. Cost under employee welfare and benefit systems.

8. Cost in continuing the wages of the injured employee in full, after his return—even though the services of the employee (who is

not yet fully recovered) may for a time be worth only about half of his normal value.

9. Cost due to the loss of profit on the injured employee's productivity, and on idle machines.

10. Cost of subsequent injuries that occur in consequence of the excitement or weakened morale due to the original accident.

11. Overhead cost—the expense of light, heat, rent and other such items—which continues while the injured employee is a non-producer.

"This list does not include all of the points that might well receive consideration, although it clearly outlines the vicious and seemingly endless cycle of events that follow in the train of accidents. The application of this set of factors to specific cases is illustrated by the following typical example, taken from actual experience."

Total cost of compensation and medical aid.	\$ 209 00
Total additional cost, paid directly by employer.	937 00

The following accidents occurred on a building-erection job:

No. of Accidents	Type of Injury	Compensation and medical cost
3	Fractures and contusions.	\$ 106 00
18	Rivet burns, cuts, bruises.	76 00
21	Falling materials.	15 00
30	Slips and falls.	12 00

The hidden cost was computed as follows:

Time lost by injured employees, paid directly by the employer.	\$ 116 00
Time lost by other employees in consequence of the accidents.	310 00
Time lost by foremen and superintendent as a result of accidents.	78 00
Property damage.	158 00
Payment of forfeits (2 days) for failure to complete the job on time.	200 00
Portion of overhead cost lost during delay due to accidents.	75 00

Deathrate of Canadian Workers

The *Statistical Bulletin* published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company analyses in its issue for June the deathrate among insured Canadian workers, as follows:—"The deathrate among Canadian wage earners and their dependants runs about 9 per cent higher than for the Industrial wage-earning population in the United States. This is entirely due to the high deathrates in the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia—more especially Quebec. These statements are based on an analysis of the mortality statistics of approximately one and one-quarter million Canadian Industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, for the years 1925 to 1930.

"There are nevertheless many encouraging features in the Canadian health situation. The tendency of the mortality rate for most of the preventable diseases has been definitely downward; and in 1930 typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, influenza, tuberculosis of the respiratory system, and puerperal conditions recorded lower mortality among Canadian policyholders than ever before. On the other hand, the improvement in Canada for diphtheria and tuberculosis has by no means matched that among American policyholders. For diphtheria, it was not until 1930 that a marked change for the better was observed. For tuberculosis (all forms), the decline in Canada has been small in recent years. There is much to be accomplished, especially in Quebec, in connection with these diseases. With respect to most of the other important diseases, the course of the deathrate among insured Canadians has not differed materially from that observed for policyholders in the United States.

"The most favourable feature in the Canadian mortality statistics, as compared with those for the United States, is that relating to deaths from violent causes. Suicides show a much lower deathrate than among American wage-earners, although the mortality from this cause rose quite sharply in each country in 1930. Fatal accidents also exact a lower toll of life among Canadian wage-earners than obtains in the United States. The deathrate for definite types of accidents, like burns, drownings, falls, machinery accidents, railroad accidents, and more especially automobile fatalities, run, year after year, well below the figures for this country. Canada, nevertheless, has been experiencing a risen automobile accident deathrate, which almost doubled between 1925 and 1929. In 1930, however, a decided reduction was observed.

"The greatest contrast between the mortality statistics of the United States and Canada is found in the figures for homicides. Murders and manslaughters are relatively rare occurrences in Canada. During six years, only 39 homicidal deaths were recorded among Canadian wage-earners insured in the Metropolitan. The deathrate ran from a low point of 0.2 per hundred thousand insured lives to a maximum of 0.8. During the same time, in the United States, the rate ran from a minimum of 7.0 to a maximum of 7.7 and 7,368 deaths were charged to this cause. Obviously, the very high homicide rate in the United States among approximately two and one-quarter millions of insured negroes accounts for some of the difference; but even if the comparison is made on the basis of white lives, the homicide deathrate in

Canada stands at approximately one-sixth that in the United States. Possibly one explanation for Canada's low homicide death-rate is the more prompt and more certain disposition in that country of the cases of those who give way to the homicidal impulse."

European Conference on Rural Hygiene

A European Conference on Rural Hygiene, convened by the Council of the League of Nations, was held in Geneva from June 29 to July 7, 1931. Among the questions on the agenda were two directly affecting social insurance: the question of the best methods of ensuring effective medical assistance in rural districts and that of the best methods of organizing rural health services. The Conference adopted a resolution setting forth the essential elements of medical assistance in rural districts: the number and distribution of doctors and pharmacists, a technically qualified auxiliary staff of nurses, centres of diagnosis, dispensaries, hospitals and laboratories. The resolution then deals with the means of carrying out the program, which calls for the collaboration of public health and welfare authorities, the medical profession, health insurance institutions, mutual benefit associations, and, if necessary, private agencies. The passage of the resolution relating to health insurance is as follows:—

The experts consider that when health insurance applies to the entire body of agriculture labourers it permits the realization of effective medical assistance in rural districts under the best conditions. Nevertheless, where health insurance has not yet been established, rationally organized free medical

assistance may intervene usefully in completing a system which partially satisfies the needs of rural populations.

The Conference also adopted a resolution relating to the methods of organization and the program of work of health services in rural districts. This resolution contains the following passage on co-operation between health services and social insurance institutions: In order to avoid deficiencies and prevent duplications in the promotion of the health of the rural population, it is desirable that collaboration should be established between the public health services and social insurance institutions. This collaboration might relate particularly to the following work: joint study of plans for the provision of sanitary equipment in rural districts; establishment of vital statistics; campaign against tuberculosis, venereal diseases, cancer, mental diseases, alcoholism, etc.; maternal and infant welfare; child welfare; education in hygiene of the rural population. This collaboration might be realized by means of committees of co-operation composed of representatives of the public health service and insurance institutions.

An employee in the transfer department of the Toronto Post Office died on August 8, as the result of injuries he received the day before, when he was struck on the head by an elevator door which he was approaching on a platform truck. The coroner's jury which investigated the circumstances of the accident recommended that post office platform trucks should be equipped with some safety device such as is used by the express companies.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Amendment to Regulations of Vancouver Apprenticeship Council

The Vancouver Apprenticeship Council has approved amendments to its rules and regulations whereby contractors may lay off an indentured apprentice during a slack season without pay, subject to the written consent of the council in each case. The right to give official and binding decision on each individual case has been reserved by the council.

Under the former regulations an indentured apprentice had to be retained by the contractor with full pay, regardless of the amount of work offering. Owing to the unusual conditions now existing in the building industry, however, and with a view to relieving con-

tractors who were in many cases heavily burdened with overhead expense during the existing quiet period, the Vancouver Apprenticeship Council, in response to numerous suggestions, agreed to the regulations which may be again changed when conditions return to normal.

Apprenticeship in Ontario

In a recent speech at St. Thomas, Ont., Mr. G. B. Evans, on behalf of the Inspector of Apprenticeship, set forth some important facts in connection with the working of the Apprenticeship Act in the different trades affected. One of the significant facts he mentioned was that the plumbing, steamfitting

and sheet-metal working trades have taken fuller advantage of the Act than some of the other trades: more money had been spent by the Government on the school training of apprentices in these trades than was collected from the employers in these trades.

Mr. Evans pointed out that up to October 31 last, 1418 boys had been registered, of whom 160 had completed their apprenticeship and been granted diplomas; that ninety contracts were cancelled for various reasons; and that since that date 107 boys have registered.

LABOUR DAY MESSAGES OF CANADIAN LABOUR LEADERS

President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

ON the eve of Labour Day, September 7, the following message was issued by Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. After referring to the origin of Labour Day, and to its establishment as a public holiday by Act of Parliament in 1894, Mr. Moore proceeded to refer to the economic difficulties of the present day: "It is a period of unrest and demand for change, men and women being no longer content to accept as their lot involuntary idleness and all the misery and degradation of their standards of living which this involves. It is no exaggeration to say that the security of the whole social structure is being seriously threatened by the long continued and ever growing volume of unemployment existing throughout the world which the old order of things, industrial, economic and political, appears unable or unwilling to successfully cope with. The seeking for a remedy for the present insane and intolerable conditions where goods and food are rotting whilst would-be consumers remain hungry and in want has, during the past few years, taken various forms in other countries. We have seen Russian communism and Italian fascism grow to previous unthought of power over millions of people. Kingdoms have fallen and republics taken their place whilst the effectiveness of old established democracies is being questioned as never before.

"From this world maelstrom Canada has not escaped, and the question arises as to how the situation is to be best met. It cannot be gainsaid that Canada is in a more fortunate position to successfully grapple with this problem of unemployment than most other countries. The vast natural resources with which nature has so plentifully endowed this country are as yet scarcely touched and Labour refuses to be convinced that when these are developed for the common good, and not merely for the personal gain of the few, that there is no further possibility of bettering the conditions of the masses. Pend-

ing such change being brought about every effort must be exerted to secure immediate relief for the desperate conditions in which thousands of willing workers now find themselves with the almost certain increase in their numbers during the coming winter. This is a time for courageous spending and not timid retrenchment; all possible public works should be immediately initiated both by federal, provincial and municipal authorities and the utmost advantage taken of the lull in private industrial activity to develop Canada's heritage to the full.

"Unemployment insurance, health insurance and other progressive social legislative measures should be enacted and thus permanently remove the fear of destitution from the minds of willing workers by giving protection to them when unfortunately they are no longer able to provide the necessities of life. Coincident with this, employers must do their part and by reducing hours counteract the displacement of human labour by machinery and thus create more opportunities of employment for the jobless. By these methods, and not through slashing of wages, curtailment of spending power, restriction of national development or reduction in standards of living, lies the way to a solution of the unemployment problem and future national prosperity.

"Civilization only develops in proportion to the will of men to progress and it is this which motivates labour to again reaffirm its determination to use every constitutional means to break through the existing man-made barriers to social progress and continue the forward march to a higher civilization."

President of All-Canadian Congress of Labour

Mr. A. R. Mosher, president of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, in a message issued in connection with Labour Day, made an appeal for the encouragement of a sense of solidarity among Canadians of all classes. He stated that the organized workers of Canada represented by the All-Canadian Congress of Labour are opposed to the advocacy of

revolutionary activity. "They believe," he continued, "that it is possible, through the democratic institutions of our country, to provide means for the redress of social and economic inequalities, and the evolution of a more satisfactory order of society by the application of intelligence and good-will to the problems which beset Canada and the other nations of the world at the present time. It cannot be denied, however, that many of the institutions which have been built upon a competitive profit-seeking economy are now on trial. They are being judged by their capacity to promote human welfare, and their failure to do this is an indictment which the defenders of the present system must be prepared to meet. . . Surely it is obvious that with her vast area and the abundance of her natural resources, with ample wealth in the form of capital and raw material, with technical knowledge, and with ample skilled and unskilled labour, the Canadian people should be able to provide for every reasonable need. "It is to be hoped that the information to be made available as a result of the census this year will give a picture of Canadian industry which will make possible a larger measure of national planning, and a recognition by the people as a whole of the defects of the pre-

sent economic system. Statistics show that a disproportionate amount of wealth now goes into channels of production, instead of being made available to the people in consumptive goods. In order to bring about a balance between production and consumption, action must be taken by the federal government to provide facilities for the exchange of information regarding raw materials, markets, labour supply, and other factors in industry. The people of Canada should recognize that the industry of the country can and must support its population. The present situation is rapidly becoming unbearable. It challenges the intelligence of every citizen, and the workers are ready to co-operate with the other classes of the community in any measures which will remove the inequalities of the present economic order.

"On Labour Day, therefore, may I appeal to Canadian citizens, generally to give some thought to the actual conditions of the underprivileged masses, and do what they can to develop public opinion for the support of such economic reforms as will prevent the recurrence of economic depressions, through the re-establishment of industry on an intelligent and equitable basis."

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

A.F. of L. Convention

The executive council of the American Federation of Labour has issued the call for the 51st annual convention of the federation, which is to meet in Vancouver, B.C., on October, 5. In announcing the meeting the executive says:

"The fifty-first convention will be convened at a period of widespread unemployment and suffering from curtailed incomes. As this convention will have to consider serious problems and formulate important policies, it is essential that all organizations be duly represented by delegates. At no time in economic history has the close integration of economic interests of all groups been so irrefutable demonstrated as during this world-wide depression. Labour has an essential contribution to make in securing for wage-earners their proper share in economic progress so that prosperity shall be sustained. The coming convention will outline policies to that end and will need the experience and co-operation of wage earners from all industry."

Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada

The tenth annual convention of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada was held at Quebec, Que., commencing Sunday, August 30, 1931, with approximately one hundred and twenty delegates in attendance, President Pierre Beaulé occupying the chair. The convention was opened with a banquet at which officials of the Federal and Provincial Governments and the City were present.

At the first business session, President Beaulé presented the annual report in which satisfaction was expressed with the legislation passed by the Dominion and Provincial Governments in regard to labour. The delegates were informed that central councils had been established in each of the principal centres of the province.

The resolutions adopted by the convention will appear in a later issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Officers elected were as follows:—President, Pierre Beaulé, 359 Arago St., Quebec, Que.; first vice-president, Osias Filion, Montreal, Que.; second vice-president, Henri Quevillion, Hull, Que.; secretary-treasurer, Ferdinand Larroche, 114 Hermine St., Quebec, Que.

Canadian Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen

The tenth biennial meeting of the Canadian Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, was held at Ottawa, August 18-25, 1931, with delegates present from every province. At the opening sessions, addresses were delivered by Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals; Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; H. H. Lynch, vice-president, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; and Mrs. Agnes Strong, grand president of the Ladies' Society. The delegates went on record as favouring: the operation and management of the Canadian National Railways by a board of directors appointed for a term of good behaviour and independent of political partisanship or interference; Federal Government control of radio broadcasting under a board or commission appointed by the government, upon which each province shall have representation; the taking of effective measures by the Federal and Provincial Governments to prevent exploitation of the natural resources, including waterpower.

After a discussion on the unemployment situation, the chairman was instructed to assist other social and labour organization to impress upon the Federal Government the urgent necessity for immediate relief for all who are suffering as a result of unemployment, and to press for the enactment of some adequate system of unemployment insurance, an appropriate share of the cost to be borne by industry and the state. The delegates considered the question of immigration interrelated with unemployment, and declared their opposition to the admission into Canada of those who might add to the unemployment problem, or those who, because of race or nationality, cannot assimilate with Canadians.

The following resolutions on motor vehicle competition were adopted:—(a) Urging amendments to the Highway Traffic Acts to provide more adequate taxation on all motor vehicles using the highway for revenue purposes; (b) Requiring owners and operators of motor vehicles to conform to regulations governing the operation as well as the freight and passenger tariff which shall be charged for the use of such service; (c) Asking for sufficient financial responsibility on the part of owners and operators to ensure payment of all claims for damages which may be legally assessed against them; (d) Requesting that drivers of all such motor vehicles be required to pass a qualifying examination; and (e)

Urging the withholding of franchises to operate bus and truck lines where adequate transportation facilities already exist, or where the railroad companies can and will provide those facilities.

Among other resolutions adopted were: Seeking legislation restricting enginemen in train service from being on duty more than twelve hours without rest; Advocating the enactment of provincial legislation requiring all motor vehicles to come to a full stop at highway crossings not otherwise protected.

In the revision of the by-laws of the board, provision was made for an assistant chairman.

Officers elected were: chairman, W. L. Best, Ottawa; assistant chairman, F. W. Hicks, Winnipeg, Man.; secretary-treasurer, James Pratt, Toronto, Ont. Board of Directors, J. G. McLean (chairman), St. Thomas, Ont.; J. L. Southern (secretary), Port Arthur, Ont.; W. L. Druce, Brandon, Man.

The next regular meeting of the Board will be held at Vancouver, B.C.

International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America

The thirtieth annual convention of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America was held at Toronto on July 20-25, with approximately 120 delegates in attendance. The President W. T. Keegan occupied the chair. Mayor Stewart extended a welcome to the delegates and invited them to join in celebrating the city's 100th anniversary by holding their 1934 convention in Toronto. Representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments also welcomed the delegates.

The report of the executive officers indicated that the International Union had continued to make steady progress, both as to membership and finances. The goodwill existing between the members and employers, resulting in benefits to each side, was referred to in the report. According to the report of the committee on technical education, forty-eight local unions, out of a total of eighty-four reporting, had established technical education committees, which have for their object the assisting of apprentices to become trained craftsmen. The committee strongly urged all local unions to adopt some system to educate the apprentices, in order that they may become proficient mechanics.

The following resolutions were adopted: (1) Recommending that each child attending school have individual text books, and that these text books be replaced every year; (2) Advocating an apprenticeship holiday in

all local jurisdictions where an over-supply of journeymen exists or is threatened; (3) Authorizing the resumption of strike benefit payments to members of locals at Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Elmira, N.Y.; (4) Recommending that the president's salary be raised from \$4,000 to \$5,000 per annum.

The convention will meet next year in Cleveland, O., while Kansas City, Mo., was selected as the convention city in 1933.

International Plate Printers', Die Stampers' and Engravers' Union of North America

The International Plate Printers', Die Stampers' and Engravers' Union of North America held its thirty-ninth annual convention at Philadelphia on July 20-24, 1931, with President H. F. Niessner presiding. During the preliminary session, addresses were delivered by Adolph Hershberger, president of the Philadelphia Central Labour Union and Musicians' Union; M. T. Curry, business agent of the Photo Engravers' Union, Philadelphia; and Mr. Andrew J. Bemiller, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania.

Reports presented by the executive officers, the committee on local unions, and the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor and Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, were outstanding features of the convention.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Favouring old age pension laws.

Directing the incoming executive officers to arrange for the continuation of the contract with the Union Labour Life Insurance Company for the death insurance of the membership at a rate not to exceed ninety cents per month, effective December 1, 1931.

Requesting the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to aid in the formation of new locals of the plate printers within its jurisdiction.

Endorsing the policy of the American Federation of Labor on the five-day-week, old age pensions, Volstead Act, and the unemployment situation.

Recommending that local secretaries write the American Red Cross inquiring into the attitude of the Society in failing to aid suffering families of striking miners.

Mr. James Wade, a member of local No. 6, Ottawa, Canada, was elected president of the International Union. Other officers elected were: first vice-president, J. Paul Kriozere, Chicago; second vice-president, William Kelly, New York; secretary-treasurer, James E. Goodyear, New York.

J. H. Windsor, Washington, D.C., and James Wade, Ottawa, Canada, were elected delegates to the convention of American Federation of Labor and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, respectively.

Buffalo, N.Y., was selected as the convention city for the 40th annual meeting.

Quebec Provincial Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners

Delegates from practically all the local unions in the province attended the twenty-second convention of the Quebec Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which was held at Quebec, Que., on July 2-4, 1931, under the chairmanship of Mr. Omer Fleury, who is also business agent for the carpenters in that city. Addresses were delivered by Jas. F. Marsh, Toronto, Ont., fraternal delegate from the Ontario Provincial Council; Arthur Martel, Montreal, Que., executive board member of the Brotherhood for Canada; and Tom Moore, president, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Over twenty resolutions were dealt with referring to unemployment, and unemployment insurance.

Resolutions were adopted: (1) urging the Provincial Government to pass fair wage legislation similar to that adopted by the Federal Parliament; and (2) pressing for the adoption by the provincial authorities of the Federal old age pension legislation.

Officers elected were: president, Omer Fleury, Quebec, Que.; secretary, Pierre LeFebvre, Montreal, Que.; treasurer, Pierre Blanchandin, Montreal, Que.

The choice of the next convention city was left to the executive.

Pension Proposals of Railway Labour Executives

The Railway Labour Executives Association, in a three-day meeting held in Washington, D.C., on July 27-29, considered several divisions of a comprehensive program to increase the security of life and livelihood for railway employees. The executive discussed in detail a report on Old Age Pensions, prepared after a year of study by their counsel, and appointed a sub-committee to prepare a bill to be introduced in the next session of Congress to provide "retirement insurance" for all railway employees. The Association approved the following principles to govern the draft of a bill to provide old age security for railway employees:

1. Railway employees should not seek merely pensions, which are a bounty provided

without legal obligation by an employer or by the state, but should be protected by retirement insurance, whereby the individual employee obtains a legal right to an income in old age which can be enforced as a legal obligation.

2. By a federal law all railroads engaged in interstate commerce should be required to provide retirement insurance for superannuated employees, in order not only to compensate such employees for long service, but also to promote the efficiency, economy and safety of rail transportation.

3. The retirement insurance should be paid for through compulsory contributions from employer and employee fixed on a sound actuarial basis, whereby the individual employee will acquire a vested right in trust funds, which can be maintained and enforced by him or his beneficiary just as other forms of insurance.

4. The federal act should be drafted, as advised by counsel, in such a manner as to provide every possible safeguard against attack upon the ground of exceeding constitutional authority, with particular care to avoid the expenditure of public funds or the use of public credit in violation of constitutional limitations.

5. The insurance requirements of the federal act should be based on the advice of a competent actuary, and the contributions pro-

vided should be ample to furnish the protection promised.

It is stated that "in order to purchase retirement insurance of only one dollar a day, payable at the age of 65, a man of 60 must pay (according to an eminent actuary) \$523.08 per year, while a man of 20 would pay only \$16.40 a year. If a law in order to provide for uniform benefits is to require the older railway men to pay one-fifth of the cost of their insurance, and to require the younger men to pay five times the cost of their insurance, these facts should be clearly stated, so that these obligations (if they can be legally imposed) may be knowingly assumed."

The Halifax Trades and Labour Council at its meeting in August approved the suggestion of the United Mine Workers local union that the provincial Legislature should meet in special session to consider unemployment. The provincial government was asked also to give effect within the province to the federal Old Age Pensions Act. Telegrams were sent to the Minister of Public Works and the Minister of Labour at Ottawa protesting against the use of spray guns in painting the immigration shed at the railway terminals. The Council decided that no Labour Day Celebration would be held this year owing to the unemployment situation.

Decrease in Industrial Accidents in United States

The industrial accident experience in the United States during 1930 is reviewed by the National Safety Council in a recent edition of industrial accident statistics. This report indicates that over 1,600 establishments reporting their records have achieved a general reduction of 28 per cent in injuries during the past two years and also reduced the severity rate by 8 per cent in the same period.

For the single year 1930, data are available from 4,198 establishments, as compared with 3,603 in 1929, 2,557 in 1928, 2,347 in 1927 and 1,725 in 1926, the number of employees represented in the reports increasing from 1,221,094 in 1926 to 2,236,629 in 1930, the difference representing an increase in man hours of 2,172,979,000 reported in the five-year period.

Among all the industries, fifteen had frequency rates below the average, but thirteen were higher. Among the industries having high

rates were construction and mining, with rates nearly three times the general average. Construction, which for the past several years has had a rate slightly lower than mining, exceeded the latter's rate in 1930.

The industries with low frequency rates are not, however, uniformly low in severity. The cement industry, for instance, which ranked first in frequency is twentieth in severity. The meat packing industry, on the other hand, with a high frequency rate, ranked sixth in severity. These differences result, of course, from the varying relationships between major and minor injuries in the various industries. In meat packing, for instance, there were 1,000 injuries for each fatality, whereas in public utilities one injury out of 50 was a death case. In the automobile industry there were 200 injuries for each fatality, in the petroleum industry only 70.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene

A meeting of a number of members of the Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene met at the International Labour Office from July 30 to August 1, 1931, and examined proposals for the drafting of international regulations relating to the measures to be taken to prevent anthrax infection in industries other than that of hides and skins. They refer mainly to the handling of bones, hooves and horns. The question will be discussed further at the next meeting of the Committee.

The meeting also discussed the risks of lead poisoning in the process of enamelling by powdered lead on cast iron. It was recognized that a serious risk existed when enamel containing lead was used in the dry state, and that the ideal method would be the prohibition of the use of lead-bearing enamels. Doubts, however, were expressed as to the technical feasibility of such a measure, and it was judged desirable that an enquiry be made on this point. Some of the members considered that the danger could be virtually eliminated by means of strictly enforced special regulations covering technical methods and medical inspection.

On the subject of toxic solvents, the meeting recommended that all new cases of poisoning occurring in the chemical industry be notified to the International Labour Office, which should hand on the information to interested persons. A program of research into the dangers of the industrial use of solvents was drawn up.

The members also discussed the dangers of lead poisoning in accumulator factories. It was considered that there was a serious risk, and that every country which has not yet done so should introduce regulations governing work in such factories.

The meeting considered the conclusions of the International Silicosis Conference held at Johannesburg in 1930 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1930, page 1179), and made suggestions regarding the research work still to be carried out on this subject.

Finally, the members discussed the conditions of work of married women. It was recognized that the employment of married women could not be prohibited at the present time, and that the introduction of protective measures in most cases depended on local circumstances and on existing facilities for the care of mothers and children. The meet-

ing approved a proposal submitted by the Belgian Government representative on the Governing Body that the Office undertake an enquiry into the conditions of work of married women in all aspects.

Question of Holidays With Pay

The question of the right of workers to an annual holiday without loss of wages has not yet reached the stage of being placed on the agenda of the International Labour Conference, but progress has been made in this connection. The subject was first brought before the Washington Conference in 1919, when a resolution was submitted by the Swedish Government in favour of the consideration of the matter by the next Session, in view of the fact that it was "essential, for the physical as well as for the psychical health of employees, that they should enjoy, each year, a certain period of absolute rest." The question was raised in the Governing Body of the Office in 1920, in 1923 and in 1924. It was provisionally selected for the agenda of the Conference in 1927, but gave place later to other questions. In 1929 it was once more taken up in the Governing Body, and in the following year the Conference adopted by 84 votes to 21 a resolution presented by the Polish Government in which the Governing Body was requested to consider the possibility of placing the question on the agenda of an early Session of the Conference. In accordance with this decision, the Governing Body instructed the Office last October to draw up a report on the existing law and practice with regard to annual holidays, with a view to the possible inclusion of the subject in the agenda of the Conference for 1932. In January last, however, the Governing Body decided to give priority to another item—invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance—and the question of holidays was therefore once more deferred. In view, however, of the spread of the practice of granting paid holidays, the subject may be expected to receive further consideration in the near future.

The Annual Review, 1930

As was noted in the partial review which was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1931, page 678, the Director's report for 1930 appeared in a new form this year, being in two separate volumes instead of one as formerly. The annual review of 1930 has now been published separately, supplementing the

first volume (already reviewed) which discussed present day problems on which it was desired that the Conference should hold further discussion.

The first part of the Annual Review deals with the general activity of the International Labour Organization; the work of the Conference and of the Governing Body and its committees in 1930; the relations of the Organization with the League and with workers' and employers' organizations; and the work of the Office in collecting and preparing information for the use of Governments, trade organizations, and all those interested in social problems.

The second part of the Annual Review surveys the development of labour legislation and the protection of the worker. In order to place this in its economic setting, this part begins by a study of changes in price levels, financial activity, production, international trade and incomes. Full details are given as to legislation adopted or proposed, and important decisions by employers' or workers' organizations on hours of work, weekly rest, night work, holidays with pay, women's work, protection of children and young persons, and factory inspection. Special sections deal with the developments in industrial medicine and hygiene, with accident prevention, and with social insurance.

On the subject of wages, index numbers are given of money and real wages, accompanied by a table of cost of living indices.

On unemployment will be found statistics and a summary of measures taken in different countries for the relief and assistance of the unemployed, and of the national regulations and international agreements on the subject of the recruiting and placing of workers, and the organization and control of emigration and immigration. The problems arising in connection with special categories of workers, such as seamen, agricultural workers, professional workers, natives, etc., are also briefly described. As regards the conditions of living of the workers, special reference is made to what has been done in connection with their general education and training, their housing, and the utilization of their spare time.

The final chapter refers to the steps taken to give effect to the recognition of the workers' general rights, such as their right to combination, as well as to the profit-sharing, and the participation of workers in national economic life. Information in connection with individual and collective contracts of service and on industrial relations in general, will also be found.

A chart of ratifications is appended, giving the position in the various States members of the Organization on March 15, 1931, with regard to International Labour Conventions.

Chinese National Factory Inspection Service

At the request of the Chinese Government, the International Labour Office has just sent a Mission to China to assist in organizing the National Factory Inspection Service. It was announced some time ago that the Chinese Government intended putting into force as from August 1, 1931, the Factory Act of 1929 and the Administrative Regulations for the application of the Act, which were promulgated on December 16, 1930. The enforcement of these Regulations, which mark an important stage in the social evolution of China and are of particular importance in view of the ten-year program of industrial development to which we refer elsewhere in this issue, depends on the establishment of an efficient system of factory inspection. On January 31, 1931, the Chinese Legislative Council adopted a Factory Inspection Act, which is to be put into force by Decree at a later date, but the establishment of the National Factory Inspection Service is no small task, and the Chinese Government felt the need of expert advice in its execution.

The Mission consists of Mr. Pone, Chief of Section in the Diplomatic Division of the Office, and Dame Adelaide Anderson, formerly Principal Lady Inspector of Factories in Great Britain, who has already rendered valuable service in China and is intimately familiar with the conditions of labour prevailing there. This Mission, following on the visit of the Director of the International Labour Office in 1929 and the establishment last year of a Branch of the International Labour Office in Nanking, will serve still further to strengthen the collaboration of China in the International Labour Organization.

"Unemployment Problems in 1931"

The International Labour Office recently published under this title a volume containing studies of the problem of unemployment and the world depression. The first two chapters consist of extracts from the Director's Report to the 15th Session of the International Labour Conference (this report was outlined briefly in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1931, page 678). The Director gives a description of the depression, of its scope, its causes and the possible remedies. One chapter deals with the direct action of the Organization against unemployment, and another with the relations

between hours of work, wages, and unemployment.

The volume also includes a series of memoranda submitted in January, 1931, to the Unemployment Committee of the Governing Body. Some of these memoranda were prepared by officials of the Office, such as those on unemployment and monetary fluctuations, and on the effects of rationalization on unemployment. The other memoranda are the

work of experts who are not on the staff of the Office, but were consulted on particular points. These are the memoranda by Professor Albert Hahn on the inequalities in the international distribution of capital as a cause of unemployment; Professor Maurice Ansiaux on disturbances in international trade and their effects on unemployment; Professor L. Hersch on population and unemployment, and Mr. G. D. H. Cole on wages and unemployment.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND FARM RELIEF ACT, 1931

AGREEMENTS between the Dominion Government and the governments of the various provinces as to the work to be carried on under the provisions of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, were approaching completion as this issue went to press. The text of this Act (Statutes of Canada, 1931, chapter 58) appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1931 page 901, and the general regulations under the Act were given on page 904 of the same issue.

Shortly after the Act became effective all members of the House of Commons were invited by the Minister of Labour to furnish suggestions regarding federal undertakings that might usefully be carried out in their constituencies under the direction of the Department of Public Works. The Minister also conferred with the provincial governments respecting provincial and municipal works which might provide opportunities for employment during the coming winter. Details of these various undertakings will be given in future issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Works to be undertaken by the Federal government include construction of public buildings, wharves, repairs to both, and generally needed federal works of all descriptions. The federal Government will also share in the cost of construction of the Trans-Canada highway to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost thereof; each provincial government is required to define the route and the point of contact with the adjoining provinces; the Dominion Government will also participate in the cost of maintenance. Other highways wholly within the province will be assisted as to construction costs on the basis agreed upon with the provincial authority and as circumstances justify.

Any municipality desiring to carry on local improvement works of any sort with federal and provincial aid must submit its proposals in connection therewith to the provincial government.

As the success of the relief measures will largely depend upon the fair and equitable dis-

tribution of opportunities for employment and payment of reasonable rates of wages, the Federal Government will require that a maximum work day of eight hours shall prevail on works and undertakings carried on under the provisions of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, unless a modification of this requirement is previously agreed to by the Minister; the Provincial or Municipal Authorities may fix rates of wages to be paid provided that such rates be fair and reasonable and not in excess of the rates required to be paid by the Federal Government for the character or class of work in the district; and, if available, only goods and materials of Canadian manufacture or production shall be used, and contracts shall be let only to bona fide Canadian construction firms established and operating in Canada prior to January 1, 1931.

Of the amounts expended under Dominion-provincial agreements for works carried out under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, not less than 40 per cent must be expended for labour.

SUMMARY OF UNEMPLOYMENT REGISTRATION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1931

Province	Married Men	Single Men	Women	Not Classified	Total
Pr. Edw. Isld.					1,500
Nov. Scotia (1)					18,000
New Brunswick					7,858
Quebec (1)					100,000
Ontario (2)	71,500	58,500			130,000
Manitoba	26,486	10,248	4,755	450	41,939
Saskatchewan (3)					26,094
Alberta	9,220	6,230			15,450
British Columbia (4)			764		38,880
Total					379,721

(1) Figures are estimated as no registration was held.

(2) Ontario reports the probable number in real need of employment to be about 70,000.

(3) Including 8,237 married men, 4,851 single men and 764 women registered in cities.

(4) This includes 5,940 transients and 6,745 aliens.

Registration of Unemployed

During the summer months the provincial governments carried out surveys of the situation as to unemployment in their respective territories, and the figures on page 1005 showing the number of persons registered as unemployed in the various provinces as on September 1 were submitted to the Minister of Labour.

Throughout the drought areas which exist in the three Prairie Provinces, principally in Saskatchewan, roughly 200,000 people were reported as suffering severely because of repeated crop failures due to drought conditions; these people are not included in the numbers of the unemployed, as many of them are taking advantage of every opportunity to support themselves and their dependants.

Outline of Relief Measures

The Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, in a statement issued on September 16, described the progress that had been made at that date in the organization of relief measures, as follows:—

Out of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act of 1931, efforts have been renewed with all the provinces co-operating, to organize a substantial employment relief campaign. Negotiations have been concluded with some provinces, and satisfactory progress has been made with others, while the federal government itself has in contemplation federal works at federal expense further to assist in relieving the national situation. The problem is more acute in Western Canada than in the East because of large sections in Western Canada suffering from drought and crop failures of varying intensity in different districts. The federal government has instituted a number of federal undertakings which are from week to week being extended, while a number of provinces have already commenced substantial relief works, largely in connection with highway construction. The trans-Canada highway project is being prosecuted with vigor. The federal government is paying fifty per cent of the cost thereof, and on other provincial highway projects is contributing a large portion of the total.

Prince Edward Island

In the province of Prince Edward Island, a program of relief work has been recommended to the government of the province somewhat in excess of last year's efforts because of the increased volume of unemployment. Heretofore, many people from that province annually sought employment in lumbering and other industries in adjacent provinces which this year is not available to the same extent.

Nova Scotia

In Nova Scotia, a very considerable federal program will be prosecuted by which many wharf and dock repairs and reconstruction will be carried on by the federal government

alone, while in co-operation with the provincial government, a substantial volume of work is contemplated on the trans-Canada highway. The cost of municipal undertakings is being shared by agreement with the provincial government on a basis much similar to last year's agreement. The municipal projects are in course of preparation but have not yet received federal approval.

New Brunswick

In the province of New Brunswick a comprehensive and somewhat extended program of road building has been submitted by the provincial government, while in the city of Saint John, about 1,800 men have for some months been engaged on the reconstruction of the docks which were destroyed by fire in June last.

Quebec

Negotiations with the province of Quebec are still in the preliminary stages and conferences with the government of that province are now taking place.

Ontario

The province of Ontario has outlined a comprehensive program of road building, particularly in connection with the trans-Canada highway, and numerous municipal projects will be submitted for consideration and approval about the end of the present month. It is intended by both the provincial and federal authorities to employ on the road projects in Ontario, men who would otherwise be wholly unemployed; first those adjacent to the highway undertakings, and secondly, to offer opportunities for employment, particularly to transients and single men from urban centers as certified through the Employment Service of Canada, relying upon the municipal undertakings to furnish employment for the more skilled artisans in building and other industries, giving married men preference in these opportunities and thereby assisting them to obtain employment adjacent to their family responsibilities as far as possible.

Prairie Provinces

The province of Manitoba has already commenced some highway construction work and a substantial program of municipal projects will be submitted for approval shortly.

Relief of the farmers in the drought-stricken areas of the Prairie Provinces constitutes the most difficult problem in Western Canada, but this ought not to be confused with unemployment arising from industrial or commercial fluctuations. Some substantial projects in the urban centers have been tentatively approved, and the minister of agriculture, Hon. Robert Weir, is actively directing the farm relief program in those areas, particularly in Saskatchewan as well as assisting in the relief of unemployment in the cities and towns. He is at present in the West, as is the minister of the interior, Hon. T. G. Murphy, who is helping to map out the program in Manitoba.

In Western Canada, substantial national park areas in Alberta offer opportunities for the creation of considerable useful work in delimiting park boundaries, clearing and building roads and opening up avenues of communication between park areas of which Jasper and Banff are centers, as well as some similar works in parks located in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

The provincial government of Alberta has concluded an agreement with the federal government respecting both provincial and municipal undertakings in that province, and like Ontario, it is expected that substantial relief will accrue to the larger urban centers by the withdrawal of transients and single men, who may be wisely assisted in the outside undertakings, both in parks and on provincial roads.

British Columbia

The province of British Columbia is suffering particularly because of the contraction in the lumbering and mining industries. Field crops in that province, as in the Eastern Provinces, have been quite satisfactory as to volume, but not so satisfactory as to sales prices obtainable. With its milder climate and the large migration of available labour to the Pacific slopes, British Columbia faces a difficult problem and a very substantial program of roadbuilding throughout that province already is under way. More than 3,000 men already are at work and the provincial government is at present engaged in obtaining municipal proposals for local improvement works and this program will, it is expected, be available for consideration of the federal government within the next ten days.

Transportation Industry

The contraction in our transportation industry constitutes a difficult problem. Some 25,000 fewer men are regularly employed on our railways now than was the case three years ago and the reason for that is obvious. The decrease in gross earnings due to the falling off in carloadings and passenger traffic has necessitated stern economies. During the past week, however, the transportation situation seems to be improving and it may with reasonable confidence be expected that railway earnings will show better results during the next few weeks than they did in the month of August, owing to the fact that the crop movement is later this year than last year. The very substantial effort put forth by the railways last year to expend large sums to assist in the relief of unemployment, especially among their own employes, has made it difficult for them to participate to the same extent this year so far as improvements in equipment, maintenance and so forth are concerned.

As detailed proposals are received from time to time, with the approval of the various provincial governments, they will be sympathetically considered and dealt with as liberally as the financial conditions of the country warrant, without indulging in anything that savors of prodigal expenditure. Parliament has entrusted the government with a serious and important task, which trust will be discharged faithfully and without discrimination.

The Minister pointed out that under the act agreements are made with the provinces and not with municipalities, which latter must submit their needs and situations to the provincial governments for endorsement and submission to the federal government in the uniform method determined as necessary for the proper compilation at Ottawa of the information which is essential before approval can be given; and without such federal approval no works for which beneficial assistance will be sought under the act may be properly commenced.

Regulation of Unemployment Charities in Ontario

An Order in Council approved by the Government of Ontario on August 13 declared that, in cities having a population of not less than 200,000 charitable institutions are to be subject to the control of the Minister of Public Welfare, when they "include any scheme, measure, organization or undertaking formed of or by any person or persons,

society, body, association or corporation, having as an object the procuring or giving of aid, assistance or relief in any manner to or for the benefit of any unemployed person or persons and which may be designated as Unemployed Charities." Unemployment charities undertaken by a municipal corporation or by any church, church organization, religious society or body are exempt from the order.

The Order contains regulations governing unemployment charities in the cities covered by its provisions. Permits to undertake such work must be obtained from the Minister, and the Department may investigate, inspect and audit every unemployment charity. One regulation is as follows: "No person shall be employed or his services used on behalf of any unemployment charity for its purpose in soliciting alms, food, clothing, money or contributions from the general public, unless such person is furnished with credentials to be issued by and obtained from the municipality which issued the permit for such unemployment charity."

Drought Commission in Saskatchewan

A commission under the Inquiries Act was issued by the Saskatchewan Government in

August to the undermentioned with instructions to inquire into all matters pertaining to drought conditions in portions of the province and in provinces and states adjacent to the province and to report and make recommendations that would tend to remove the causes of such conditions:—the Hon. J. F. Bryant, Minister of Public Works; the Hon. W. C. Buckle, Minister of Agriculture; W. D. Cowan, M.P., of Regina, Professor C. J. Mackenzie, of the University of Saskatchewan; Dr. Thomas A. Patrick, of Yorkton; and Lt.-Col. F. J. O'Leary, of Regina.

The commission refers to the drought conditions during the past three years and the injury caused to farm lands and crops through evaporation and by winds occasioning violent dust storms and drifting of the soil. The commissioners are instructed to investigate climatic conditions as affected by the conservation of water and the absence of trees, and to study the whole question in the light of experience and of the remedies taken under similar conditions elsewhere, and they are to make recommendations as to possible dam sites for conservation of water and submit such proposals as to afforestation and any other matter as will assist in permanently removing the cause of drought conditions as they now exist in parts of Saskatchewan.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACT, 1930

Relief Provided in Cooperation with Provinces, Municipalities and Railway Companies

AN account was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1930, of the special session of the Parliament of Canada summoned especially to deal with problems arising out of exceptional economic conditions with resultant unemployment, and of the enactment during that session of the Unemployment Relief Act. Particulars of the expenditures approved have been given from month to month in subsequent issues.

The various Provinces, Railway Companies and Departments of the Government co-operating under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, have furnished statistics showing the actual volume of employment furnished from commencement of operation under the Act to July 31, 1931. Details for each Province are as follows:—

Employment Afforded to August 31, 1931

Locality, etc.	Individuals given employment	Number of Man-days work given
Prince Edward Island.....	2, 195	19, 389
Nova Scotia.....	33, 137	514, 867
New Brunswick.....	20, 500	310, 000
Quebec.....	83, 851	1, 213, 273
Ontario.....	43, 000	2, 384, 000
Manitoba.....	34, 839	376, 151
Saskatchewan.....	29, 418	630, 154
Alberta.....	23, 923	404, 936
British Columbia.....	34, 514	746, 191
Yukon.....	150	2, 096
C.N.R.....	7, 094	206, 156
(2)Banking N.S. Coal.....	.....	65, 759
C.P.R.....	10, 369	350, 772
Totals.....	327, 990	7, 228, 744

(1) These figures do not include repeaters, i.e., no one individual is counted more than once, although he may have been laid off and re-employed.

(2) The number of individuals given employment is not available.

Direct Relief

For direct relief where employment could not be given, accounts amounting to \$2,055,713.57 have been paid to August 31, 1931, to supplement Provincial and Municipal expenditures. This amount has been divided amongst the Provinces as follows:—

Province	Dominion Contribution to August 31, 1931
	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	2,843 49
Nova Scotia.....	22,603 39
New Brunswick.....	3,503 01
Quebec.....	426,598 72
Ontario.....	767,160 56
Manitoba.....	472,921 46
Saskatchewan.....	65,754 08
Alberta.....	128,461 71
British Columbia.....	165,867 15
Total.....	2,055,713 57

THE CANADIAN LEGION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

FEATURING the convention of the Canadian Legion, Dominion Command, held at Niagara Falls recently, was the report of the Unemployment Committee, which was adopted by the delegates. This committee, which is composed of representatives from every province, formulated a policy based on the Legion's responsibility to the general problem as well as its particular application to ex-service men.

In a comprehensive preamble, the committee indicated the gravity of the situation and its attendant economic problems. "It was also realized," observes the report, "that these problems constitute a definite challenge to the survival of our civilization, needing vision, understanding and statesmanship if we are to secure a full measure of the blessings of peace in whose name so many lives have been sacrificed in the Great War."

Referring to the magnitude of the problem in its international aspects, the report pointed to the seeming obscurity of fundamental causes and "the lack of general agreement among leaders in business, finance and economic thought as to remedies to be applied to effect a permanent solution." For this reason, the committee did not attempt to probe causes or make specific suggestions for permanent solution, and concentrated upon "the necessity of regarding the present situation as requiring emergency treatment." However, it was felt that some statement should be made regarding the Legion's attitude toward economic conditions "in order that the people of Canada may know that ex-service men are not entirely disregarding the larger issues in favour of their own particular interests." Accordingly, the following three paragraphs summarize the Legion's views of the general problem:

"No deep thinking person to-day can look with equanimity on the tragic absurdity of an economic system that permits a large por-

tion of our people to periodically lack the necessaries of life, surrounded by storehouses of food and goods accumulated by their labour, nor can the condition be satisfactorily accepted which enforces periods of unwilling idleness when on every hand useful work needs to be undertaken. That a remedy must be found to this problem if we are to avoid the advent of more sinister social, economic and political evils, is obvious to every intelligent person to-day.

"While the complexities of the problem are fully realized it is by no means the opinion of the Committee that it is beyond human intelligence to find a permanent solution notwithstanding the gravity of conditions. In the opinion of the Committee, however, such an objective can only be achieved by the whole-hearted exercise of co-operation between Governments, capital, labour, leaders of business, finance and economic thought. We are convinced that the solution will not be achieved without courageous sacrifices.

"It is possible that cherished ideas and privileges will have to be modified or entirely relinquished; established methods may have to undergo the process of change; and the practice of a vigorous personal discipline may be required before a new and satisfactory order of things can follow. Such forms of sacrifice were demanded and willingly suffered during the Great War and these characteristics were vital contributions to ultimate victory. Ex-service men who sacrificed much during the war, large numbers of whom are still suffering as a result, surely have a right to regard the needs of Peace as equally compelling as those of war and to expect that our people will not shrink from the task now imposed of working out a solution to our problem rendering willing co-operation and service and making such sacrifices as may be necessary. Continuing, the report urged respect for constituted authority, and anticipated

that ex-service officials would be represented on all federal, provincial and municipal committees appointed to control or administer all measures which are designed to meet our present need, bending every effort to their complete success."

The committee then submitted a summary of suggestions, which were subsequently adopted. The first part of the recommendations dealt with the Legion's responsibility. This section urged co-operation in the administration of government measures as set forth in the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act of 1931; registration of veterans, coupled with a study of the capabilities and record of each man; co-operation with employers of labour; utilization to the fullest measure of the scheme of probational training of disabled ex-service men under the direction of the Department of Pensions and National Health; inclusion of statutory preference in appointments to positions in provincial and civic governments similar to the preference extended under the Federal Civil Service Act; inclusion of a requirement for the employment of a definite percentage of veterans in the form of tenders for government contracts; and also that in Government employment, notwithstanding the seniority status of unnaturalized alien employees, no ex-service man may be laid off until the services of every such alien shall be dispensed with. This last recommendation was forwarded in the form of a resolution to Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways.

Other recommendations were as follows:

That, as an emergency measure, industry should be urged to reduce hours rather than reduce staff, thus spreading the work amongst employees so as to retain their entire staff and further that advantage should not be taken of present conditions to reduce wages and thereby lower the standard of living.

That all government authorities and all other employers of labour be urged to discontinue the practice of dual employment, i.e., husband and wife in lucrative positions in order that as many families as possible may be sustained.

That efforts be made to secure a preference for the breadwinner of a deceased or totally disabled non-pensioned veteran's family.

That provision be made in the Pension Act for the extension of the age limit for children's allowances by one year in order to encourage the further education of pensioners' children for an additional year, thus maintaining their morale and removing them from the labour market.

That Provincial and Civic Governments shall rigorously enforce the Fair Wage Provisions

in connection with all relief work carried on and in all their contracts. Further, that no ex-service man working on any such relief measures shall receive less than the direct relief allowance granted by the Department of Pensions and National Health.

The committee also appended a supplementary report in the form of a resolution from the convention of the Ontario Provincial Command, held a few days before the Dominion convention. This resolution was also adopted by the Dominion convention, and was as follows:

(a) That this Dominion Convention of the Canadian Legion strongly urge upon the Federal Government the formation of a National Employment Council, representative of industry and commerce, agriculture, labour and the war veterans, appointed on a non-political basis, to make a complete study of the situation, and make such recommendations to the Federal Government as they consider would help to solve the pressing economic problem which confronts the Dominion.

(b) That this Dominion Convention of the Canadian Legion petition the Prime Minister of Canada to call a conference of the Provincial Premiers to discuss a program of planned development of the Nation's great natural resources, under public ownership and construction.

Weekly Half Holiday in Saskatchewan

By an order in council dated August 5, 1931, the schedule of the Weekly Half Holiday Act of Saskatchewan was amended by the addition of the following group to the list of classes of shops that were already declared to be exempt from the provisions of the Act: "Shops in which the principal trade or business is that of the sale by retail of fuel, lumber and builders' supplies." The terms used in the Order are defined as follows: "Shop" shall include the building and yards connected therewith; "Fuel" shall include coal, wood and coke only; "Lumber and Builders' Supplies" shall include all unmanufactured lumber, laths, shingles, and also sand, gravel, lime, cement and bricks and shall not include builders' hardware, plumbing supplies, electrical supplies or manufactures of wood, such as sash, door and similar house furnishings.

A list of the types of shop exempted from the provisions of the Act appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1931, page 631.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JULY, 1931

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on August 1 was 7,887, the employees on their payrolls numbering 956,238 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions report-

ing for July was 1,862, having an aggregate membership of 199,923 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 68 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

(1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of August, 1931, as Reported by Employers

Employment at the beginning of August showed a further upward movement, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,887 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 956,238 persons, as compared with 943,419 on July 1. The index number stood at 105·2, compared with 103·8 on July 1, 1931, and 118·8, 127·8, 119·3, 110·5, 105·5, 97·5, 95·8, 101·4, 94·2 and 90·0 on August 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The employers making returns therefore reported smaller payrolls than at the beginning of August in the preceding four years, but the index of employment was practically the same as in 1926, and was higher than in the five years, 1921-1925.

Construction reported a very large gain, chiefly due to important works undertaken for the relief of unemployment in Saskatchewan; the tendency was also favourable in mining, communications, transportation and services. On the other hand, logging continued seasonally quiet, and there were also losses in manufacturing and trade.

Employment by Economic Areas

Greater activity was shown in the Prairie Provinces; employment declined in Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, while very little general change was indicated in British Columbia.

Maritime Provinces.—Statements were tabulated from 603 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 73,411 persons, compared

with 74,938 in the preceding month. Practically no change had been indicated on August 1, 1930, but the index then was much higher than on the date under review. Building construction showed gains at the beginning of August, and transportation, services and communications were also busier; on the other hand, the trend of employment was downward in manufacturing, notably in fish-preserving, iron and steel and lumber works, highway and railway construction, trade and mining.

Quebec.—Curtailement was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 1,813 employers with 272,818 workers, as against 274,987 on July 1. Manufacturing, logging and trade reported smaller payrolls, while construction indicated considerable improvement, and mining and transportation were also more active. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of August a year ago, although the contraction then had involved a larger number of workers.

Ontario.—There was a further contraction in employment in this province on August 1, when the 3,521 co-operating firms reported 374,182 employees, a reduction of 7,906 persons since July 1. Improvement was noted in tobacco and pulp and paper factories, in shipping, building and highway construction and services, but iron and steel plants reported large reductions, and textile, lumber, chemical and some other factories, logging, transportation, railway construction and retail

trade also showed curtailment, in some cases of a seasonal nature. Activity had also declined on August 1, 1930, but the index then was higher.

Prairie Provinces.—A very pronounced increase in employment was indicated in the Prairie Provinces, where 1,162 employers reported 156,504 workers, or 24,561 more than at the beginning of July; this increase, which was the largest ever reported in the Prairie Provinces, was almost entirely due to road work undertaken for the relief of unemployment in Saskatchewan. Services and tele-

ing 79,323 persons, or almost the same number as in the preceding month. Increases were indicated at the beginning of August last year, when the situation was more favourable.

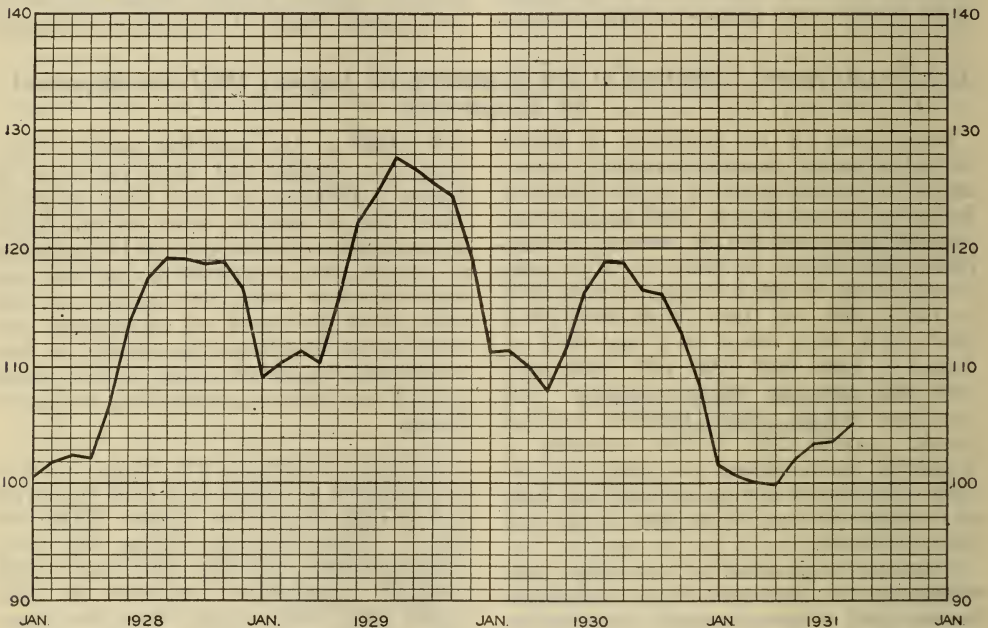
Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Employment advanced in Ottawa; in Quebec City and Vancouver practically no general change was noted, while the tendency was unfavourable in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities and Winnipeg.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



phones also showed moderate improvement, but manufacturing, transportation and building construction were slacker. Smaller gains had been reported on August 1, 1930, and the index then was rather lower than on the date under review.

British Columbia.—Practically no general change was registered in British Columbia, where food canning and electric current plants, transportation, communications and building construction showed improvement, which, however, was offset by losses in logging, highway construction, shipping and metal works. Returns were compiled from 787 firms employ-

Montreal.—As on August 1, 1930, there was a decrease in Montreal on the date under review; employment last year, however, was more active than at the beginning of August this year. A combined pay-roll of 138,482 employees, or 3,421 less than on July 1, was reported by the 1,004 co-operating firms. Transportation registered improvement, while manufacturing, construction and trade released employees; the greatest losses in factory employment took place in the iron and steel, tobacco and textile divisions.

Quebec.—Very little general change was reported in Quebec City; services showed im-

provement, but manufacturing as a whole was dull. Statements were received from 136 employers whose staffs aggregated 13,225 workers, compared with 13,215 in the preceding month. An increase has been indicated on August 1 a year ago, when the index was higher.

Toronto.—As on the same date last year, there was a falling-off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,128 firms employing 118,724 persons, or 3,230 less than at the beginning of July. The level of employment was

lower than on August 1, 1930. Manufacturing (especially of iron and steel and textile products), and trade were slacker than on July 1, but building recorded improvement.

Ottawa.—Employment in Ottawa showed an advance, 202 persons being added to the forces of the 166 co-operating employers, who had 14,448 workers on August 1. There were gains in manufacturing, while construction released employees. Employment at the beginning of August, 1930, had also increased, but the index then was several points higher.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1921.....	90.0	102.4	83.7	90.5	96.8	85.4
Aug. 1, 1922.....	94.2	105.5	86.1	96.7	100.8	88.6
Aug. 1, 1923.....	101.4	109.8	97.1	103.4	103.6	95.2
Aug. 1, 1924.....	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Aug. 1, 1925.....	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Aug. 1, 1926.....	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927.....	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1.....	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
April 1.....	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1.....	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1.....	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1.....	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1.....	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1.....	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1.....	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1.....	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1.....	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1.....	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
April 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	95.6	93.8
April 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1.....	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1.....	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Relative weight of employment by districts as at Aug. 1, 1931.....	100.0	7.7	28.5	39.1	16.4	8.3

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Hamilton.—There were further reductions in staff in Hamilton, 231 establishments reporting 30,571 persons on their pay-lists, as against 30,820 in their last return. Manufacturing registered slight but general curtailment (except in vegetable food factories, which were seasonally active), while construction was also quieter. The situation was not so favourable as on the same date last year, although decreases had also then been noted.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.—Continued losses were shown in the Border Cities; statistics were received from 139 firms

employing 9,285 workers, or 2,337 less than on July 1. Automobile works largely reduced their working forces, while other groups showed little general change. Smaller declines had been recorded on August 1, 1930, and employment then was in greater volume.

Winnipeg.—A decrease was indicated in Winnipeg, according to 369 firms who had 29,999 employees, as compared with 30,575 at the beginning of July. There were increases in telephonic communications, but manufacturing, road construction and trade showed curtailment. An improvement was evidenced on

TABLE II.—INDEXNUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1922	89.8		97.4				98.8	85.1
Aug. 1, 1923	98.5		98.4	116.4	98.2		93.1	89.6
Aug. 1, 1924	96.3		92.7	108.2	85.1		87.5	88.6
Aug. 1, 1925	98.2	99.9	96.9	106.7	89.3	58.8	89.8	96.5
Aug. 1, 1926	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
April 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
April 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
April 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
April 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Aug. 1, 1931	14.5	1.4	12.4	1.5	3.2	1.0	3.1	3.2

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

the corresponding date last year, when the index was higher.

Vancouver.—In Vancouver, manufacturing showed little general change; building reported heightened activity, while trade and highway construction showed curtailment. Returns were compiled from 322 employers with 30,624 persons on their staffs, as compared with 30,693 in the preceding month. An increase had been indicated on August 1, 1930, when the level of employment was higher.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

Further reductions were made in the manufacturing establishments, 4,752 of which reported 466,000 operatives on their pay-rolls, as compared with 478,323 on July 1. In some cases, the contractions were due to shutdowns for holidays, and it was expected that work would be resumed early on the month. Increases were recorded in vegetable food, leather footwear, woollen, non-metallic mineral and electric current plants, but the garment and iron and steel industries were seasonally slacker, and losses were also indicated in the lumber, non-ferrous metal, chemical

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Aug. 1, 1921.....	90.0	88.0	58.3	95.2	92.0	94.8	88.7	89.9	90.7
Aug. 1, 1922.....	94.2	92.9	50.4	100.6	88.6	103.0	103.9	87.5	89.4
Aug. 1, 1923.....	101.4	101.2	76.2	105.6	90.3	104.7	112.7	99.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1924.....	95.8	93.3	66.0	104.0	97.9	102.3	106.2	102.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1925.....	97.5	95.8	60.5	102.1	99.8	100.2	110.6	105.6	94.3
Aug. 1, 1926.....	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Aug. 1, 1927.....	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1.....	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
April 1.....	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1.....	106.8	110.7	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1.....	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1.....	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1.....	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1.....	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	118.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1.....	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1.....	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
April 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
April 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
April 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Relative weight of employment by industries as at Aug. 1, 1931.....	100.0	48.7	0.8	4.9	2.9	11.9	19.2	2.6	9.0

and allied product, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and some other industries. A decrease had also been registered on the same date last year, when the index was many points higher.

Animal Products.—Dairies registered gains, while fish-preserving plants were slacker in the Maritime Provinces, offsetting the increases recorded in the same industry in British Columbia and resulting in a general, though

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	Aug. 1 1931	July 1 1931	Aug. 1 1930	Aug. 1 1929	Aug. 1 1928	Aug. 1 1927	Aug. 1 1926
<i>Manufacturing</i>	48.7	94.7	97.2	110.2	121.6	115.2	107.0	103.6
Animal products—edible.....	2.1	112.2	112.6	123.6	123.6	122.4	120.6	108.3
Fur and products.....	0.2	94.0	98.9	89.3	99.0	90.4	91.1	94.2
Leather and products.....	1.9	90.6	89.4	85.9	94.4	97.0	100.7	97.3
Lumber and products.....	4.5	81.2	83.7	105.3	124.5	121.0	117.4	115.8
Krough and dressed lumber.....	2.6	74.4	74.5	104.5	125.8	122.9	123.6	129.2
Furniture.....	0.8	91.2	96.1	102.3	126.2	118.4	105.8	99.4
Other lumber products.....	1.1	93.9	102.3	110.2	119.0	117.0	105.9	100.1
Musical instruments.....	0.2	56.2	58.9	66.6	99.5	97.9	94.9	100.0
Plant products—edible.....	3.2	108.9	106.8	121.3	118.4	111.4	107.0	107.9
Pulp and paper products.....	6.1	97.4	97.5	113.0	115.1	109.9	108.4	102.5
Paper products.....	0.8	100.1	99.3	107.0	113.7	118.0	104.6	104.9
Printing and publishing.....	2.6	110.0	110.3	117.6	118.1	111.7	104.1	100.0
Rubber products.....	1.3	95.8	97.0	114.4	145.2	130.3	115.4	99.8
Textile products.....	7.9	92.3	96.4	96.4	105.7	102.4	103.5	99.6
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	2.9	93.9	97.6	93.9	104.4	110.6	108.3	98.3
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.6	77.0	81.5	82.1	96.1	103.4	105.9	98.5
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	0.6	103.1	92.5	82.7	100.8	104.3	95.4	99.5
Silk and silk goods.....	0.4	226.6	278.4	207.4	158.9	.....	.....	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.6	100.7	105.4	104.3	107.2	102.7	100.0	100.4
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.6	90.0	94.6	98.1	105.1	99.2	96.9	102.7
Other textile products.....	0.8	80.9	83.8	88.8	108.4	107.4	112.5	94.7
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.6	115.7	116.2	126.1	128.1	119.0	109.4	103.1
Tobacco.....	0.9	102.0	103.2	115.9	115.4	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	0.7	135.2	136.0	142.2	148.0	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.0	97.6	105.9	115.1	171.4	110.5	103.6	89.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	0.8	110.3	115.9	115.8	117.9	108.5	103.3	99.5
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	109.1	112.9	134.3	141.2	122.9	113.7	112.1
Electric current.....	1.7	131.4	127.7	134.3	139.4	123.8	112.5	106.4
Electrical apparatus.....	1.5	131.3	133.3	155.5	146.1	118.8	101.3	96.3
Iron and steel products.....	10.9	80.7	85.8	104.8	126.3	118.7	101.7	101.2
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.1	87.9	88.3	110.4	138.1	121.7	107.2	95.7
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.1	95.1	98.5	118.8	136.5	125.4	113.3	101.3
Agricultural implements.....	0.3	34.7	39.9	63.4	125.9	104.1	107.1	104.3
Land vehicles.....	4.8	76.6	85.2	100.9	120.7	120.7	96.7	102.5
Automobiles and parts.....	0.8	52.9	75.3	100.8	130.3	179.9	89.5	97.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	0.3	80.5	81.9	116.4	149.4	116.4	100.6	107.4
Heating appliances.....	0.4	96.1	96.4	116.6	132.7	114.6	103.8	98.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	0.8	115.3	111.6	152.8	182.6	151.5	112.2	100.8
Foundry and machine shops products.....	0.4	80.2	85.8	101.0	123.8	118.6	97.7	94.6
Other iron and steel products.....	1.7	86.6	90.3	105.4	117.2	112.2	103.2	100.8
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.8	111.2	114.2	130.1	136.7	123.2	111.5	102.6
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.3	129.2	127.7	145.3	147.8	133.5	108.8	101.2
Miscellaneous.....	0.5	108.1	107.2	109.2	113.0	115.8	101.1	96.1
<i>Logging</i>	0.8	28.8	38.5	61.5	74.0	68.6	68.6	63.2
<i>Mining</i>	4.9	104.5	104.1	115.5	122.1	114.9	109.4	99.8
Coal.....	2.5	89.8	90.5	98.9	104.2	101.8	104.9	95.0
Metallic ores.....	1.7	143.8	141.4	142.5	145.1	129.6	116.6	104.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	0.7	94.4	92.5	134.9	151.8	140.3	115.6	112.7
<i>Communications</i>	2.9	105.9	104.8	121.0	126.0	111.2	106.6	102.7
Telegraphs.....	0.6	109.3	107.6	129.0	133.7	121.2	112.4	108.9
Telephones.....	2.3	105.1	104.1	119.1	123.7	108.5	105.2	101.0
<i>Transportation</i>	11.9	97.8	97.7	108.9	117.2	110.8	105.0	103.0
Street railways and cartage.....	2.6	121.6	122.1	125.8	130.5	114.8	106.4	103.5
Steam railways.....	1.5	91.5	91.8	104.0	113.3	111.7	103.6	101.4
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.8	98.4	96.1	111.8	120.8	100.0	110.1	112.1
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i>	19.2	162.8	137.1	179.8	186.8	167.7	150.2	121.4
Building.....	5.0	119.4	117.3	154.9	170.2	131.0	129.6	121.4
Highway.....	10.0	285.2	201.8	362.9	298.2	251.9	242.4	193.5
Railway.....	4.2	101.8	101.9	120.0	153.8	168.8	132.4	129.8
<i>Services</i>	2.6	133.0	130.8	142.4	146.6	132.8	115.8	111.8
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.5	138.9	133.7	152.0	159.3	136.8	120.8	120.1
Professional.....	0.2	123.5	125.8	124.2	122.6	120.5	102.2	96.9
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.9	126.8	128.0	132.6	132.9	130.6	112.1	103.7
<i>Trade</i>	9.0	120.9	124.0	126.4	126.1	116.3	107.3	98.2
Retail.....	6.5	126.4	130.7	129.1	129.4	118.6	108.8	96.0
Wholesale.....	2.5	108.6	109.1	120.3	118.7	111.1	104.5	102.6
<i>All industries</i>	100.0	105.2	103.8	118.8	127.8	119.3	110.5	105.5

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

slight decline in the group as a whole. Statistics were received from 237 firms employing 19,746 workers, as compared with 19,824 in the preceding month. The trend on August 1 in other years of the record has usually been downward, but on the date under review activity was less than in midsummer of any other of the last few years of the record.

Leather and Products.—An increase in employment was shown in the leather group, 206 persons being added to the staffs of the 241 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 18,407 on August 1. The situation as reported by these firms was more favourable than on the corresponding date last year, when a slight decrease had been noted.

Lumber and Products.—Rough and dressed lumber mills, container, furniture, vehicle and other branches of the lumber group were slacker, the industry as a whole showing a considerably larger decline than that recorded on August 1, 1930, when the index was higher. The pay-rolls of the 785 firms furnishing data aggregated 42,779 operatives, as against 44,217 in their last report. There were small decreases in all except the Prairie Provinces, which showed very little general change.

Musical Instruments.—Employment in musical instrument factories was slacker than in the preceding month, and it was also not so active as in the corresponding month last year. Statements were received from 35 manufacturers who had reduced their pay-rolls by 122 persons to 1,605 on August 1, 1931.

Plant Products, Edible.—Large additions to staffs were registered in fruit and vegetable canneries, and starch and glucose and sugar and syrup factories were also busier, while chocolate and confectionery production showed curtailment; 400 employers in the vegetable food group reported 31,141 workers, or 632 more than at the beginning of July. The increase took place largely in Quebec and British Columbia. Employment was in smaller volume than on August 1, 1930, when greater gains had been indicated.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Printing and publishing establishments recorded lowered activity, while other divisions of this group reported little general change. Statistics were received from 560 manufacturers whose pay-rolls were decreased by 112 persons to 58,513 on August 1. Improvement took place in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, while there were losses in Quebec. Substantial advances were noted in the corresponding month last summer when the index was higher than on the date under review.

Rubber Products.—There was a decline in rubber factories, 43 of which 12,217 persons on their pay-rolls, compared with 12,377 on July 1. The reduction, which took place chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, was smaller than that reported at the beginning of August of a year ago, when employment was, however, at a decidedly higher level.

Textile Products.—Cotton, silk, knitting, garment and other textile factories recorded reduced working forces, but there were important increases in headwear and woollen mills; on the whole, there was a decrease of 3,427 workers in the staffs of the 752 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 75,670. The general tendency in all provinces was downwards. Smaller losses were noted at the beginning of August, 1930, when the index was a few points higher.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Data were received from 145 establishments in these industries, whose payrolls, aggregating 14,882 on August 1, showed little change since July 1. Losses in tobacco factories were practically offset by improvement in breweries. The situation on August 1 last year was more favourable.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Further contractions were noted in chemical works on August 1, 1931, 396 persons having been released since the preceding month from the pay-rolls of the 138 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 8,046 workers. The index was lower than at the beginning of August, 1930.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—For the first time since March, there was a reduction in building material plants, according to 160 employers with 11,256 workers, or 244 less than in their last report. The bulk of the decrease was in Ontario. Employment was in smaller volume than on the same date last summer, when losses had also been indicated.

Electric Current.—An increase took place in electric current works, 95 of which reported 16,041 employees, as against 15,560 on July 1. Most of the improvement was recorded in British Columbia. The index number on the date under review was slightly lower than on August 1, 1930.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment in 77 electrical apparatus works showed a decrease at the beginning of August; they employed 14,597 operatives, or 234 less than in the preceding month. The situation was not so good as on August 1 last year, when a minor reduction had been indicated.

Iron and Steel Products.—Automobile, railway car, agricultural implement, machinery, foundry, sheet metal and other factories reported declines, largely of a seasonal character.

A combined working force of 104,663 persons was indicated by the 735 co-operating manufacturers, who had 111,632 on July 1. Ontario firms recorded the greatest curtailment, but there were general losses throughout the Dominion. Seasonal contractions had also been noted on August 1, 1930, but the index then was much higher than on the date under review.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—There was a decrease in employment at the beginning of August, 493 workers being released from the staffs of the 124 firms furnishing data, who employed 17,125. Almost all the reduction took place in Ontario and British Columbia. Employment was in smaller volume than on August 1, 1930, when the trend was upward.

Mineral Products.—Statistics tabulated from 89 manufacturers of mineral products showed that they employed 12,647 workers, or 107 more than in the preceding month. Most of the improvement took place in Ontario. The index was lower than on the same date of a year ago, although contractions had then been indicated.

Logging

Seasonal dullness continued greatly to affect employment in logging camps in all provinces. Statements were tabulated from 227 firms, employing 7,805 men, or 2,751 less than in the preceding month. Much larger losses were reported on August 1, 1930, but employment then was in larger volume.

Mining

Coal.—There was a decrease of 213 employees in the staffs of the 81 operators furnishing returns, bringing them to 23,790 on August 1, 1931. This loss, in which both Eastern and Western coal fields shared, compared unfavourably with the gain registered on the same date last year, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

Metallic Ores.—Moderate gains were recorded in metallic ore mines, in which employment was slightly more active than at the beginning of August last year. Returns were received from 64 mines, with 16,774 workers, as compared with 16,530 in their last report. The greatest improvement was in the Prairie Provinces.

Non-metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—Expansion was noted generally in this division, in which 82 employers enlarged their payrolls by 138 persons to 6,345 at the beginning of August. The advance occurred wholly in Quebec. Employment was at a lower level than in the summer of 1930.

Communications

There was another advance in the personnel of telegraph and telephone companies on August 1, those co-operating with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics having 27,391 employees, as against 27,122 in the preceding month. The number engaged in this group was lower than on August 1 a year ago.

Transportation

Street Railway and Cartage.—A slight falling-off was registered in this division, according to data received from 158 employers with 24,627 workers, as against 24,680 on July 1. Improvement had been recorded on August 1 last year, when the index was a few points higher.

Steam Railway Operation.—The trend of employment in steam railway operation was slightly unfavourable, chiefly in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The 104 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data reported 71,879 employees, compared with 72,098 in their last report. A smaller decrease had been recorded on the same date in 1930, when the index was higher.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Statements were tabulated from 87 companies in this group, employing 17,052 workers, or 396 more than on July 1, 1931. There were gains in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario. An advance had also been noted at the beginning of August a year ago, and employment then was more active.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Considerable improvement was again reported in building construction, 750 contractors adding 819 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 47,573 at the beginning of August. There were increases in all except the Prairie Provinces. Employment was not so brisk as in the same month of 1930, the gains then indicated having involved a larger number of workers.

Highway.—The number engaged on highway construction and maintenance showed further, important increases in all except the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Data were received from 362 employers with 96,145 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 68,006 at the beginning of July. Most of the increase in this industry took place in Saskatchewan, when an important unemployment relief program was under way.

Railway.—Practically no change, on the whole, was recorded in this group on August 1, 1931, when 49 companies and divisional superintendent reported that they had 40,045

men on their staffs. There were gains in Quebec and the Western Provinces, but contractions in the Maritimes and Ontario. The index number was lower than at the beginning of August, 1930, when curtailment had been indicated.

Services

Hotels reported further additions to their payrolls, while only slight changes were indicated in other groups in this division; 275 firms employed 24,490 persons, or 557 more than at the beginning of July. A decrease had been recorded on August 1, 1930, when the situation was more favourable.

Trade

There was a falling-off in both wholesale and retail trade, according to 829 trading

establishments, which employed 86,322 workers, as compared with 88,500 on July 1. All provinces shared in the declines, which were greatest in retail trade in Quebec and Ontario. Losses were also recorded at the beginning of August last year, when the index was a few points higher.

TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employers reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the close of July, 1931

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work outside their own trades or who are idle owing to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Practically the same level of activity was maintained by local trade unions during July as in the previous two months, the percentage of idleness standing at 16.2 in contrast with percentages of 16.3 and 16.2 in June and may respectively. The July percentage was based on the returns furnished to the Department of Labour by 1,862 labour organizations combining a membership of 199,923 persons. Considerable depression, however, continued to be shown from last year when at the close of July 9.2 per cent of the members reported were without work. Quebec unions alone recorded a higher employment volume than in June, the garment trades of Montreal particularly indicating improvement in conditions, though a large number of workers continued to be reported as employed at reduced time. In Nova Scotia the situation remained unchanged from that of June. Owing to greater inactivity for coal miners in Alberta, unemployment in that province showed a moderate increase in comparison with June, while of the contractions indicated

in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia none were over 1 per cent. In the unfavourable situation shown from July last year and shared by all provinces, Alberta unions indicated the greatest increase in slackness, though the reductions recorded by Ontario, British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Quebec unions were also quite extensive. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick declines were on a more moderate scale.

Reports on unemployment from the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately each month. Of these, Montreal unions reported 5 per cent improvement during July over the previous month followed by gains of over 4 per cent in Edmonton and about 2 per cent in Halifax. On the other hand, Regina and Toronto unions indicated a substantial falling off in available work from June and Vancouver, Saint John and Winnipeg recessions of lesser degree. Large increases from July a year ago, in slackness were registered by Toronto and Vancouver unions, and in Saint John, Montreal and Winnipeg employment showed a considerable drop. Activity for Halifax and Edmonton unions was also moderately curtailed and in Regina the decline was nominal only.

From the chart which accompanies this article it will be noticed that the curve has remained at practically the same level during July as in both May and June showing an almost stationary unemployment volume during the three months. The curve, however, maintained a level considerably above that noted in July last year, indicating a much

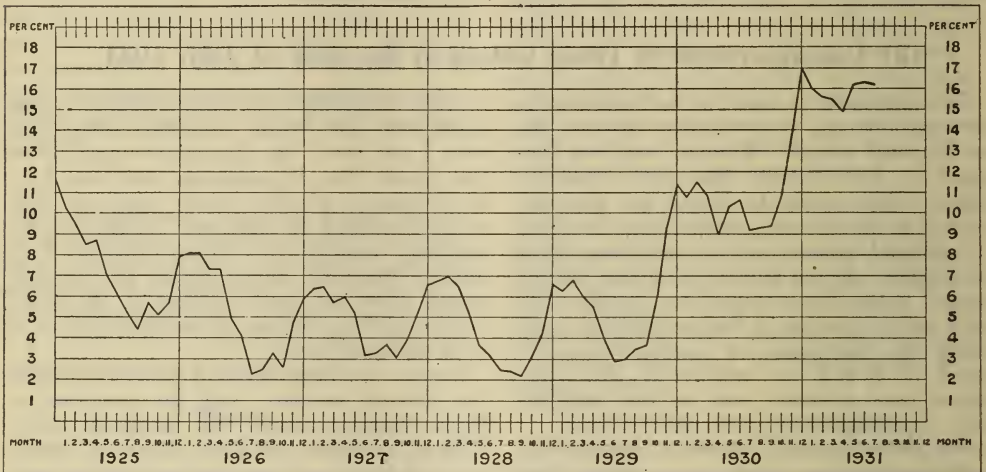
greater degree of slackness during the month reviewed.

Largely due to the better situation prevailing for garment workers during July, the percentage of unemployment in the manufacturing industries, as a whole showed some reduction from June. Returns for July were tabulated from 496 unions in the manufacturing industries with 57,699 members, 9,263 or 16.1 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with 18.4 per cent in June. Conditions for leather and fur workers, metal polishers and bakers and confectioners also showed some improvement from June. On the contrary, iron and steel workers reported contractions of activity involv-

ment also eased off very slightly. Alberta unions as in the previous comparison were almost wholly responsible for the adverse situation shown from July, 1930, while in Nova Scotia nominally improved conditions were indicated. British Columbia miners reported a small percentage of idleness compared with a fully engaged situation in July a year ago.

Employment in the building and construction trades during July declined very slightly from June and remained slack on the whole, as shown by the returns tabulated from 267 unions combining a membership of 28,540 persons. Of these 11,386 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 39.9

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



ing the greatest number of workers, and employment for papermakers, printing tradesmen, general labourers and wood, textile, hat, cap and glass workers was also retarded. In the manufacturing industries, in comparison with the returns for July last year, when 7.3 per cent of inactivity was recorded, textile, leather, jewellery, brewery and glass workers, all registered a somewhat greater employment volume during the month reviewed, the combined gains being slight in comparison with the pronounced declines manifested by iron and steel, garment and wood workers, papermakers and printing tradesmen.

Coal miners with 49 unions reporting 18,895 members during July indicated 17.5 per cent of idleness, contrasted with 13.0 per cent in June and with 8.8 per cent in July, 1930. A large share of this increase in slackness from June was registered by Alberta miners, though in Nova Scotia and British Columbia employ-

contrasted with 38.6 per cent of unemployment in June. Noteworthy improvement in conditions was manifest by electrical workers from June and among tile layers, lathers and roofers, the percentage increase was pronounced though rather few workers were effected. In addition, painters, decorators and paperhangers and plumbers and steamfitters reported a slightly better situation. On the other hand, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, granite and stonecutters and hod carriers and building labourers maintained a lower lever of activity than in June and a substantial drop in employment was indicated by bridge and structural iron workers. Among carpenters and joiners the recessions recorded were fractional only. In comparison with the returns for July of last year in the building trades when the unemployment percentage stood at 28.3, hod carriers and building labourers were the only tradesmen to register

an improved situation during the month reviewed. Especially extensive were the employment losses reported by bridge and structural iron workers, granite and stonecutters and tile layers, lathers and roofers, who, however, formed a small share of the total membership in the building trades, and much slacker conditions prevailed for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators and paperhangers and plumbers and steamfitters than in July a year ago. From electrical workers the contractions indicated were moderate.

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

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.0	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.7	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
July, 1919.....	4.1	1.5	2.5	1.5	9	2.8	1.9	5.8	2.4
July, 1920.....	1	2	2.9	1.5	1.3	9	1.4	9.2	2.3
July, 1921.....	12.2	10.9	8.7	7.8	6.6	4.9	6.3	16.7	9.1
July, 1922.....	2.0	3.3	5.5	2.8	5.5	3.1	5.0	5.9	4.1
July, 1923.....	2.5	1.0	4.4	1.7	3.1	1.3	5.8	2.3	2.9
July, 1924.....	2.2	3.6	7.8	4.6	5.7	5.5	3.8	3.8	5.4
July, 1925.....	2.6	2.5	6.4	4.5	3.4	3.3	9.6	4.6	5.2
July, 1926.....	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	6	5.3	4.0	2.3
July, 1927.....	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3
July, 1928.....	1.5	7	2.6	2.6	1.8	6	4.5	2.8	2.5
Jan., 1929.....	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Feb., 1929.....	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.8
Mar., 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
April, 1929.....	6.0	1.3	9.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.5
May, 1929.....	3.9	5	6.8	2.6	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.3	4.0
June, 1929.....	3.3	1.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	2.6	2.9
July, 1929.....	2.0	8	4.8	2.2	3.1	1.8	2.7	2.7	3.0
Aug., 1929.....	2.2	8	4.6	2.5	2.5	1.8	5.7	3.9	3.5
Sept., 1929.....	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.1	4.7	2.5	6.1	4.5	3.7
Oct., 1929.....	2.3	2.3	7.8	4.4	9.3	4.0	7.2	6.9	6.0
Nov., 1929.....	5.1	3.0	13.6	6.3	10.5	8.8	10.8	9.8	9.3
Dec., 1929.....	5.2	2.4	14.5	9.7	12.8	13.0	13.9	11.5	11.4
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar., 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.1	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June, 1930.....	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.9	14.3	8.4	10.6
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.9	9.2
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Nov., 1930.....	4.4	5.1	19.2	13.9	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Dec., 1930.....	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.3	16.8	17.0
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2

Among transportation workers during July the change in employment conditions from June was slight, the trend, however, being toward greater activity. This was manifest by the returns tabulated at the close of July from 784 unions with 69,472 members, 6,171 or a percentage of 8.9 of whom were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with 9.5 per cent in June. Steam railway employees, whose returns included about 82 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, indicated a slightly upward employment tendency during July and among teamsters and chauffeurs some improvement was noted. Activity for navigation workers, however, was somewhat curtailed from June. Street and electric railway employees reported the same unemployment volume in the two months compared. Greater depression was apparent among transportation workers than in July a year ago when 4.9 per cent of the members reported were without employment, inactivity for steam railway employees being a large factor in this adverse situation, though navigation workers and street and electric railway employees also contributed in a much smaller way to the total unemployment increase. Teamsters and chauffeurs, however, were slightly better employed than in July last year.

The 5 unions of retail clerks from which returns were tabulated at the end of July, embracing a membership of 1,312 persons indicated 2.0 per cent of unemployment on the last day of the month in contrast with .4 per cent in June and with a fully employed situation in July last year.

Among civic employees during July practically no variation in the level of activity was shown from June the 72 unions from which returns were received with 7,396 members reporting an unemployment percentage of .3 contrasted with .4 per cent in June. In July last year .6 per cent of the members reported were idle.

The unemployment percentage in the miscellaneous group of trades rose from 17.2 at the close of June to 19.0 in July, the latter percentage being based on the returns tabulated from 141 unions with a membership aggregate of 5,931 persons. Hotel and restaurant employees during July indicated a slightly higher level of activity than in June, while moderate reductions in employment were apparent among stationary engineers and firemen and unclassified workers. Declines of minor importance, however, occurred among theatre and stage employees and barbers. Compared with the situation in the miscellaneous group of trades during July last year when 10.8 per cent of inactivity was recorded, stationary engineers and firemen, and hotel and restaur-

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Table with 19 columns (Months, Fishing, Lumbering and Logging, Mining, Manufacturing Industries, Vegetable products, Pulp and paper, Pulp and paper mill products, Printing, publishing and lithographing, Wood products, Fibres, textiles and textile products, Textile and carpet workers, Hat, cap and glove workers, Animal products, Iron and its products, Non-ferrous metals, Clay, glass and stone products, Mineral products, Miscellaneous industries, Building and construction, Transportation, Shipping and stevedoring, Steam railway operation, Local transportation, Communication, Telegraph operation, Telephone operation, Trade (retail shop clerks), Services, Governmental, Miscellaneous, All occupations)

ant employees reported a large increase in slackness during the month reviewed and among theatre and stage employees the situation declined substantially. Employment for barbers also showed a slight falling off. Among unclassified workers, however, some improvement was manifest.

Fishermen reported the same unemployment situation during July as in June, the percentage of inactivity in both months standing at 1.5. Returns were received for July from 3 unions of these workers covering 1,305 members. In July a year ago all members were reported busy.

Unemployment was in greater prevalence among lumber workers and loggers during

July than in either the previous month or July of last year, according to the returns received from 4 unions with 850 members. Of these 287 or a percentage of 33.8 were idle on the last day of July contrasted with 27.9 per cent of inactivity in June and 22.2 per cent in July, 1930.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1930 inclusive and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for July of each year from 1919 to 1928 inclusive and for each month from January, 1929, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for July, 1931

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during July, 1931, showed no change in the average daily placements effected from those of the preceding month, but an increase of nearly 7 per cent in comparison with the average daily placements reported during the corresponding period of 1930. The total placements for the entire month under review were slightly higher, however, due to the fact that there was one more working day in July than in June. Gains over last month were recorded in farming, construction and maintenance, and manufacturing, of which the highest was in farming. All other groups showed declines. These were moderate with the exception of that in services, which was fairly heavy. In comparison with July last year, all industrial divisions, except construction and maintenance, showed decreased placements, the gain in this, offsetting by a substantial amount, the declines mentioned.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1929, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curves, both of vacancies and placements in relation to applications, declined steadily throughout the month, and at the end of July were about 20 points below the levels recorded at the close of July a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 43.1 during the first half and 41.4 during the second half of July, 1931, in contrast with the ratios of 62.2 and 62.3 during the corresponding periods of 1930. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 41.5 and 39.9 as compared

with 60.1 and 60.3 during the corresponding month of 1930.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during July, 1931, was 1,078 as compared with a daily average of 1,006 during the corresponding month a year ago and with 1,088 recorded daily in June, 1931.

The average number of applications, for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,550 in comparison with 1,616 in July, 1930. Applications for work during the preceding month of 1931 averaged 2,245 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during July, 1931, was 1,039, of which 452 were in regular employment and 587 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,039 during the preceding month. Placements in July a year ago averaged 973 daily, consisting of 611 in regular and 362 in casual employment.

During the month of July, 1931, the offices of the Service referred 28,512 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 27,002 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 11,744, of which 7,977 were of men and 3,767 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 15,258. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 20,483 for men and 7,542 for women, a total of 28,025, while applications for work numbered 66,281, of which 53,824 were from men and 12,457 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1921, to date.

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931 (7 months).....	83,092	187,815	270,907

NOVA SCOTIA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Nova

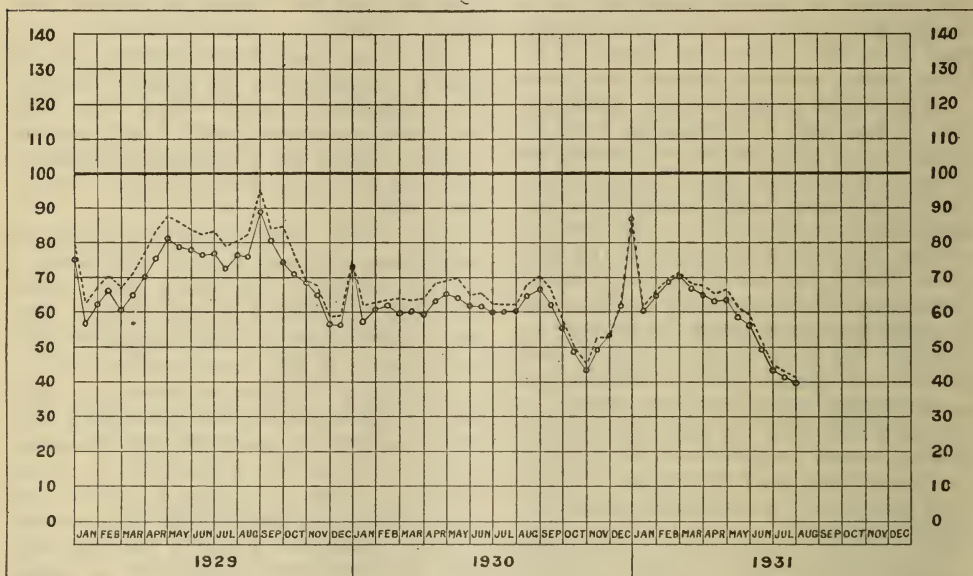
of which 238 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 222 men and 67 women.

NEW BRUNSWICK

During July, positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick were nearly 7 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 15 per cent below the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 2 per cent less than in June and over 14 per cent below July, 1930. Logging and trade were the only groups in which more placements were made than during July last year. The declines in all other groups,

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

Applications ——— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o



Scotia during July, were over 12 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 10 per cent below the corresponding month last year. There was a decline also in placements of nearly 15 per cent in comparison with June and of nearly 11 per cent when compared with July, 1930. The largest reduction in placements from July of last year was in trade, with smaller declines in services, manufacturing, transportation and logging. These losses were largely offset by gains in construction and maintenance, and farming. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 38; farming, 106; construction and maintenance, 142; trade, 39; and services, 301,

of which that in construction and maintenance was the largest, were more than sufficient to create an adverse situation for the province as a whole. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 25; logging, 110; farming, 23; construction and maintenance, 22; trade, 48; and services, 474, of which 307 were of household workers. During the month 158 men and 57 women were placed in regular employment.

QUEBEC

There was an increase of nearly 10 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec during the month of July when compared

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1931

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1930
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	721	43	784	727	289	385	858	193
Halifax.....	274	25	318	244	36	208	477	46
New Glasgow.....	129	14	143	167	80	35	187	59
Sydney.....	318	4	323	316	173	142	194	89
New Brunswick	717	6	769	707	215	492	994	303
Chatham.....	42	3	46	42	18	24	448	22
Moncton.....	320	3	312	310	130	180	97	105
Saint John.....	355	0	411	355	67	288	449	176
Quebec	1,636	186	6,890	2,041	1,250	119	3,388	1,630
Amos.....	5	1	12	4	4	0	18	3
Hull.....	176	2	378	181	181	0	90	272
Montreal.....	628	37	4,990	635	484	36	2,778	657
Quebec.....	345	36	857	662	213	68	348	268
Rouyn.....	9	0	16	8	8	0	8	31
Sherbrooke.....	323	98	339	236	226	3	51	241
Three Rivers.....	150	12	298	315	134	12	95	159
Ontario	11,633	400	24,105	11,591	5,338	5,696	26,075	6,695
Belleville.....	111	0	122	106	80	27	138	102
Brantford.....	314	0	497	314	203	111	1,750	201
Chatham.....	156	17	285	149	44	105	626	65
Cobalt.....	111	0	136	104	100	4	48	77
Fort William.....	117	0	185	117	70	47	253	218
Guelph.....	207	2	298	223	60	154	551	114
Hamilton.....	636	24	1,247	654	186	408	4,283	339
Kingston.....	929	18	999	946	251	695	204	206
Kitchener.....	118	0	388	145	88	37	854	99
London.....	380	11	531	378	184	181	1,353	308
Niagara Falls.....	136	8	218	125	60	61	376	109
North Bay.....	133	39	144	104	74	29	184	117
Oshawa.....	463	0	637	451	194	257	391	139
Ottawa.....	985	72	1,945	991	649	233	1,498	486
Pembroke.....	237	3	375	237	120	117	59	184
Peterborough.....	165	6	149	150	102	34	141	110
Port Arthur.....	214	0	204	195	169	26	137	526
St. Catharines.....	327	3	651	317	192	125	1,995	233
St. Thomas.....	255	10	284	249	108	141	322	89
Sarnia.....	227	2	292	226	76	150	229	138
Sault Ste. Marie.....	198	4	448	200	146	44	128	162
Stratford.....	166	0	245	165	139	26	420	.....
Sudbury.....	330	1	655	326	271	55	340	281
Timmins.....	104	0	229	89	65	24	357	164
Toronto.....	4,174	172	11,856	4,226	1,496	2,412	6,759	2,011
Windsor.....	440	8	1,085	404	211	193	2,679	.....
Manitoba	3,028	15	9,067	3,083	1,130	1,899	9,479	1,882
Brandon.....	1,201	8	1,241	1,189	301	888	49	303
Dauphin.....	1,377	0	187	35	21	14	153	96
Winnipeg.....	790	7	7,639	1,859	818	988	9,277	1,483
Saskatchewan	1,808	51	2,690	1,775	751	1,003	5,077	1,625
Estevan.....	56	0	200	55	16	39	344	48
Melfort.....	53	0	53	53	24	29	0	44
Moose Jaw.....	490	6	537	506	107	378	1,199	200
N. Battleford.....	151	6	147	147	26	121	14	98
Prince Albert.....	135	9	269	120	94	26	332	179
Regina.....	417	19	779	412	220	192	1,868	551
Saskatoon.....	253	0	402	253	154	99	1,074	276
Swift Current.....	75	2	87	70	45	27	134	67
Weyburn.....	44	6	54	36	33	3	54	80
Yorkton.....	134	3	162	123	32	89	58	82
Alberta	5,035	12	8,691	5,040	1,996	3,038	10,252	1,785
Calgary.....	3,845	6	6,934	3,848	1,358	2,489	6,217	501
Drumheller.....	144	0	342	142	58	84	171	110
Edmonton.....	610	4	798	616	458	153	2,720	754
Lethbridge.....	282	0	403	285	68	217	782	285
Medicine Hat.....	154	2	214	149	54	95	362	135
British Columbia	3,447	35	13,285	3,518	765	2,635	11,101	1,694
Cranbrook.....	181	0	447	184	8	172	259	94
Kamloops.....	56	8	264	55	31	16	135	62
Kelowna.....	38	0	115	37	37	0	39	46
Nanaimo.....	546	0	610	541	24	517	648	8
Nelson.....	30	1	173	25	17	8	125	137
New Westminster.....	52	1	207	51	25	26	284	48
Penticton.....	87	0	307	91	9	75	237	134
Prince George.....	9	0	133	7	5	2	122	63
Prince Rupert.....	112	0	226	113	99	14	410	107
Revelstoke.....	15	1	111	14	10	4	57	24
Vancouver.....	698	24	8,403	810	328	353	7,331	643
Vernon.....	31	0	171	31	21	10	154	66
Victoria.....	1,592	0	2,118	1,589	151	1,438	1,800	262
All Offices	28,025	748	66,281	28,512	11,744	15,258	67,224	*15,895
Men.....	20,483	258	53,824	20,397	7,977	12,285	59,202	11,811
Women.....	7,542	490	12,457	8,115	3,767	2,973	8,022	4,084

* 88 placements effected by offices since closed.

with the preceding month, but a decline of nearly 13 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 1 per cent higher than in June, but nearly 22 per cent less than in July, 1930. All industrial divisions, except services, participated in the reduction in placements from July of last year, those in logging accounting for more than half of the decline. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 77; logging, 186; farming, 86; construction and maintenance, 220; and services, 775 of which 592 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 642 men and 608 women.

ONTARIO

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Ontario during July, was over 16 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 8 per cent higher than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline in placements of over 15 per cent when compared with June, but a gain of over 6 per cent in comparison with July, 1930. Increased placements in construction and maintenance were responsible for the gain over July of last year, as although farm placements were appreciably higher, declines in logging, manufacturing and mining more than offset this gain, and made a considerable reduction in the net increase for the province. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 846; logging, 214; farming, 2,036; transportation, 117; construction and maintenance, 3,575; trade, 356; and services, 3,807, of which 2,000 were of household workers. There were 3,637 men and 1,701 women placed in regular employment during the month.

MANITOBA

During July, orders received at employment offices in Manitoba called for over 48 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but over 12 per cent less than during the corresponding period last year. There was an increase of over 49 per cent in placements in comparison with June, but a decline of nearly 11 per cent when compared with July, 1930. Farm placements were considerably less than during July, 1930, and there was a somewhat smaller decline in services. These reductions were more than sufficient to offset the gain in construction and maintenance, which was the only group to show improvement. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the

month were: farming, 491; construction and maintenance, 1,111; trade, 76; and services, 1,320, of which 763 were of household workers. During the month 678 men and 462 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Orders listed at employment offices in Saskatchewan during July called for practically the same number of workers as in the preceding month, but were nearly 39 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. Placements were the same as in June but over 37 per cent less than in July, 1930. All industrial divisions participated in the decline in placements from July of last year, farming and construction and maintenance showing the largest reductions. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 52; farming, 402; construction and maintenance, 359; trade, 42; and services, 876, of which 449 were of household workers. There were 458 men and 293 women placed in regular employment during the month.

ALBERTA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Alberta offices during July, were 65 per cent better than in the preceding month and 99 per cent in excess of the corresponding month last year. Placements showed a similar gain under both comparisons. Work provided in relief of unemployment was responsible for the substantial gain in placements over July last year, as all other groups showed declines. Of the latter, those in farming and services were the largest. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 87; farming, 538; construction and maintenance, 3,825; and services, 524, of which 345 were of household workers. During the month 1,707 men and 289 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a gain of over 4 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia during July, when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 19 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 3 per cent higher than in June and nearly 19 per cent above July, 1930. As in Alberta, the gain in placements over July of last year was entirely due to relief work for the unemployed, construction and maintenance being the only division to show any improvement. Of the declines those in farming, manufacturing, and services were the most

noteworthy. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 89; farming, 220; transportation, 49; construction and maintenance, 2,036; and services, 908, of which 391 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 475 men and 290 women.

Movement of Labour

During the month of July, 1931, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 11,744 placements in regular employment, 5,497 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 291 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 250 proceeding to points within the same province as the despatching office and 41 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

All certificates at the reduced rate issued in Quebec during July were granted by the Hull office, which despatched 4 river drivers to Pembroke and 3 river drivers to Cobalt.

The movement of labour in Ontario during July was entirely provincial and comprised the transfer of 83 workers. Of these, 58 were conveyed from Port Arthur to employment at various points within the same zone, including 47 bush workers, 6 carpenters and 5 fire fighters. The Port Arthur zone was also the destination of 1 mill man travelling from Cobalt. From North Bay 1 cook proceeded to Sudbury, 1 trimmer man to Cobalt, 2 carpenters to Timmins, and 1 cookee within the North Bay zone. To the Timmins zone also were shipped 2 power construction workers from Niagara Falls, and 1 carpenter from Pembroke. In addition, the Sudbury office transferred 13 bush workers and 2 sawmill workers, and Fort William 1 hotel cook to employment within their respective zones.

In Manitoba all certificates for reduced transportation during July were issued at the Winnipeg office and numbered 85, of which 58 were provincial and 27 interprovincial. The former were granted to 1 hotel cook and 1 town domestic going to Dauphin, 1 farm domestic to Brandon, and 45 farm hands, 2 farm housekeepers, 4 plasterers, 2 carpenters, 1 hotel porter and 1 building labourer to various points within the Winnipeg zone. Of the persons going outside the province 15 were bound for Port Arthur and vicinity, in-

cluding 7 farm hands, 1 café worker, 2 cooks, 1 deck hand, 2 miners, 1 machinist, and 1 housekeeper. To Estevan 1 hotel chambermaid was carried at the special rate, while the balance of the movement outside the province was to the agricultural districts of Saskatchewan, which received 7 farm hands and 3 farm domestics.

From offices in Saskatchewan 31 workers secured certificates for reduced transportation during July, all of whom went to provincial employment. The Regina office was instrumental in the transfer of 7 farm hands to Yorkton, 1 mechanic to Swift Current, 1 town housekeeper to Moose Jaw, 1 farm hand each to the Saskatoon and North Battleford zones and 5 farms hands within the Regina zone. To the Regina zone also was destined 1 farm hand travelling from Yorkton. Securing certificates at Saskatoon 4 carpenters went to Prince Albert, 2 farm hands to North Battleford, and 5 farm hands and 1 farm domestic to employment in the Saskatoon zone. The balance of this provincial movement was from Moose Jaw, which office despatched 1 farm hand to Swift Current and 1 town domestic within its own zone.

The business transacted by Alberta offices in July involved an issue of 68 reduced transportation rate certificates, 63 of which were to provincial points and 5 to centres outside. The majority of the transfers within the province were effected by the Edmonton office which sent 1 gardener to Lethbridge, 1 farm hand each to the Drumheller and Calgary zones, and 30 farm hands, 4 farm domestics, 11 miners, 3 labourers, 2 teamsters, 1 fireman, 2 carpenters, 1 engineer, 1 railway construction worker, 1 waitress, 1 hotel worker, and 1 housekeeper within the territory covered by the Edmonton office. From Calgary 1 farm housekeeper was conveyed to Medicine Hat, and 1 farm hand to Lethbridge. The 5 persons going outside the province were agricultural workers who travelled to the Saskatoon zone on certificates issued at Edmonton.

British Columbia transfers at the reduced rate in July numbered 17, of which 15 were to provincial points. Of these, 13 were effected by the Vancouver office, which despatched 2 mine workers and 1 town housekeeper to Penticton, 1 logger and 1 engineer to Kamloops, 1 farm domestic to Vernon, 1 farm hand to Prince George, 1 master mechanic to Nelson, and 3 miners, 1 cook and 1 housekeeper within the Vancouver zone. In addition, the Prince Rupert and Nelson offices each despatched 1 farm hand to employment with-

in their respective zones. The 2 interprovincial transfers were of clerks proceeding from Vancouver to Ottawa.

Taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during July, 192 workers journeyed over the Canadian Na-

tional Railways, 89 over the Canadian Pacific Railway, 5 over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, 3 over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 2 over the Northern Alberta Railway

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada in July, 1931

The value of the building authorized during July showed an increase of \$2,408,767, or 28.4 per cent as compared with the preceding month, but there was a decline of \$4,945,276, or 31.3 per cent, as compared with July, 1930. The aggregate for the 61 cities in July, 1931, was \$10,879,505, as against \$8,470,738 in June, 1931, and \$15,824,781 in July, 1930. The total for the first seven months of 1931, viz., \$68,351,779, was lower than in 1930 and also than in most years of the record, but in using these figures, it should be noted that there has also been a very considerable decline in the wholesale costs of building materials, the Bureau's index (average 1926=100) having fallen from 144.3 in the first seven months of 1920 to 83.6 in the period January-July, 1931.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued over 1,000 permits for dwellings valued at approximately \$4,300,000, and some 2,000 permits for other buildings estimated at about \$6,300,000. In June, authority was given for the erection of some 2,000 dwellings and 2,600 other buildings, valued at approximately \$4,500,000 and \$3,000,000, respectively.

Increases over June, 1931, were reported in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the largest gain being that of \$971,018, or 24.8 per cent in Ontario. Of the reductions in the other provinces, that of \$258,485, or 42.7 per cent in Manitoba was most pronounced.

In comparison with July, 1930, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick registered improvement, there being gains of 289.2 and 35.9 p.c., respectively, in those provinces. Elsewhere declines were indicated, that of \$1,429,483, or 22.7 per cent in Ontario being largest.

Of the larger cities, Toronto reported an increase over June, 1931, and July, 1930; in Montreal and Vancouver there were gains in the former, but losses in the latter comparison,

while in Winnipeg the July, 1931, total was less than in either the preceding month or the same month of last year. Of the other centres, Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Moncton, Westmount, Belleville, Hamilton, Owen Sound, Welland, Riverside, New Westminster and Prince Rupert showed gains as compared with both June, 1931, and July, 1930.

Cumulative Record for First Seven Months, 1920-1931.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during July and in the first seven months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first seven months of the years since 1920 are also given (1926 average=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in July	Value of permits issued in first seven months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first seven months (1920=100)	Average Indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first seven months (1926 average=100)
	\$	\$		
1931.....	10,879,505	68,351,779	90.5	83.6
1930.....	15,824,781	101,238,766	134.1	98.9
1929.....	22,702,584	147,311,851	194.7	99.5
1928.....	25,761,956	127,798,943	169.3	97.3
1927.....	16,369,195	97,211,914	128.8	96.7
1926.....	18,683,415	97,443,834	129.1	100.8
1925.....	12,812,603	78,712,320	104.3	103.1
1924.....	11,681,196	72,355,350	95.8	109.9
1923.....	13,078,547	86,126,043	114.1	111.7
1922.....	15,740,810	87,022,484	115.3	108.3
1921.....	10,965,891	66,737,575	88.4	130.2
1920.....	13,743,045	75,497,755	100.0	144.3

The aggregate for the first seven months of this year was less by 32.5 per cent than in 1930, and was also below the average recorded in the eleven years of the record. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, however, continued lower than in any other year since 1920.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	July, 1931	June, 1931	July, 1930	Cities	July, 1931	June, 1931	July, 1930
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Prince Ed. Island		Nil	81,000	Sarnia	20,390	4,765	93,425
Nova Scotia	299,123	89,740	76,865	Sault Ste. Marie	18,638	13,209	21,195
*Halifax	276,895	74,755	67,090	*Toronto	2,445,215	1,557,697	2,319,434
New Glasgow	13,995	13,075	5,850	York and East			
*Sydney	8,233	1,910	3,925	York Townships	560,675	599,351	436,578
New Brunswick	91,635	135,860	67,430	Welland	28,420	13,745	12,575
Fredericton	2,475	33,795	1,000	*Windsor	29,135	63,465	457,722
*Moncton	69,830	35,700	39,850	East Windsor	1,350	1,750	145,390
*Saint John	19,330	66,365	26,580	Riverside	10,400	2,060	4,500
Quebec	3,982,387	2,433,114	5,394,413	Sandwich	1,400	2,025	8,725
*Montreal—*Maison-neuve	3,652,045	2,078,663	4,640,795	Walkerville	1,000	20,000	14,000
*Quebec	205,687	284,791	565,718	Woodstock	9,508	16,976	35,073
*Shawinigan Falls	600	3,800	21,350	*Manitoba	347,400	605,885	386,610
*Sherbrooke	18,000	14,700	71,200	*Brandon	4,200	38,775	7,500
*Three Rivers	6,350	3,900	20,130	*St. Boniface	17,050	7,560	29,560
*Westmount	99,705	47,260	75,170	*Winnipeg	326,150	559,550	349,550
Ontario	4,879,170	3,908,152	6,308,653	Saskatchewan	166,910	257,955	882,326
Belleville	21,735	3,105	14,600	*Moose Jaw	485	3,620	8,250
Brantford	18,384	20,945	146,317	*Regina	66,985	145,815	210,451
*Chatham	5,500	16,550	35,367	*Saskatoon	99,440	108,520	663,625
*Fort William	38,450	56,850	284,625	Alberta	295,053	396,761	1,158,323
*Galt	15,505	27,373	32,297	*Calgary	158,811	183,781	250,038
*Guelph	15,686	10,065	61,847	*Edmonton	115,965	187,455	769,325
*Hamilton	878,700	326,600	468,850	Lethbridge	19,442	19,130	132,460
*Kingston	49,817	143,435	111,966	Medicine Hat	835	6,365	6,500
*Kitchener	41,599	120,987	79,440	British Columbia	817,827	643,271	1,469,161
*London	109,920	110,505	118,330	Kamloops	8,215	4,430	33,000
Niagara Falls	5,815	14,640	17,735	Nanaimo	950	2,000	47,018
Oshawa	1,860	13,070	64,130	*New Westminster	56,000	41,610	30,450
*Ottawa	440,505	504,905	1,070,775	Prince Rupert	39,455	9,610	20,060
Owen Sound	15,000	3,500	12,000	*Vancouver	660,910	530,565	1,214,230
*Peterborough	19,536	72,790	31,000	North Vancouver	6,740	9,430	18,595
*Port Arthur	24,255	35,205	85,150	*Victoria	45,557	45,626	105,808
*Stratford	10,515	16,792	59,512				
*St. Catharines	28,117	54,792	51,620	Total—61 Cities	10,879,505	8,470,738	15,824,781
*St. Thomas	12,140	61,090	14,475	*Total—35 Cities	10,052,552	7,609,424	14,480,798

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary showing the employment situation during July, 1931, is reproduced below. The following report on unemployment conditions in the United States is based on the statistics published by the United States Department of Labour, showing the recent trend of employment throughout the country. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 24 representative cities. Summary figures for August, 1931, and previous months are reproduced below.

Great Britain

Employment during July showed a further decline in most industries. The decline was

greatest in coal mining, general engineering, and motor vehicle manufacture; also in most of the textile industries, the clothing trades, and in building and public works contracting. Unemployment also increased in slate quarrying, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, boot and shoe manufacture, and in shipping service.

There was a slight improvement in iron and steel manufacture, and in the tinplate industry.

Each of the administrative divisions showed a decline in employment, which remained moderate in London and the Southern areas, and very bad in the North of England and in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,400,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at July 27, 1931 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 22·6, as compared with 21·8 at June 22, 1931, and with 16·7 at July 27, 1930. The percentage

wholly unemployed at July 27, 1931, was 16.7, as compared with 16.4 at June 22, 1931; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5.9, as compared with 5.4. For males alone the percentage at July 27, 1931, was 23.8, and for females 19.5; at June 22, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 23.2 and 18.4.

At July 27, 1931, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,877,543 wholly unemployed, 724,690 temporarily stopped, and 111,117 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,713,350. This was 85,964 more than a month before, and 740,620 more than a year before. The total included 1,991,757 men, 70,800 boys, 594,588 women and 56,205 girls.

The 1,877,543 wholly unemployed included approximately 1,274,760 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 508,450 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 94,330 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,709,621, included 240,714 men, 5,484 boys, 48,068 women and 2,918 girls, who had been on the Register for less than one month.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at July 27, 1931, was 2,783,237.

United States

The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour reports changes in employment and pay-roll totals in July, 1931, as compared with June, 1931, based on returns from 46,058 establishments in 15 major industrial groups, having in July 4,491,521 employees whose combined earnings in one week were \$104,280,547.

The combined totals of 15 industrial groups show a decrease of 2.0 per cent in employment and a decrease of 4.8 per cent in

pay-roll totals over the month interval. Inventory taking and repairs in many manufacturing plants over an extended Fourth of July holiday closing, together with a curtailment in retail trade and coal mining operations at this season of the year regularly cause a seasonal decrease in employment in July and an even more pronounced decrease in pay-roll totals.

Increased employment in July was shown in 5 of the 15 industrial groups: Crude petroleum production, 0.5 per cent; electric railroad operation, 0.4 per cent; hotels, 1.9 per cent; canning and preserving, 44.7 per cent; and laundries, 0.9 per cent.

Decreased employment was shown in the remaining 10 groups: manufacturing, 2.5 per cent; anthracite mining, 14.5 per cent; bituminous coal mining, 2.6 per cent; metal-liferous mining, 6.4 per cent; quarrying and non-metallic mining, 1.8 per cent; telephone and telegraph, 0.4 per cent; power, light, and water, 0.5 per cent; wholesale trade, 0.3 per cent; retail trade, 5.8 per cent; and dyeing and cleaning, 0.4 per cent.

Unemployment Percentage.—Since the fall of 1927, the American Federation of Labor has compiled statistics each month which indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in 24 representative cities of the United States. These figures are included in the monthly review of industrial and economic conditions which is given in the *Monthly Survey of Business*, published by the Federation. In August, 1928, the proportion of unemployed union members was 9 per cent; in August, 1929, 9 per cent; in August, 1930, 22 per cent; in August, 1931, 18.4 per cent. The percentages since the beginning of 1931 are as follows: January, 19.8; February, 19; March, 18.1; April, 17.7; May, 17.1; June, 18.2; July, 18.8; August, 18.4.

According to an estimate by the American Federation of Labor, approximately 5,100,000 wage earners were unemployed in the United States during August.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30, 1930. The text of

this measure appeared in the April, 1930, issue page 333. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contem-

plated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Act was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodeling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions as to current and fair and reasonable rates of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

With respect to contracts for other classes of work, the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, (which has been in effect since 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924) requires that they must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above-mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the

Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from the time to time during the continuance of the contract

for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the General Fair Wages Clause above-mentioned:—

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a barrack block at the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Quinte Construction Co., Ltd., Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, August 19, 1931. Amount of contract, \$54,913. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages	Hours of labour
	Not less than	Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$1 00	8
Bricklayers' and masons' helpers..	0 45	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters.....	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 65	8
Ordinary labourers.....	0 40	8
Roofers (sheet metal).....	0 70	8
Roofers (tar and gravel).....	0 60	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 70	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers.	0 45	8
Concrete workers.....	0 40	8
Sheet metal labourers.....	0 45	8
Structural ironworkers.....	0 90	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 60	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 55	8
Truck driver.....	0 45	8

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Reconstruction of the substructure and reinforced concrete floor slabs for two 38 foot bridges on the Hawkesbury approach roadway to the Interprovincial Highway over the Ottawa River, between Hawkesbury, Ont., and Grenville, Que. Name of contractor, A. Lothian of Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, August 24, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$17,192. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Operating engineers.....	\$ 0 65	8
Carpenters.....	0 70	8
Stone masons.....	0 80	8
Divers.....	1 25	8
Firemen.....	0 45	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8
Cement mixer operator.....	0 55	8
Drill runners.....	0 45	8
Powdermen.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver with horse and cart.....	0 60	8
Driver with team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Truck driver.....	0 45	8
Boatmen.....	0 45	8
Machinists (repair men).....	0 60	8

Repairs to west breakwater, Port Colborne, Ont. Name of contractors, The Ontario Construction Co., Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, August 18, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$37,820.42. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$ 0 95	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8
Steam hoist engineer.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Timbermen.....	0 50	8
Tug captain.....	per month \$175 00	8
Tug engineer.....	and board \$16 00	8

Construction of a rubble mound shore protection wall on east side of the Harbour, Port Maitland, Ont. Name of contractors, Wm. Birmingham & Son, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, August 26, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$12,744. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Steam derrick engineer.....	\$0 70	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8
Ordinary labourers.....	0 40	8

Alterations to heating apparatus in public building at Leamington, Ont. Name of contractors, Cross Bros., Leamington, Ont. Date of contract, August 3, 1931. Amount of contract, \$870.79. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Steamfitters.....	\$1 00	8
Steamfitters' helpers.....	0 45	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	per day 5 00	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	6 50	8
Truck driver.....	per hour 0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8

Installation of passenger elevator and necessary alterations, Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Howard J. Morgan and James R. McKee, both of Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 18, 1931. Amount of contract, \$7,449. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and hollow tile layers..	\$1 35	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	1 00	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 50	8
Electricians.....	1 17½	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 62½	8
Labourers.....	0 50	8
Lathers, metal.....	1 00	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers.....	1 35	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 87½	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 25	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers..	0 75	8
Roofers—felt and gravel.....	0 90	8
Sheet metal workers.....	1 12½	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 75	8
Structural steel workers.....	1 25	8
Teamster with team and wagon....	1 25	8
Truck driver (motor).....	0 50	8

Construction of wood and glass partitions to offices of Public Building at Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., of Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, August 21, 1931. Amount of con-

tract, \$5,466 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$1 10	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 85	8
Electricians.....	1 25	8
Labourers.....	0 50	8
Iron workers.....	0 90	8

Completion of a section of a rubble mound breakwater in the main harbour (north) at Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, Chambers, McQuigge & McCaffrey Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 12, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$117,575. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per month	per day
Tug captain.....	\$200	8
Marine engineer (chief).....	175	8
Marine engineer (2nd).....	140	8
Marine fireman.....	75	8
Craneman.....	200	8
Cook.....	100	8
	per hour	
Deckhand.....	0 45	8
Derrick engineer.....	0 85	8
Derrick fireman.....	0 50	8
Derrick runner.....	0 65	8
Blacksmith.....	0 65	8
Blacksmith helper.....	0 45	8
Drill runner.....	0 65	8
Drill runner helper.....	0 45	8
Powder man.....	0 60	8
Carpenter.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver (with team and wagon).....	0 85	8
Driver (with one horse and cart).....	0 65	8

Deepening channel in the Mersey River, Liverpool, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 28, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$26,885. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in Stewart Brook, South Esk, Northumberland Co., N.B. Name of contractors, Maritime Dredging & Supply Co., Ltd., Newcastle, N.B. Date of contract, August 19, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,605. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging channel at three different places between Batiscan and Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan, Quebec. Name of contractors, Arthur Lachapelle, St. Francois du Lac, P.Q.

Date of contract, July 31, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,136. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Installation of electric fixtures in the Customs Building, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors The Robert Simpson Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 27, 1931. Amount of contract, \$8,658.43. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Installation of new interior fittings in the public building at New Glasgow, N.S. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, August 4, 1931. Amount of contract, \$1,770. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in August, 1931, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellors, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	\$ 440 10
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	199 79
<i>Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms.—</i>	
J. H. Shuttleworth, Toronto, Ont.	21 43
Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford, Ont.	1,629 25
Samuel Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.	1,639 55
Rosamond Woollen Co., Ltd., Almonte, Ont.	4,803 60
<i>Mail bag fittings.—</i>	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.	3,900 00
United-Carr Fastener Co., Ltd.	293 76
C. Richardson, St. Mary's, Ont.	572 00
Hamilton Cotton Co., Hamilton, Ont.	2,826 26
Parmenter & Bulloch Co., Ltd., Gananque, Ont.	84 29
<i>Scales.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	1,078 80
<i>Stamping ink and pads.—</i>	
J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont.	370 70
<i>Letter boxes, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	228 80

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A summary is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying: Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying

AVONDALE AND WENTWORTH VICINITY, NOVA SCOTIA.—CANADIAN GYPSUM COMPANY LIMITED AND THE NOVA SCOTIA QUARRY WORKERS' UNION OF SWEETS' CORNER, HANTS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Agreement to be in effect from April 25, 1931, to May 1, 1934, and from year to year thereafter until either party gives notice 30 days before May 1, of any year.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1929, page 1282, with the following exception:

Work to cease at midnight on nights before July 1, Labour Day and Christmas, as well as on Saturday nights. All work on these holidays and on Sundays to be paid double time as before.

The hours and wages are unchanged as follows:

Hours: 9 per day or night; 8½ on Saturday for day workers; for night workers, work to stop at midnight on Saturdays.

The basic wage rates are: \$2.90 per day (minimum) for labourers, \$3.24 for carpenters and certain other classes, \$3.78 for stationary engineers and several classes, up to \$5.85 for gas shovel operators.

Wages are to be adjusted every six months according to the cost of living index number, but the minimum wage of \$2.90 per day will be maintained.

Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS (JEWISH) AND THE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 181.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to May 1, 1932, and until a new agreement has been signed or this agreement cancelled or terminated by the union.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1930, page 967, with the following exceptions:

Wages: foreman or first hand \$44 per week, second hand \$40, third hand \$36 (a reduction of \$6 per week in each case from the former rates). Wages for jobbers: foreman or first hand 95 cents per hour (a reduction of 10 cents per hour), second hand 85 cents (a reduction of 10 cents per hour), third hand 75 cents per hour (a reduction of 12½ cents per hour).

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN EMPLOYING BAKERS AND THE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL 468 AND AUXILIARY.

Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1931, to January 31, 1932. Thirty days' notice of change to be given by either party.

Only union members to be employed; all help to be engaged through the union office. No discrimination against union members for upholding union rules and principles. Only one employer to work in any shop; all others must be union members. The employer will not purchase bakery products from any shop not operating under an agreement.

All employees are to authorize the employer to deduct from their pay all dues, fines or assessments levied in accordance with the rules of the agreement or the by-laws and constitution of the union.

Hours: 8 per day, 6 days per week; split shifts not allowed.

Overtime: to be worked only in case of emergency and not more than two hours a week if extra help is available. Overtime will be paid at time and one-half. Time and one-half also for work on holidays.

Wages: no wage scale is included in the agreement, but it is provided that no union member will have wages reduced during the life of the agreement and no one to be employed at less wages to replace workers leaving or laid off. No deduction in pay on account of observing the seven holidays specified. Jobbers or extra men employed by the day to be paid at least \$6 per day.

Two apprentices, either male or female to be allowed in each shop, one in the cake department and one in the bread department, apprentices to be transferred from one kind of work to the other so that they may learn the trade thoroughly. New apprentices must be between 16 and 22 years of age and may not be employed while other apprentices are unemployed. Apprentices are to pass an examination in another shop than the one in which they have been working before being accepted as journeymen. One girl apprentice to be allowed in each shop where women finishers are employed in the cake department.

As many helpers as required may be employed, but they must not do journeymen's or apprentices' work.

One week's notice of resignation or discharge to be given.

The union label will be furnished to master bakers at cost as long as they uphold their agreement and a union card will be furnished to retail bakeries for display. If the union is engaged in any controversy with shops fail-

ing to sign or observe the agreement, then all shops operating under the agreement will place the union label on all their products and the union agrees to carry on a campaign to advance the sale of union labelled bakery products.

A board of adjustment will be formed consisting of three employers and three union members, who shall meet regularly to adjust disputes. If unable to settle any question a seventh disinterested party will be chosen and the decision of the majority will then be final and binding. No strike or lockout to occur pending settlement.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

THOROLD, ONTARIO.—THE ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF STATIONARY FIREMEN, THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS.

The agreement which came into effect May 1, 1930, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1930, page 968, has been renewed for another year to May 1, 1932, with the following additions:

The management to determine individual efficiency and members of the various unions to recognize the necessity for the fullest co-operation with the management and the necessity for adjustments of men, positions and rates.

The company reserves the right to exercise the privilege accorded in the agreement of putting into effect any working conditions or wage schedule contained in any award or agreement between the unions signing the agreement and other newspaper manufacturers.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—PROPRIETORS OF A FRENCH DAILY NEWSPAPER AND THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC UNION OF PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS OF THE DIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1931, to January 1, 1932.

Only union members or those willing to become such to be employed.

Hours: 48 per week for both day and night work.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours; double time thereafter. Double time for work on Sundays and holidays.

Wages for journeymen typographers, linotype operators, printing pressmen for both newspaper and job work, bookbinders: \$38 per week for day work and 15 per cent extra for night work. Wages for journeymen stereotypers \$30 per week for both day and night work.

Apprentices in all these trades will serve five years. One apprentice allowed to every three journeymen or fraction thereof, but a journeyman will have the right to one apprentice. This clause does not apply to job printing departments.

Wages for apprentice typographers, printing pressmen and bookbinders: from \$13 per week during first half of third year to \$26 for last half of fifth year. Wages for apprentice stereotypers from \$12 per week for first year to \$28 per week for fifth year.

Seniority to be considered in making promotions and in laying off and taking on men again, when they are of equal ability.

One week's notice of leaving or of being laid off to be given.

The union label to be placed on all work going out of the office as far as possible.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN EMPLOYING PHOTO ENGRAVERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PHOTO ENGRAVERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 35.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932, and year to year thereafter until either party gives notice 60 days before May 1, of any year.

A strike to secure this agreement with one firm which began May 4, 1931, was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 639, July, page 760, and August, page 877, has not been called off.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1926, page 601, with the following exception:

The clause in the previous agreement, providing that permanent employees are not to be laid off temporarily owing to slackness of work, has been omitted from this agreement and it is provided that employers if necessary to lay off one or more employees temporarily may do so on a day's notice but that no employee will be laid off more than once in any calendar week.

The minimum wage rate is the same as previously, that is, \$55 for a 44-hour week.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—PUBLISHERS OF A DAILY NEWSPAPER AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 553.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1931, to December 31, 1932. The agreement will be automatically renewed unless either party gives 60 days' notice prior to the expiration of the agreement.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1929, page 803, but amends the wage schedule, cancelling increases to \$1.12 per hour due from July 1, 1931, as follows:

Wages per hour for day work: from June 1, 1931, to August 31, 1931, \$1.08; from September 1, 1931, to December 31, 1931, \$1.06; from January 1, 1932, to December 31, 1932, \$1.05. Wages for night work 8½ cents per hour over day scale.

Loebster shift rate of \$2 above night rate to be paid on shifts running from night into regular working hours of any day shift.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL No. 871, (HOISTING AND PORTABLE ENGINEERS).

This agreement covers engineers employed to run hoisting and portable engines and boilers

used on building construction and for loading and unloading material on jobs or in yards where operated by steam, electricity, gasoline, hydraulic, compressed air, etc., including pumps, siphons, pulsometers, concrete mixers, air compressors, derricks and elevators, street rollers, locomotives, cable ways, clam shells, pile drivers, steam shovels and trench machines.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931, and until terminated by either party giving notice by March 1, of any year.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. Both engineers and firemen will work one hour extra per day at straight time if required to raise steam.

Overtime including Saturday afternoons, time and one-half; double time for work on Sundays and holidays.

Wages: one drum machine operator to be paid \$1.10 per hour, and two or more drum machine operators at \$1.25 per hour; air compressors engineers, \$1.25 per hour broken time or \$58.32 per week straight time, firemen 90 cents per hour.

Engineers reporting for work and not required will be paid two hours' time.

SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN. — SASKATOON BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS OF CANADA, SASKATOON BRANCH.

Agreement to be in effect from June 24, 1931, to April 30, 1932.

Hours: 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 50-hour week. If necessary to work on Saturday afternoon to finish up a certain piece of work, straight time to be paid, but this will not apply for two weeks in succession to the same contractor.

Wages for carpenters: 90 cents per hour.

In case of any dispute a joint committee consisting of three members of each party will be formed to consider it and their decision will be binding.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—EDMONTON BUILDERS' EXCHANGE, INCORPORATED, AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 1325.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932, and for another year unless notice of change is given by either party before January 31, 1932.

Members of local union to be given preference of employment.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. In case of night shifts 7½ hours will be worked with 8 hours' pay.

Overtime: time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time, no work on Labour Day.

Wages for carpenters \$1 per hour. (This is the same rate as previously in effect.)

Transportation to be paid, both ways by the contractors for out of town work.

Labourers are not to use carpenters' tools.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—EDMONTON BUILDERS' EXCHANGE, INCORPORATED, AND THE AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS OF CANADA, EDMONTON LOCAL.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932, and for another year unless notice of change is given by either party before January 31, 1932.

The terms of this agreement are the same as those in the agreement between the Builders' Exchange and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners summarized above.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—MASTER PLASTERERS' SECTION OF THE EDMONTON BRANCH OF THE CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION AND THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 372.

The agreement to be in effect from January 15, 1931, to April 30, 1932. Both parties agree to meet to negotiate a new agreement in February, 1932. However, if a change in the agreement is desired prior to that date, notice must be given in writing 90 days before the end of 1931.

Any member who starts working with a non-union plasterer, and fails to notify the union of the fact within 8 hours, shall be fined by the union. Foremen must be union members. Only two members of the contracting firm may work with tools of the trade.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

In case of shift work, three shifts of 8 hours each to be worked. On country jobs, maximum 9 hours per day, a 54-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half. No work on legal holidays or between noon Saturday and 6 p.m., after which time until 8 a.m. Monday, double time.

Wages for operative plasterers: \$1.40 per hour.

For country work, transportation only extra expense to be paid for by the contractor.

Members allowed to take on contracts up to \$500, but are not to hire plasterers to assist them in the work.

Safe scaffolding to be provided; no work over open salamanders.

In case of dispute, no stoppage of work to take place before matter in dispute is referred to a joint arbitration committee consisting of three members from each party. In case of deadlock, the committee has right to appoint an independent party to settle the dispute.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—THE CALGARY ASSOCIATION OF SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 496.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932, and for another year unless notice of change is given by either party by February 28, 1932.

Only union members to be employed and the union agrees to give preference to members of the Association of Sanitary and Heating Engineers.

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week, a 40-hour week. Only emergency work to be done on Saturdays. In out-of-town work 10 hours per day may be worked.

Overtime: time and one-half from 5 p.m. to midnight; double time thereafter. Double time for work on Sundays and holidays. Night shifts may be employed at time and one-quarter for a ten-hour shift.

Wages: from July 1, 1931, to December 31, 1931, \$1.20 per hour; from January 1, 1932, to April 30, 1932, \$1.25 per hour. (The rate in effect up to July 1, 1931, was \$1.25 per hour.)

For work out of city, fare to be paid by employer and travelling time up to 8 hours per day.

One plumber's apprentice allowed to each shop and one additional apprentice to each five journeymen, with not more than five apprentices in any one shop. One steamfitter apprentice allowed in each shop where one licensed steamfitter is regularly employed. All other conditions surrounding apprenticeship in these trades to be left in the hands of the Joint Apprenticeship Committees.

Members of one branch of the trade may not work at the other except on permit. At least half of the number of plumbers and steamfitters employed by heating and plumbing contractors securing work in this local's jurisdiction must be local residents.

In case of any grievance, if the business agent of the union is unable to settle with the employer, a committee of each party will meet to settle it, and no cessation of work will occur until a decision is rendered.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electric Railways

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—THE OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, DIVISION No. 279.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932, and year to year thereafter subject to notice of termination or change 30 days prior to May 1.

This agreement was signed on August 5, 1931, following the report of the Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, page 745, being based on the recommendations in the minority report.

The principal changes were to adopt the 8-hour day as far as possible instead of 9 hours, hourly rates being adjusted to reduce daily earnings an average of 10 per cent. One-man car operators, motormen, and conductors were reduced 1 cent per hour with a minimum of 8½ hours' pay instead of 9, and mechanics, shed men, track men, etc., reduced from 9 hours per day to 8 with a 10 per cent reduction in daily wages, men already on the 8-hour day and those remaining on the 9-hour day being reduced in wages 10 per cent.

The agreement is similar to that previously in force since May 1, 1926, summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1926, page 712, and amended in 1929, LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1929, page 1054, the principal changes in wages, hours, and working conditions, in effect from July 16, to be as follows:

Hours: Car Operators and bus drivers 8½ per day, with time and one-half after 8½ hours; mechanics, shed men, trackmen, 8 per day with time and one-half after 8 hours; trackmen when on construction to work 9 hours when required at straight time; substation employees, 9 hours per day.

Sundays and holidays, time and one-quarter rates of wages for all classes.

Wages: one-man car operators, 54 cents per hour; motormen and conductors, 49 cents; bus drivers, 45 cents per hour.

Hours and Wages in Mines in Great Britain

The Coal Mines Act, which received the Royal Assent in Great Britain on July 8, was intended to meet the situation arising out of the expiration of the Coal Mines Acts of 1926 and 1930, which provided for a return to the 7-hour day on July 9. The new Act provides that hours of labour in coal mines shall be 7½, and continues this provision for one year, or until the coming into operation of an Act to enable effect to be given to the Draft convention limiting hours of work underground adopted by a Conference of the International Labour Office on June 18, 1931 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, page 798).

The new Act provides, as regards wages, that "the minimum percentage additions to basic rates of wages and the subsistence wage, rated in every district shall not be less than those in force in that district at the appointed day

(this is explained below), and it shall be a term of every contract for the employment of a workman whose wages are determined by reference thereto that the wages of that workman shall be calculated accordingly: provided that, save as herein expressly provided, nothing in this section shall prejudice the operation of any agreement entered into or custom existing before the commencement of this Act."

"Appointed Day," in relation to any district for which wages were regulated on the basis of a daily limit of seven-and-a-half hours' work below ground on the day before the commencement of this Act, means that day, and, in relation to any district in which wages were not so regulated, means the first day after the commencement of the new Act, on which wages are so regulated.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, AUGUST, 1931

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being somewhat higher, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in sixty-nine cities showed the first advance since January, 1930, being \$8.20 for August, as compared with \$8.11 for July; \$10.65 for August, 1930; \$11.63 for August, 1929; \$11.08 for August, 1928; \$10.93 for August, 1927; \$11.10 for August, 1926; \$10.84 for August, 1925; \$10.19 for August, 1924; \$10.53 for August, 1923; \$10.44 for August, 1922; \$11.44 for August, 1921; \$16.42 for August, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.41 for August, 1918; and \$7.68 for August, 1914. The most important change was a seasonal advance in the price of potatoes, while the prices of fresh pork, eggs and butter were also somewhat higher. The prices of beef, veal, salt pork, bacon, lard, cheese, flour, rice and beans were slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$18.30 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$18.26 for July; \$21.01 for August, 1930; \$21.90 for August, 1929; \$21.31 for August, 1928; \$21.11 for August, 1927; \$21.32 for August, 1926; \$21.05 for August, 1925; \$20.57 for August, 1924; \$21.03 for August, 1923; \$20.88 for August, 1922; \$21.98 for August, 1921; \$26.60 for August, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.20 for August, 1918; and \$14.41 for August, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower, an advance in the price of anthracite coal being more than offset by lower prices for bituminous coal and wood. Rent was down slightly.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 71.0 for August, as compared with 71.7 for July; 83.7 for August, 1929; 95.3 for August, 1928; 98.3 for August, 1927; and 99.1 for August, 1926. Thirty-eight prices quotations were higher, one hundred and seven were lower, while three hundred and fifty-seven were unchanged.

In the classification according to chief component materials seven of the eight main groups were lower, and one was slightly higher. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, because of lower quotations for grains, flour, raw

rubber, bran and shorts, which more than offset higher prices for coffee and potatoes; the Animals and Animal Products group because of declines in the prices of hogs, lambs, canned salmon, boots and shoes; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of lower prices for raw cotton, denim, raw wool and serge; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to lower prices for lumber and ground wood pulp; the Iron and its Products group, owing to declines in the prices of wire nails and galvanized barbed wire; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of lower quotations for antimony, copper, silver, lead and zinc; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group. The Non-Metallic Minerals group was slightly higher, owing mainly to increased prices for anthracite coal.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were lower, the former because of declines in the prices of flour, bran, shorts, canned fruits, fresh meats and cheese, which more than offset advances in the prices of coffee, potatoes, butter, eggs and anthracite coal; and the latter because of lower quotations for wheat, oats, raw cotton, lambs, hogs, raw wool, copper and lumber, which more than offset advances in the prices of steers, calves, corn, raw silk and tin.

In the grouping according to origin articles of farm origin, articles of marine origin and articles of forest origin were lower, while articles of mineral origin were slightly higher. Raw and partly manufactured goods were lower, because of decreased prices for wheat, oats, barley, raw rubber, raw cotton, hogs and lambs. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods were also lower, mainly because of declines in the prices of flour, bran, shorts, canned fruits, canned vegetables, copper sheets and copper wire bars.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of August, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city ex-

cept milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to

the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1919, quarterly from 1920 to 1929 and monthly since January, 1930. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141·4; 1905, 135·6; 1910, 118·1; 1911, 113·4; 1912, 109·1; 1913, 100·0; 1914, 96·5; 1915, 90·3; 1916, 86·3; 1917, 84·6; 1918, 82·9; 1919, 81·6; 1920, 81·1; 1921, 81·4; 1922, 80·1; 1923, 77·7; 1924, 76·5;

(Continued on page 1048)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†)	(†)		Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.
		1900	1905	1910	1913	1914	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	July 1931	Aug. 1931
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lb.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	49.8	78.6	83.0	67.4	63.4	60.0	59.4	61.6	64.8	71.6	76.8	73.2	57.6	57.8
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	34.4	57.2	53.4	37.8	34.6	32.0	31.6	33.6	35.8	42.6	48.0	45.0	31.2	30.4
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.6	28.3	28.2	21.0	18.7	18.0	18.4	19.3	20.2	22.6	24.6	23.2	17.5	16.5
Mutton, roast...	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	21.3	37.4	36.9	28.9	28.1	28.0	29.3	30.3	29.8	29.9	32.1	30.1	26.2	26.0
Pork, leg...	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.9	37.9	41.6	33.2	32.0	26.0	26.7	32.2	28.0	28.8	32.6	30.3	23.2	24.5
Pork, salt...	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	37.2	70.2	74.2	60.4	54.4	50.0	51.6	57.4	52.6	53.2	56.4	54.6	45.2	44.4
Bacon, break-fast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.7	51.2	57.9	48.3	42.7	39.2	40.2	45.4	38.5	39.0	41.0	40.1	29.2	28.9
Lard, pure....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.6	73.6	76.0	45.2	44.4	44.2	48.6	50.0	43.0	44.4	44.0	42.0	29.2	28.6
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	29.5	53.6	64.5	42.4	35.0	32.4	40.8	39.0	40.3	42.4	39.4	37.3	24.4	26.1
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	24.3	51.0	56.3	42.7	32.8	28.6	37.1	34.7	36.7	37.6	34.8	33.3	20.3	22.1
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	45.0	51.6	52.2	72.0	88.2	79.2	69.0	68.4	69.0	67.8	69.6	70.2	72.0	71.4	63.6	63.6
Butter, dairy...	2 lb.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	53.0	93.4	121.8	74.8	71.4	69.0	74.2	73.6	74.8	79.4	80.4	64.2	46.6	47.2
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	31.9	52.3	66.8	45.3	43.3	39.3	42.7	41.0	42.1	44.6	44.9	35.5	26.8	27.0
Cheese, old....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.4	33.4	40.8	35.9	30.1	30.3	33.1	33.1	30.9	33.0	33.1	33.1	23.5	22.9
Cheese, new....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.7	30.8	38.9	31.7	26.7	30.3	33.1	33.1	30.9	33.0	33.1	33.1	23.5	22.9
Bread.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.5	117.0	145.5	121.5	105.0	100.5	117.0	114.0	117.0	115.5	117.0	112.5	93.0	93.0
Flour, family...	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	37.0	67.0	84.0	64.0	49.0	44.0	57.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	47.0	33.0	32.0
Rollod oats....	2 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	24.0	40.0	44.5	30.5	28.0	27.0	30.5	29.0	31.5	31.5	32.0	31.0	25.0	25.0
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	12.0	23.8	34.0	19.2	18.8	20.6	21.6	21.8	21.4	22.0	20.6	18.6	15.0	18.2
Beans, hand-picked....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	12.2	33.6	24.4	17.0	17.8	17.8	16.8	16.0	16.2	18.2	23.8	18.8	12.2	11.8
Apples, evaporated....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	13.5	23.3	29.5	20.7	24.6	19.7	20.7	20.1	19.3	21.6	21.4	20.6	17.0	16.9
Prunes, medium size...	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.9	18.1	27.9	17.9	19.9	18.5	15.6	15.9	14.9	13.6	13.9	15.6	12.0	11.8
Sugar, granulated....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	24.4	44.8	100.0	40.0	35.6	49.2	33.2	31.6	32.8	31.6	28.4	26.4	24.8	24.8
Sugar, yellow....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	11.6	20.6	46.8	19.0	16.6	23.6	15.8	15.0	15.8	15.0	13.6	12.8	12.0	12.0
Tea, black....	1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.3	15.2	16.5	13.7	14.1	16.7	17.8	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.6	14.7	13.8	13.7
Tea, green....	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.4	14.5	17.0	15.4	15.5	16.7	17.8	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.6	14.7	13.8	13.7
Coffee.....	1/2 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.5	11.3	15.6	13.7	13.4	13.8	15.2	15.3	15.1	15.1	14.1	12.3	12.3	12.3
Potatoes.....	3/4 bag	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	50.3	89.7	126.9	59.3	58.3	86.8	70.1	91.4	80.1	63.5	94.4	72.7	34.2	45.3
Vinegar.....	1/2 qt.	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.8	9.9	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	9.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
All Foods		5.48	5.96	6.95	7.34	7.68	13.41	16.42	11.44	10.44	10.53	10.84	11.16	10.93	11.08	11.63	10.65	8.11	8.20
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9
Coal, anthracite	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	53.4	74.9	110.0	109.1	107.9	108.8	103.5	105.5	101.2	101.0	100.2	99.9	100.0	101.1
Coal, bituminous	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	37.6	59.6	81.3	75.3	69.4	70.5	63.3	63.4	63.3	62.7	62.6	62.7	61.6	60.6
Wood, hard....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.5	70.7	82.0	85.0	77.3	80.0	76.1	75.3	75.5	75.5	76.6	76.2	73.2	71.5
Wood, soft....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.3	51.9	64.1	61.4	58.5	59.6	55.7	55.4	56.2	55.7	54.9	54.1	53.8	53.6
Coal oil.....	1 gal	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.8	28.0	38.3	32.7	31.0	31.0	30.3	31.1	31.2	31.0	31.1	30.9	29.8	28.0
Fuel and light*		1.50	1.63	1.76	1.91	1.89	2.85	3.76	3.64	3.44	3.49	3.29	3.31	3.27	3.26	3.25	3.24	3.18	3.15
Rent	1/4 mo.	2.37	2.89	4.05	4.75	4.81	4.89	6.37	6.86	6.96	6.97	6.88	6.87	6.86	6.93	6.98	7.07	6.93	6.91
††Totals		9.37	10.50	12.79	14.02	14.41	21.20	26.60	21.98	20.88	21.03	21.05	21.32	21.11	21.31	21.90	21.01	18.26	18.30

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.51	13.75	16.97	11.50	10.41	10.88	10.89	11.06	10.59	10.98	11.15	11.06	8.43	8.61	
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.83	12.08	15.38	10.37	9.32	9.34	9.79	10.02	9.75	9.73	10.19	10.16	8.06	8.36	
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.59	13.32	16.25	11.35	10.33	10.65	10.39	11.20	10.83	10.93	10.94	10.75	8.41	8.27	
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.19	12.50	15.54	11.16	10.00	10.10	10.27	10.32	10.13	10.20	10.52	9.97	7.49	7.55	
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.54	13.50	16.44	11.40	10.41	10.63	10.71	11.20	10.99	11.13	11.67	10.53	7.97	8.10	
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	7.76	13.07	17.24	11.37	10.27	10.18	10.48	10.39	10.43	10.95	11.53	10.38	7.54	7.90	
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.00	10.63	16.75	11.29	9.96	10.28	10.91	11.30	11.12	11.32	12.09	10.76	7.69	7.69	
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	7.83	13.84	16.31	11.21	10.26	9.98	11.16	11.96	10.96	11.13	12.12	10.74	7.96	8.10	
British Columbia....	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.14	14.17	17.09	12.33	11.63	11.30	12.22	11.90	12.00	12.14	12.93	11.71	9.32	9.16	

†December only. ‡Kind most sold. *For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
Dominion (average).....	25-9	23-9	21-5	15-2	11-8	16-5	26-0	24-5	22-2	28-9	33-1	56-6
Nova Scotia (average).....	31-4	26-4	23-7	18-0	13-8	13-7	24-4	25-9	23-5	27-9	32-0	56-6
1—Sydney.....	32-2	25-7	23-3	18-5	15-7	13-5	.....	25-5	23-2	29-2	30-6	57-4
2—New Glasgow.....	31-7	27-5	23-6	15-7	11-7	11-7	21-0	24-2	23-4	29-3	30-1	55-0
3—Amherst.....	30-0	25-0	20-0	18-0	12-5	.....	25-0	.....	25-0	.....	34-0	.....
4—Halifax.....	32-5	27-5	28-0	19-8	15-2	15-9	27-2	28-1	20-9	27-0	32-4	57-3
5—Windsor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25-0	25-0	30-0	55-0
6—Truro.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23-3	29-0	34-7	58-5
7—P. R. I.—Charlottetown.....	29-5	26-2	25-0	20-0	16-1	13-3	.....	23-5	20-2	28-7	32-5	45-0
New Brunswick (average).....	33-0	26-7	25-5	16-9	12-2	15-6	26-1	24-6	22-2	27-6	31-4	57-0
8—Moncton.....	35-0	30-0	25-0	15-0	10-0	18-0	25-0	25-0	22-7	27-5	31-5	55-0
9—St. John.....	34-3	26-0	25-9	17-1	14-6	15-7	30-0	26-0	22-7	29-1	34-3	61-4
10—Fredericton.....	37-5	25-8	31-2	17-3	12-2	13-0	23-3	25-2	20-0	31-3	34-7	56-7
11—Bathurst.....	25-0	25-0	20-0	18-0	12-0	.....	.....	22-0	20-0	22-5	25-0	55-0
Quebec (average).....	25-7	22-8	22-0	15-2	9-9	11-4	27-8	20-2	19-9	27-8	31-2	53-7
12—Quebec.....	29-9	25-1	21-7	17-4	10-7	12-6	27-4	22-8	20-9	29-6	33-2	55-4
13—Three Rivers.....	25-0	24-3	22-2	15-5	10-8	12-2	27-0	17-8	21-2	32-5	38-0	57-5
14—Sherbrooke.....	30-8	24-0	24-3	20-1	11-4	12-3	25-0	21-7	20-9	24-8	28-9	59-2
15—Sorel.....	24-0	22-5	22-5	13-0	7-5	8-0	30-0	17-0	19-5	25-0	30-0	60-0
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	19-8	19-0	18-3	13-0	9-5	11-5	25-0	16-0	16-2	26-5	32-5	58-0
17—St. John's.....	26-6	24-5	21-2	12-4	9-6	11-4	29-7	21-4	18-2	31-6	32-0	59-0
18—Theford Mines.....	20-0	18-0	20-0	18-0	8-0	16-0	30-0	18-0	20-5	28-0	30-0	60-0
19—Montreal.....	31-0	26-3	27-4	13-7	11-7	8-4	28-2	23-5	20-6	27-0	29-3	61-1
20—Hull.....	24-2	21-3	20-0	13-5	9-5	10-4	27-7	23-7	20-7	25-4	27-3	57-9
Ontario (average).....	23-3	23-9	21-1	14-8	11-7	17-8	26-2	26-5	22-8	26-7	30-6	57-9
21—Ottawa.....	30-6	24-8	23-5	15-6	9-7	15-5	26-7	25-0	19-3	27-2	30-6	59-2
22—Brockville.....	33-2	27-8	27-0	15-2	10-6	15-0	.....	25-7	23-5	29-7	34-3	56-9
23—Kingston.....	31-2	24-2	23-3	15-7	11-1	13-9	26-5	24-6	19-0	24-9	28-3	54-7
24—Belleville.....	23-9	20-0	22-2	14-0	9-7	16-0	25-7	24-2	20-0	30-7	34-4	59-0
25—Peterborough.....	31-0	24-1	20-6	14-3	11-6	18-3	30-0	28-5	.....	25-8	29-4	54-8
26—Oshawa.....	31-0	26-6	20-8	14-5	12-7	21-4	.....	27-1	21-3	33-2	35-1	59-4
27—Orillia.....	27-7	22-3	19-3	16-2	11-3	20-0	25-0	29-0	22-5	25-8	29-0	60-0
28—Toronto.....	31-4	24-4	22-8	14-4	13-8	17-6	27-1	26-8	21-3	29-3	36-5	61-2
29—Niagara Falls.....	32-2	26-6	24-4	19-6	11-6	20-9	.....	29-0	23-6	26-6	30-5	59-5
30—St. Catharines.....	28-4	23-6	21-9	14-7	10-3	17-1	.....	27-8	20-0	23-3	26-8	58-8
31—Hamilton.....	31-7	25-4	23-8	16-9	14-0	19-5	26-0	28-5	.....	25-9	30-9	59-5
32—Brantford.....	29-0	23-8	20-7	14-6	11-1	16-6	26-7	25-4	23-0	25-9	29-8	57-1
33—Galt.....	31-3	25-2	21-7	15-8	13-6	19-3	.....	29-0	28-0	27-2	30-7	58-1
34—Guelph.....	29-2	24-0	20-2	14-1	12-7	18-2	25-0	24-0	25-0	24-3	29-8	58-1
35—Kitchener.....	25-6	22-5	16-7	12-9	10-4	16-1	25-0	26-3	.....	23-5	27-1	58-3
36—Woodstock.....	28-8	23-9	21-4	14-0	11-8	17-8	.....	22-5	23-0	23-1	27-0	57-2
37—Stratford.....	28-7	23-7	19-0	14-7	11-5	18-7	30-0	27-2	.....	25-9	30-2	58-2
38—London.....	29-4	24-3	21-5	14-3	10-2	16-7	24-0	27-9	20-0	26-4	30-0	59-1
39—St. Thomas.....	27-1	22-9	19-4	14-5	13-2	17-0	23-5	28-3	.....	27-5	30-3	59-4
40—Chatham.....	26-1	21-3	20-9	14-2	9-4	20-7	26-7	25-4	22-2	24-3	27-5	57-8
41—Windsor.....	28-8	21-4	19-4	14-3	11-8	17-2	28-0	29-1	.....	25-6	28-4	58-4
42—Sarnia.....	29-3	24-0	21-0	14-0	11-3	16-7	26-7	26-0	22-2	23-1	26-8	60-0
43—Owen Sound.....	27-0	20-2	19-0	12-1	9-7	18-3	25-0	23-0	20-0	23-3	27-2	56-7
44—North Bay.....	30-0	24-2	18-5	12-4	11-8	17-2	25-5	21-5	20-3	27-7	30-0	55-5
45—Sudbury.....	31-8	25-6	23-6	15-5	12-9	21-8	.....	27-5	24-1	26-8	31-5	60-0
46—Cobalt.....	30-0	25-7	18-0	15-0	14-5	.....	.....	28-2	24-3	28-1	33-7	55-0
47—Timmins.....	29-0	24-0	20-0	14-5	11-2	21-0	.....	29-0	25-0	28-0	31-4	55-4
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	27-8	23-8	19-1	14-7	10-6	17-7	23-0	25-8	20-0	26-8	30-5	51-2
49—Port Arthur.....	27-0	22-0	19-6	15-0	12-9	15-2	29-0	26-0	25-9	28-8	34-4	57-3
50—Port William.....	30-0	24-2	23-4	16-3	13-5	17-6	25-7	27-6	24-5	33-3	37-1	59-0
Manitoba (average).....	26-5	20-6	19-9	13-3	11-2	15-0	22-5	20-9	20-1	27-0	31-8	55-9
51—Winnipeg.....	28-9	22-4	21-9	12-9	12-1	15-1	23-4	22-1	21-2	27-9	31-4	55-2
52—Brandon.....	24-0	18-8	17-9	13-6	10-3	14-9	21-5	19-6	19-0	26-1	32-2	56-6
Saskatchewan (average).....	26-4	21-2	18-5	13-4	10-9	14-7	22-8	20-2	16-7	32-5	37-0	53-4
53—Regina.....	25-8	20-5	17-3	11-9	10-6	13-4	22-7	19-1	15-0	30-1	32-8	53-3
54—Prince Albert.....	25-0	20-0	19-0	13-7	10-6	15-0	25-0	21-5	20-0	38-0	40-0	51-2
55—Saskatoon.....	25-3	20-3	19-5	14-1	10-8	14-5	22-7	19-3	15-0	32-3	39-1	51-3
56—Moose Jaw.....	29-3	23-9	18-2	13-7	11-4	16-0	20-9	20-8	.....	29-5	36-0	57-7
Alberta (average).....	26-6	21-4	18-4	13-8	10-6	15-6	22-3	20-4	20-2	31-5	37-1	51-5
57—Medicine Hat.....	25-0	19-2	17-7	13-4	10-4	14-2	22-5	19-2	23-0	34-0	39-5	53-8
58—Drumheller.....	25-0	19-0	15-0	14-0	9-5	13-5	25-0	18-0	15-0	25-3	30-0	49-3
59—Edmonton.....	25-8	21-9	19-5	12-9	10-4	16-5	21-6	20-4	22-3	33-5	37-8	50-2
60—Calgary.....	28-3	22-7	19-6	13-8	13-1	17-9	23-6	23-9	20-5	34-0	38-3	52-3
61—Lethbridge.....	28-7	24-0	20-0	14-7	9-5	15-8	19-0	20-7	.....	30-8	40-0	51-9
British Columbia (average).....	31-1	25-9	23-0	16-3	14-1	21-4	29-1	26-8	26-1	36-8	41-9	55-7
62—Fernie.....	29-0	26-5	21-5	15-8	10-8	17-5	27-5	28-0	23-0	34-0	41-0	53-0
63—Nelson.....	32-0	28-0	25-0	16-0	11-2	.....	.....	25-0	26-7	30-9	38-3	55-0
64—Trail.....	30-5	25-0	22-5	18-1	16-0	22-0	30-0	28-5	27-5	39-3	44-6	55-8
65—New Westminster.....	31-3	25-0	22-8	16-3	15-0	21-3	23-5	25-0	28-3	36-1	40-9	54-9
66—Vancouver.....	31-2	23-5	21-4	14-7	15-0	21-1	31-0	25-3	26-1	38-2	41-3	56-4
67—Victoria.....	31-7	24-9	22-3	15-2	13-5	20-8	30-4	24-6	22-6	35-4	38-8	55-1
68—Nanaimo.....	31-4	27-0	25-8	18-0	17-6	24-6	30-8	27-0	26-0	40-3	44-8	58-9
69—Prince Rupert.....	32-0	27-0	23-0	16-1	13-7	22-8	30-7	30-6	29-7	42-4	45-5	56-2

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1931

Fish								Eggs			Butter			
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan hoddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19.6	26.2		12.9	53.6	20.3	20.0	29.1	14.3	26.1	22.1	10.6	23.6	27.0	
13.0	24.8			51.7	16.9		22.3	15.2	31.3	26.4	10.5	24.1	29.4	
11	24.5				16.7		20.1	13.5	32.6	26.9	10-13	24.5	28.1	
15	25				17.4		21.5	14.6	32	25.9	b 11	23	29.4	
					50		18	15.3	30	25.5	9	26.2	30.4	
					17.2		20.2	16.6	31.4	26.5	a 12.5	20	29	
					15			15	30		10	25	30	
					17		21.1	16.3	32	27.4	a 9	25.7	29.7	
					18.8		39.4	16		19.8	9-10	25.3	27.7	
8.5	25.7				60.0	16.5	31.5	14.1	29.1	24.8	10.9	24.1	27.2	
	27.5				60	17.5	16	14.6	30.3	24.6	10-12	22.4	27.3	
					60	17.3	15.5	12.2	29.7	24.2	a 12.5	25.4	28.6	
					60	18	18	15.6	27.4	25.7	10	24.6	27.9	
					17						10	25	11	
15.0	29		10.0	50.0	19.2	29.6	24.1	15.1	26.6	23.1	9.2	22.3	24.9	
15	28					20.7	23.3	15.9	27.7	22.6	b 12	21.5	24.5	
							25.6	18.3	26	23.9	b 10		24.8	
							24.4	13	26.7	24.1	a 9.1	20.5	24.7	
							25	15.5	23.8	22			24.6	
							22.7	14.6	24.8	23.3	b 6	23	25.1	
							20.8	13.9	27.9	22.5	b 7	24	24.4	
							22	16	24.3	23.3	8	22	25	
							29.6	14.4	31.1	24.9	10-11	25.5	27.2	
							25	14.1	27.2	20.9	b 11	19.7	24.2	
18.0	30	23.2	19.0	50	29.1	19.4	30.4	13.6	24.8	21.7	10.6	23.8	26.5	
	30				22.5	19.3	31.6	13.9	27.8	20.2	11	24	25.5	
	30		10		20	17	27.3	15.1	22.8		8		25.6	
					16.7	18	29.1	13	24.7	23	10	20	25.1	
							27.7	15.1	21.7	19.7	7.8	27.4	25.8	
							31	17	22.9	19.8	10	22.3	25.7	
							32.1	15.5	24.9	23.4	a-b10.5	25.5	23.2	
							29.4	13.1	24.6	24.4	10	24.1	27.9	
							34.4	13.5	27.6	22.8	11	23.3	27.3	
							35.8	12.9	26		11	24	27.3	
18	30				20.7	20	35.9	12.1	26.2	23.1	11	25	26.5	
							36.3	12.9	24.8	21.1	11	26	26.7	
							27.7	11.9	24.1	21.9	b 11	25.6	32	
							32.4	13.5	22.7	20.4	a 11.8	23	25.4	
							33.7	10.9	24.5	22.3	10	24	26.7	
							26	11.2	23	20.2	11	22.8	26	
							32	11.3	19	17	9	23	25.7	
							29.4	13.3	21.5	18.7	10	23.5	26	
							31.7	12	22.6	19.8	9	23.3	25.9	
							19	13.7	22.3	19.4	10	27.2	39	
							20	10.8	19.2	16.4	10	24.2	40	
							33.5	11.3	25	22.2	11	25	26.9	
							34.6	13.6	22	18	10	23.3	42	
							27.5	11.4	18.5	17.5	10	20	43	
							30	14.8	27.4	27	11	22	44	
							21.8	14.8	29	24.9	13	27.9	45	
							23.4	15.7	30.5	25.8	a 12.5	25	46	
							22	20.4	17.5	31.4	a 14.3		47	
							32.4	15.3	29.2	25.5	11	23.7	48	
			10		21	36.7	14.8	14.8	27.8	23.5	a 11.1	22.5	49	
					20.5	28.3	14.6	28.9	26.4	24.4	a 11.1	24	50	
					20.3	32.3	11.8	23.8	18.5	18.5	10.5	29.2	6.0	
21.5	27.9				21.5	16.8	32	11.5	24.2	19.2	11	20.7	51	
18	29				19	17.1	32	12	23.4	17.8	10	19.7	52	
25	26.7				24.2	16.5	32.6	12	23.4	17.8	10	20.1	56	
23.9	26.3		10.0		25	21	22.5	20	20.4	14.2	22.3	18.4	53	
23.5	27.5				25	21	25	21	21.5	21.3	13.8	15.9	11	21.2
23.3	27.5				25	23.5	31.6	13.8	19	15	12	15	24.4	
25	25		10		22.5	21.6	29.9	14.5	21.7	19.2	9.8	21.3	27.7	
23.6	26.5				21.5	20	24.7	15	24.7	18.3	10	19.4	30.4	
25	30					20		15	19.5	16.4	11	17.6	54	
						21	20.8	22.9	14.5	24	17.8	10	20.2	59
24	24.5					21	21.5	35.8	13.8	25.8	10	25	28	60
24.4	26.4					25	25.5	36.2	14.3	29.5	23	24.1	61	
21	25					23.2	21.2	31.8	15.9	29.2	24.4	27.6	30.0	
18.8	22.3		16.8		23.3	25	35	35	30	25	a 12.5	25	30.6	
					24.2	22	28.8	15.8	32.1	27.8	a 14.3	30	30.4	
25	30		20		25	21.3	31.7	18.5	33.4	28.7	a 14.3	27.5	30.4	
25	30				24	19.3	27	15.1	25.7	22	a 8.3	27.7	28.9	
					20.1	17.9	31.6	14.4	26.5	21.3	a 8.3	27.9	29	
13.4	17.5		18		23.2	20.2	29.6	14.2	27.4	23	a 14.3	29.3	32.2	
11.8	19		12.5				33	15.8	26	23.5	a 12.5	25	30	
					22.5	23	37.9	18.5	32.4	24.2	a 14.3	28.5	28.8	

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold) per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold) in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold) per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½s, per can	Peas, standard, 2½s, per can	Corn, 2½s, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	22-9	a 6-2	16-9	3-2	5-0	9-1	11-5	12-9	11-8	13-8
Nova Scotia (average)	22-9	6-9	16-1	3-6	5-0	8-7	12-5	14-4	11-1	13-6
1—Sydney.....	21	7-3	16	3-4	5	8-5	14-2	14	11-4	13-8
2—New Glasgow.....	22-4	6-7-7-3	16-3	3-4	4-7	8-9	12-5	13-4	10-4	13-7
3—Amherst.....	22-5	6-7	15	3-5	5	9	12	14-6	10	14
4—Halifax.....	24-1	6-7	17-4	3-6	5-3	9-3	13-3	14-9	11-8	14-6
5—Windsor.....	25	6-7-7-3	15	3-8	5	7	10	15	12-5	12-5
6—Truro.....	22-2	6-7	16-8	3-8	4-8	9-2	12-7	14-3	10-5	13-2
7—P. E. I.—Charlottetown.....	25	6-7-7-3	20	3-5	5-3	10	15	15	13-2	15
New Brunswick (average)	21-6	7-3	16-8	3-6	4-7	9-3	13-0	13-1	11-4	12-5
8—Moncton.....	20-3	8	16-5	3-8	4-9	9-6	13-4	14-4	11-2	13-4
9—Saint John.....	23-4	7-3	17	3-3	5	8-7	11-3	12-2	9-9	10-5
10—Fredericton.....	22-5	6-7-7-3	16-8	3-6	4-7	8-7	14-1	13-1	10-6	13-6
11—Bathurst.....	20	6-7	.....	3-5	4	10	13	12-5	14	.....
Quebec (average)	19-4	5-1	15-7	2-9	5-0	8-0	11-7	10-7	10-9	13-0
12—Quebec.....	20-5	6-7	15-6	4-1	5-3	8-7	12	10-5	11	12-8
13—Three Rivers.....	23-6	4-4-7	16-6	3-9	5	8-5	12-4	11-7	14	13-8
14—Sherbrooke.....	19-8	5	13-5	2-9	5-3	8	12-6	11	10-9	13-4
15—Sorel.....	16-5	.....	17-7	3-6	4	7-2	10-3	10-7	12-3	12-8
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	19-5	4	14-6	2-6	5-3	8-4	13	10-5	12-1	12-9
17—St. John's.....	17-6	4-7-5-3	17-5	3-9	5	7-5	11	9-7	14-3	14-8
18—Theftord Mines.....	18	4-3	14-5	3-4	5	6-3	11	10-9	11-8	12-5
19—Montreal.....	21	6-6-7	17-3	3-7	5	9-2	11-2	11-1	11	13
20—Hull.....	18-5	4-7-6	14-4	3-4	5	8	11-5	10	9-5	10-9
Ontario (average)	22-7	5-7	16-4	2-9	5-0	9-9	12-2	12-3	10-9	12-9
21—Ottawa.....	25-3	5-3-7-3	17-5	3-8	5-3	10-5	11-6	11-7	11-3	12-9
22—Brockville.....	19	4-5-5-1	14-3	3	4-8	10-3	12-2	11-8	11	13-4
23—Kingston.....	20	5-3	15-3	3-1	5-2	10-1	12-4	11-6	10-5	12-8
24—Belleville.....	22-5	5	15-7	2-7	5	10-7	11-9	10-8	10	10-8
25—Peterborough.....	20	4-7	15-6	2-9	4-4	9-9	12-1	12	10-5	13-2
26—Oshawa.....	28-5	6-6-7	15	2-6	5-7	10-7	11-2	12-5	10-6	13-6
27—Orillia.....	21	5-3-6	17-7	3-1	4-2	10-6	12-5	12-3	10-5	13-1
28—Toronto.....	26-5	6-7-7-3	17-6	3-1	5-1	9-8	11-2	12-9	11-3	13-3
29—Niagara Falls.....	23-6	6-7	18	3	5	8-8	12-2	11-8	10-6	13-3
30—St. Catharines.....	20-5	5-3	16-4	2-8	4-8	9-7	12-7	11-9	11-7	12-8
31—Hamilton.....	29-6	5-3-6-7	17-5	2-8	4-8	10-4	10-9	12-2	10-1	13-4
32—Brantford.....	25-3	4-7-6-7	16-1	2-4	4-6	10-4	11-5	11-6	10-1	12-4
33—Galt.....	27-6	6	17-3	2-8	4-6	10-4	12-2	13-4	10-4	12-8
34—Guelph.....	22-7	5-3	17-8	2-7	4-8	10	11-8	11-8	11-1	13-1
35—Kitchener.....	22	6	17-4	2-5	5-1	9-9	11-9	12-4	11	12-4
36—Woodstock.....	23	4-5-3	15	2-4	4-5	9-5	11	12-6	10-7	12-9
37—Stratford.....	22-1	6	17	2-6	4-8	10-4	11-3	13-2	11-2	12-8
38—London.....	23-1	5-3-6	17-7	2-6	4-5	9-5	11-4	12-2	10-9	12-1
39—St. Thomas.....	22-2	5-3	17-7	2-6	4-8	9-9	13-3	13-5	11-6	13-5
40—Chatham.....	21-6	4-7-5-3	16-3	2-9	5-7	9-8	13-7	12	11-8	12-5
41—Windsor.....	21-4	6-7-7-3	16-8	2-4	4-5	9-1	13-4	12-1	10-6	12-2
42—Sarnia.....	25-1	5-3	15-7	2-5	5	9-6	12	13-3	12-2	13-6
43—Owen Sound.....	18-5	5-3-6	17-5	2-5	4-2	9-3	11-3	11-5	10	12-9
44—North Bay.....	18-3	5-3	15	3-6	5	10-2	12-6	12-8	10-3	12-3
45—Sudbury.....	22-8	6-6-7	15-5	3-8	6	8	15-6	12-2	10-5	13-4
46—Cobalt.....	21-3	6	15-7	3-4	5	9-7	14-5	13	10-4	14
47—Timmins.....	22	6-7	14-7	3-6	6-3	9-3	10-9	13-7	12-2	14-1
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	20-8	6	15-8	3-6	5-2	10-3	12-8	12-9	11-3	12-9
49—Port Arthur.....	22-3	5-3	16-6	3-2	5-2	9-9	11-7	12-6	10-6	12-7
50—Fort William.....	21-8	5-3	15-8	3-4	5-4	9-1	10-7	12-1	10-9	12-6
Manitoba (average)	22-2	5-9	15-8	3-1	5-2	10-7	11-3	14-6	12-8	15-0
51—Winnipeg.....	22-9	5-6-6	15-8	3	5-1	10	11	14-5	12-6	14-4
52—Brandon.....	21-4	5-6-6-2	.....	3-2	5-3	11-4	11-6	14-7	12-9	15-5
Saskatchewan (average)	24-6	6-3	18-6	3-1	4-8	9-7	11-3	14-9	13-5	15-3
53—Regina.....	22-7	5-6-7	18	3	5	10-2	10-8	14-5	11-4	14-8
54—Prince Albert.....	28-7	5-7	20	3-1	4-7	9-2	11-2	14-6	13-7	14-4
55—Saskatoon.....	23-3	6-7	17-5	3-1	4-8	10-1	10-9	14-4	14	15-6
56—Moose Jaw.....	23-7	6-7	19	3-2	.....	9-1	12-2	15-9	15	16-5
Alberta (average)	24-3	6-7	16-5	3-1	4-6	9-0	10-7	13-9	13-3	15-5
57—Medicine Hat.....	25	5-7-6-3	15-7	3-2	5-2	9	10-5	14-2	14	15-2
58—Drumheller.....	22-2	7-4	15	3	4	9-1	11-9	14-1	13	16-3
59—Edmonton.....	23	b 6-7	17-2	3	4-5	7-6	9	13	12-5	14-7
60—Calgary.....	27-2	5-6-7	16-7	3	5	9-9	10-4	14-3	14-2	16-4
61—Lethbridge.....	24	6-3-8-3	17-7	3-3	4-5	9-6	11-5	13-7	12-7	15-1
British Columbia (average)	26-9	7-4	19-5	3-5	5-4	7-1	8-1	14-2	13-3	16-0
62—Fernie.....	25-4	7-1	15	3-4	5	8-2	9-4	14-8	15-3	18-1
63—Nelson.....	29-3	8-3	17	3-6	5	7-8	8-3	14	16	15-5
64—Trail.....	25	6-3	16-5	3-5	4-6	7-4	8	13-3	12-5	17-7
65—New Westminster.....	26	6-3	21-8	3-5	4-7	6-3	7-2	14-4	12-8	14-7
66—Vancouver.....	24-9	6-3	23-5	3-4	5	6-6	7-2	12-8	12-4	15-4
67—Victoria.....	27-5	8-3	19-6	3-5	6-2	5-8	7-6	13-1	13-3	14-8
68—Nanaimo.....	31-6	8-3	22-5	3-5	7-4	8-1	9-8	15	12-9	16-3
69—Prince Rupert.....	25-4	8-3	20	3-6	5-4	6-2	7-2	16-2	11-4	15-4

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

c O l d potatoes.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1931

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
5.9	6.6	1.359	29.7	24.1	16.9	11.8	15.6	17.2	66.1	23.8	55.4	41.1
5.4	6.5	1.563	41.1	27.0	14.2	11.2	15.0	15.8	62.3	24.1	56.9	38.3
5.3	7.1	2.00	46.9		14.2	12.6	14.6	17.3	65	22.8		40
5.3	6.5	1.625	56.2	29	12.7	12.5	14.9	14.5	59	22.2	55	36
5.8	7.8	c-75	40			10	15	15		27.5	65	
5.8	5.7	1.875	46	25	15	11.7	15.1	17.5	65	23.8	54.5	39
5	5	1.125	20			10	15	15		23		4
5	6.8	2.00	37.5		14.8	10.4	15.2	15.7	60	25	53	38
6.5	8	1.25	25			11.5	14.3	16.3		27.5		40
5.2	6.1	.635	33.3		15.3	11.9	14.5	15.8	67.5	22.2	53.6	40.4
5.2	6.2	c-67	39.7		15.5	10.8	14.6	16.2	70	25.1	53.3	43.5
4.6	5.3		30.4		14.5	10.5	14.3	14.7	65	22.7	52.5	37
6	6	c-60	29.9		16	13.2	14.9	17.2		20.9	55	43
5	7				15	13	14	15		20		38
5.3	6.9	1.139	23.4	27.0	16.8	11.5	16.0	16.0	70.4	24.7	57.2	40.4
5.6	7.5	1.152	24.6		15.8	12.9	15.2	14.2	73.3	24	64.8	40.1
5.4	7.1	1.19	24.2		19.3	12	17.6	15		28.6		41.3
4.7	6.7	1.27	26.9		16.4	10.6	16.1	17.4		25	67	39.6
5	8	1.00	20		17	10	15	14.2		26		47.5
5.5	6.3	.90	20.8		17.7	12.7	17.3	15.3		22.5		40.4
5.3	6.8	.888	21.4			10	16.5	20				38
5.5	7.4	1.62	29.5		15	10	16	13.6	67.5	25	50	41.7
5.7	6.1	.925	18.1	30.6	16	13	16.2	16		24.7	51	37.8
4.8	6.4	1.31	25	23.3	16.9	11.9	13.8	17.9		21.6	53	37.3
5.7	6.2	1.294	27.5	23.5	17.1	12.0	15.4	17.8	65.6	23.2	54.5	38.0
5.9	7.4	1.25	26.4	29.3	15.5	12.3	15.5	18.7	75	24.1	52.5	38.4
5.4	8	1.41	32.5			14.5	15	16.5		21	59.3	40
5	7	1.37	26.8	21.3		11	15.7	17.8	75	22.6	53.8	39.9
5.9	5	1.42	27.5	31		13	15.4	18.5	70	20.4	59.5	38.2
5.1	7.9	1.00	20.4	21.7		10.8	15.6	16.5	61.7	24	56.5	36
6	7.4	1.036	22.5	20		11.1	16	18.2	57.5	23	66.7	37.7
6.3	6.3	1.32	28.6	25		12.6	16.9	18.5		26.5	56	37.2
6.2	5.7	1.18	25.7	27.5		12.2	15	17.2	73	21.7	54.8	36.4
5.3	5.3	1.21	25.4			10	16.8	17.8	77	22.7	65	39.8
5.3	5.4	1.22	25.2	23.3		12.7	15.6	16.8	65.3	22.8	52.7	37.8
6	5.5	1.094	26	20		10.6	15.1	17	64	23.1	53	37
6.5	5.8	1.20	22.2	20		11.2	15.7	16.8	60	22.9	54	35.7
5.8	5.7	1.19	26.4	20		13.6	15	18.1		20.4	53.5	33
5	5.9	1.25	24.1	26		10.4	14.6	16.6		20.8	57	35.5
5.9	5.4	1.11	22.9			12.5	15.4	17.3		21.3	60	35.3
5	4.5	.95	19.5			12.3	14.6	16.5		24.7		35.7
6	6.5	1.02	21.2	22		11.8	15.7	17.7		23.2	49	39.9
5.4	6	.892	17.3	28		12.3	14.5	16.8		22.2	60	36.7
5.7	4.8	1.02	21.8	19		11.1	14.8	17.6	60	24.7	42.5	38
4.5	3.5	.937	18.2			10.8	14.4	15.7		24.6	47	35.5
4.7	4.6	.90	17	19		12.5	14.5	16.3		22.2		36.2
6	4.6	1.04	19.6	20		11.5	15	16.8		24.5		34.2
5	5.5	1.25	28.7			10	16	17.7		22.7	45	35.7
5.8	7	1.54	34			11.7	14.6	19	56.3	23.2	55	42.6
5.3	8.4	1.45	31.8	20		13.1	16.8	20.6	69.6	26.2	58.3	40
7.2	6.9	2.02	54.1	18.3		13	16.4	20.5	68.2	24	60	41
7.8	7.8	1.90	44.6	19		15	15.8	18.7	73.7	24.8	51.2	44.5
5.7	6.4	1.52	31.9	30		15	12.6	15.8	20	69	25.8	49.6
5.7	8.5	2.12	44		17.2	11.9	14.9	18.7	60.2	23.8	51.4	39.3
5.3	7.7	2.00	37.6		14.9	12.7	14.9	19	60.8	22.8	49.5	40
6.0	7.4	1.831	38.1		14.9	12.2	16.5	18.9	66.3	24.7	55.9	43.0
7	6.9	1.912	37		15.8	11.2	16	18.1	61.9	22.8	48.1	42
5	7.8	1.75	39.2		14	13.2	17	19.6	70.6	26.5	63.6	44
6.7	8.7	1.471	32.7		18.5	12.6	17.5	19.4	68.2	24.9	55.9	47.9
7	8.6	1.95	34.2		18	11.6	16.6	18.8	70	25.2	54.3	47.6
8.7	9.7	c-66.7			17.5	14.2	20.3	20	69.2	25	55.8	50
6	8.5	1.61	30.3		18.5	12.1	16.1	19.2	68.3	24.6	58.4	47.9
5.2	8.1	1.655	33.7		20	12.3	16.9	19.4	65.2	24.6	55	46.2
6.3	6.5	1.756	33.8		16.8	11.5	16.5	17.9	66.4	23.8	56.6	49.1
7.7	7.2	2.325	39.2		18.5	11.8	17.3	19.2	67.7	25.1	60	50
6.3	7	1.764	40.6		17.7	11.6	16.9	17.5	69	23.5	60	51
5.6	6	1.531	26.1		16.6	10.7	15.6	17.8	64.4	23	52.4	47.5
6.4	6.5	1.48	28.5		15	11.5	15.7	17.2	65.4	23.4	53.8	46.9
5.4	5.9	1.68	34.4		16.3	11.7	17.1	17.9	65.6	24.2	56.7	50
7.4	6.5	1.474	30.2		20.0	11.2	15.6	16.0	66.3	24.7	55.9	46.5
8.5	7	1.64	41			14.2	17.5	18.3	75	25.6	65	50
7.9	7.4	2.06	38.8			10.1	15.5	18	71	26	59.5	49
8	7.1	2.025	35.8		22.5	10.3	15	15.8	65	25	53.3	48.3
6.6	6.3	.951	19.7		20	10.1	15.2	14.6	60	24.4	51.1	42.9
6.2	5.4	.915	20.3		14.5	10.6	14.5	14.4	59	23	51.3	41.7
6.8	6.1	1.244	27.2		20.7	10	15.3	14.9	60.3	24.1	50.3	45
8.3	7	1.57	34.8			12	16	16	72	25	62.8	48.3
7	6	1.385	24		22.5	12	15.7	16	68	24.8	53.7	46.7

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar			Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per 1 lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.									
Dominion (average)	6-2	6-0	49-3	54-8	25-7	15-2	3-1	51-7	53-0	11-7	5-6	16-174
Nova Scotia (average)	6-2	6-1	56-5	53-0	26-2	12-0	3-2	48-3	41-5	11-9	6-1	15-500
1—Sydney.....	6	5-9	54-7	49-5	27	14-5	3-2	60	60	12-9	5-4	
2—New Glasgow.....	6-2	6	50-5	56-3	27	11-9	3-1	40	36	12-4	6-4	
3—Amherst.....	6-7	6-5	60	60	25	11		50	35	10	7	
4—Halifax.....	6-2	6-1	56-7	49-8	26-6	12-2	3-4	43	40	14	6-7	15-50
5—Windsor.....	6	6	60	47-5	25	10	3-3			10	5-5	
6—Truro.....	6-2	6-1	57	55	26-7	12-5	3-2	48-3	36-4	12	5-7	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown	6	5-8	60	54-2	27-7	14	3-4	60	48	15	6	15-40
New Brunswick (average)	5-9	5-6	53-6	53-7	25-3	12-2	3-0	51-7	37-5	12-4	5-4	15-938
8—Moncton.....	5-8	5-6	52-5	55	26-8	11-9	3-1	47-5	38-2	13	5-7	15-500
9—Saint John.....	6	6	53-3	48-3	23	12-2	2-9	53-8	38-3	12-3	5-3	15-25
10—Fredericton.....	6-2	5-8	53-2	56-4	26-1	11-7	2-9	54-2	38-3	12	5-6	16-00
11—Bathurst.....	5-5	5	55	55		13	2-9		35	5	5	17-00
Quebec (average)	5-6	5-4	50-5	54-0	24-5	14-3	3-3	53-6	58-0	10-4	5-3	15-609
12—Quebec.....	5-6	5-4	50-8	59	26	17-7	3-3	56-7	65	10-3	5-2	15-50
13—Three Rivers.....	5-9	5-4	55-5	60-4	24-3	14-5	4-4	54	60	10-8	5-6	15-50
14—Sherbrooke.....	5-4	5-4	51-8	55-6	24-4	13-4	3-1	56-3	57-4	10-8	5-2	16-05-16-30
15—Sorel.....	6-2	5-8	48-3	53-3	24	11-7	2-4	50	60	10	5-5	
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5-4	5-2	53-9	53-3	23-6	12-9	3-6	50		9-4	5-1	14-25
17—St. John's.....	5-5	5-3	44-5	47-5	26	15	3-4	60	60	10	6	14-50
18—Thetford Mines.....	5-9	5-3	52-5	55	23-3	13-2	3-3	45	50	11-7	5-3	17-00-17-50
19—Montreal.....	5-5	5-5	52-3	58-9	24-9	14-9	2-9	54-8	56-2	10-2	5-1	15-75
20—Hull.....	5-4	5-3	45-3	43-3	24-4	15-4	3-4	55-8	55	10-6	5	16-00
Ontario (average)	6-2	6-0	50-0	57-5	25-0	14-1	3-0	49-9	54-5	11-0	5-4	15-636
21—Ottawa.....	6	5-8	55-3	57-5	25-1	14-7	2-9	60-8	60-6	10-8	5-4	15-50-16-00
22—Brookville.....	6-1	5-3	53-2	51-2	25	14-2	2-7	57	49-8	11-2	5-1	15-00
23—Kingston.....	5-7	5-4	50-6	55-6	25-1	12-1	3-3	50-7	47-9	10-6	5-5	15-00
24—Belleville.....	6-3	6-2	55	59-1	25-7	13-8	3-2	56-7	60-1	11-5	5	15-50
25—Peterborough.....	6-3	6	53-3	53-7	24	14-6	3-5	50	48	10-9	5-8	15-25
26—Oshawa.....	6-2	6-2	54	60	25	13-1	3-1	51-7	55	10-9	5-6	15-00
27—Orillia.....	6-1	6-1	56-2	51-8	24-5	14-5	2-8	47-5	53-3	10-5	5-5	16-00
28—Toronto.....	6	5-8	50-5	58-4	24-6	11-5	2-7	49-8	48-1	9-5	5-2	15-00-15-25
29—Niagara Falls.....	6	5-9	49-2	65-7	24	14-4	3-1	46-7		10	6	13-25g
30—St. Catharines.....	6	6-1	46-4	59-8	24-4	14-5	3-2	50	58-3	11	5-6	15-500
31—Hamilton.....	5-8	5-8	51-7	63-7	25-1	10-7	2-6	42-7	52	9-8	5	14-75
32—Brantford.....	6-1	6	50-8	56	23-5	13-6	3	54	61-9	10	5-8	15-25
33—Galt.....	6-2	6	48-5	52-7	24-7	14-3	2-9	52-5	55-7	10	5-7	15-25
34—Guelph.....	6	6	49-7	53-8	24-8	12-5	3	44-2	53-3	10-4	5-6	15-00
35—Kitchener.....	6-2	6-2	42-1	57-4	24-4	13-4	2-6	42-5	48-3	10-3	5-2	15-50
36—Woodstock.....	6-1	5-8	52-7	52	24-7	13	2-9	56	54-5	10-7	5	13-50
37—Stratford.....	6-2	5-7	51-9	58-9	24-5	13-2	2-7	49-9	52-5	10-8	5-6	15-50
38—London.....	6	6	49-2	59-1	24-2	14-3	2-9	48-3	55	10-2	5-2	15-50-16-00
39—St. Thomas.....	6-5	6-3	52-1	60	24-3	13-6	3-2	54-6	58-3	11-3	6	15-50
40—Chatham.....	6-2	6	54	51-2	23-4	13-7	3-2	50		10-4	4-8	16-00
41—Windsor.....	5-9	5-8	50-4	54-8	24-1	14-3	2-3	51-7	60	10-3	5-4	15-50g
42—Sarnia.....	5-5	5-8	51-2	61-4	25	13-3	3-3	46		10-5	6-1	15-75
43—Owen Sound.....	5-8	5-7	45-5	60	24-3	13-7	2-4	43-3	50	10	5-7	15-00
44—North Bay.....			57	58-2	27-5	15-7	3-6	56-7	60	14	4-8	16-50
45—Sudbury.....	6-7	6-3	46-7	62-4	26-3	17	3-3	45	50	14	5	16-75-17-00
46—Cobalt.....	6-9	6-2	48	58	27	15	3-5	45	50	11-5	5	18-00
47—Timmins.....	6-8	6-6	41-8	56-5	28	15-7	3-5	43-7		15	5	17-70-18-20
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	6-7	6-6	43-2	60	24-2	16	3-8	46-2	56-7	12-5	5	15-50-16-00
49—Port Arthur.....	6-3	6-4	41-2	56-7	26-2	16-1	2-8	49-4	53-3	10-6	5-1	17-50
50—Fort William.....	6-5	6-2	48-1	59-6	26-5	15	2-5	55-7	64	12-2	5-2	16-75-17-00
Manitoba (average)	6-9	6-7	43-3	51-4	27-2	14-5	3-0	52-3	56-0	12-2	5-9	20-500
51—Winnipeg.....	7	7	43-5	53	26-1	14	2-9	47-5	53-7	11-9	6-7	19-50
52—Brandon.....	6-8	6-4	43	49-8	28-2	15	3	57	58-3	12-5	5	21-50
Saskatchewan (average)	6-8	6-9	44-4	56-8	27-0	18-7	3-1	54-3	46-7	14-0	6-6	23-375
53—Regina.....	6-6	7-1	44-6	57-2	26-6	18-3a	2-8	48-3	40	13-5	6	22-50-23-00
54—Prince Albert.....	7-2	7-1	45	56-7	28-5	16-2a	3-3	54	40	15	7-5	
55—Saskatoon.....	6-9	6-8	45-4	56-4	27	20-4a	3-1	51-7	60	15	6	24-00
56—Moose Jaw.....	6-6	6-5	42-6	57	26	20	3-2	63-3		12-5	6-9	
Alberta (average)	6-5	6-8	42-0	51-3	27-4	18-2	3-3	52-0	58-1	13-7	5	
57—Medicine Hat.....	7-1	7-6	43-6	49-2	29	19-6a	3-3	63-6	65	13-2	5-7	g
58—Drumheller.....	6-8	7-1	35	51	28-6	21	3-5	47-5		15	5-7	
59—Edmonton.....	6-5	6-5	45-2	52-1	25-9	16-4a	3-4	51-5	50	12-4	5-8	
60—Calgary.....	6-2	6-1	42-4	47-8	27	17	3-5	50	62-5	13-2	7-1	g
61—Lethbridge.....	6-1	6-5	44	56-5	26-4	17	3	47-5	55	14-7	4-6	
British Columbia (average)	6-2	5-8	44-7	49-5	27-3	21-3	3-4	55-7	59-2	12-6	5-7	
62—Fernie.....	7-3	7-4	52-5	58-8	27-5	15	3-3			13-8	5	
63—Nelson.....	5-7	5-4	49	56	29	26-2a	4-1	64	62	14-7	5	
64—Trail.....	6-7	5-7	41-7	53-3	25	25	3-5	60	60	12-5	6	
65—New Westminster.....	5-6	5-2	41-3	44-1	26	18	3-1	49-2	61-7	12-4	5	6-4
66—Vancouver.....	5-4	5-1	42-3	44-5	26-1	19-2a	2-9	55	55	11-6	6	
67—Victoria.....	6-7	5-9	44-8	42-6	26-6	22-3a	2-9	50	56-2	11-8	5-3	
68—Nanaimo.....	6	5-8	46	46	30-2	21-7a	4-3	61-7	60	14-2	5-7	
69—Prince Rupert.....	6-2	6	40	50-6	28-2	23-3a	3-3	50		10	7-5	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). n. Houses with many houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1931.

Bituminous coal per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Marches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths) per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths) per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month			Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
\$ 9.702	\$ 12.267	\$ 11.441	\$ 13.978	\$ 8.569	\$ 10.475	\$ 8.081	28.0	10.2	\$ 27.629	\$ 19.664	
8.853	12.100	9.083	10.583	6.800	8.400	6.000	30.1	10.4	24.333	16.333	
7.00-7.25	9.20-9.60	6.00	7.00	5.00	8.00	5.00	30.4	10.9	18.00-28.00	14.00-18.00	
7.35		6.00	10.00	5.00	8.00	5.00	30.8	10.9	20.00	10.00-12.00	
8.00-9.25	13.00	9.00	10.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	28	10	15.00-18.00	10.00	
9.00-11.00	12.10	15.00	16.00	8.00	9.00	8.00	32	10.3	30.00-45.00	20.00-30.00	
10.00-12.00	13.50	10.00	11.00	9.00	10.00	7.00	30	10	25.00	20.00	
8.50-9.75	12.50	8.50	9.50	6.00	8.00	5.00	31	10.4	20.00-28.00	15.00-17.00	
10.50	12.75	9.00	10.50	6.75	8.00	7.50	29.3	11.3	21.00-26.00	11.00-18.00	
10.813	13.000	9.375	10.625	6.000	8.250	5.700	27.4	9.8	25.750	19.250	
10.50-12.50g	13.00g	9.00g	10.00g	7.00g	8.00g	8.00g	29.6	9.6	25.00-40.00	20.00-25.00	
11.00-12.50	12.00-14.00	13.00-16.00	14.00-17.00	6.00-8.00	7.50-10.00	8.00-9.00	27.7	10	20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00	
8.00-12.00	13.00	6.00	7.00	4.00	8.00	4.80-6.40c	27.1	9.6	25.00	18.00	
10.00		8.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	3.00c	25	10	18.00	15.00	
9.375	12.406	12.333	13.063	9.083	9.688	8.929	26.3	9.6	23.278	14.875	
10.00	11.00	11.50	11.50	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	12.00	22.8	9.7	27.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
9.00	12.00	15.00	16.00c	12.00	14.00c	7.00	29	10	20.00-27.00	12.00-20.00	
9.00	12.00	10.00	12.00c	8.00	10.00	10.00	27.1	9.5	20.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	
7.50-8.00	12.00		13.333-16.667c		9.333-12.667c		25	10	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00	
9.00	12.50	11.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	9.00c	24.7	9.7	18.00-24.00	11.00-15.00	
11.00	14.00		9.00c		4.50c	3.00c	26.8	9.1	23.00-33.00	15.00-23.00	
10.00	12.00-12.50	15.00-16.00	16.00-18.00	10.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-16.00c	30.4	9.4	20.00-35.00	15.00-20.00	
9.25	13.50	11.00	12.00	6.00	7.00	7.50c	26.2	9.4	22.00-30.00	12.00-22.00	
10.259	11.396	12.474	15.630	9.553	11.856	10.093	26.2	9.8	28.946	21.050	
9.25	12.50-13.50	12.00	14.00	8.00	10.00	7.00	27.6	9.9	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
9.25	11.00		18.00c		15.00c		26	9.2	20.00-22.00	14.00-18.00	
7.50	12.50	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	15.00c	28	9.6	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00	
	12.00	12.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	9.00-10.00	26.8	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	
9.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	12.00	13.00	8.00	9.00	7.00	26	9	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
10.00	9.95	14.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	9.00	26.7	10	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	
9.50-11.00	13.00	11.00	12.50	8.00	9.50	7.72c	29.3	10	22.00-25.00	15.00-18.00	
11.25	11.50-12.00	14.00	18.00	11.00	13.00	11.00	26	9.7	25.00-35.00	18.00-25.00	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	26	9.2	25.00-30.00	18.00-23.00	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	22.3	9.8	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
9.00	10.00	16.00	17.00	14.00	15.00	12.00	25.7	9.8	25.00-35.00	18.00-25.00	
11.75	11.50		17.00	13.00	13.00	8.348c	24.9	9.9	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
9.00	11.50	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	12.00c	22	9.7	25.00	16.00-20.00	
9.50	9.50-11.50	14.00	15.50	10.00	11.50		23.2	10	25.00-35.00	18.00-22.00	
10.00	10.50-11.50	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00		24	9.6	30.00-40.00	25.00-28.00	
10.00-12.00	9.50-10.00	12.00	15.00c	9.00	10.50c		19.3	9.7	27.00-30.00	20.00-24.00	
10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	16.00	18.00		14.00	17.00	21.8	9.9	30.00-40.00	19.00-25.00	
12.00	12.50		18.00c		11.25c	11.25c	24.1	9.9	30.00-45.00	17.00-30.00	
9.00-11.50	10.25-11.50		16.00c		12.00c	12.00c	23.2	9.9	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
10.00	9.00	20.00c		16.00c	16.00c	7.50-10.50c	23.7	9	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	
8.00g	10.00g	g	c & g	g	c & g	16.00	25	9.7	30.00-45.00	25.00-30.00	
9.50	12.50	22.00	22.00				25	10	30.00-35.00	25.00-30.00	
8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	6.00	9.00	9.00	20.7	9.4	20.00-28.00	14.00-22.00	
12.50		10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	8.00	33.7	10	30.00-35.00	18.00-20.00	
9.00-13.00	13.00		15.00c		12.00c	12.75c	31.6	10	n	25.00	
12.00	11.00	12.00	13.50	12.00	9.00-12.00c		31	10	22.00	14.00	
14.00-14.50	14.50-15.00			5.00-6.00	7.50-9.00c		35	10	p	20.00-30.00	
8.00-11.00	9.50	8.00	12.00	6.00	9.75	6.00	28.3	11.5	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	
9.50-12.00	13.00	9.50	11.00c	9.00	10.00c	7.50	29.5	10	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	
9.00-12.00	9.75-12.50	8.50	9.50	8.00	9.00	7.00	29.2	9.7	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	
10.375	15.438			8.625	9.250	7.500	26.6	10.0	32.500	22.000	
12.00h	15.50			6.50-10.50	8.50-11.50	6.00	28.2	10.3	30.00-45.00	20.00-30.00	
6.50-11.00h	14.00-16.75			8.00-9.50	8.00-9.00	9.00	25	9.7	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	
9.250	17.413			8.250	10.625	11.167	27.6	10.2	32.500	21.250	
9.75-12.25h	14.00-16.50			10.00-10.50	11.00-12.00	11.00-13.00	28.3	10	30.00-45.00	20.00-30.00	
9.00-10.00h	19.00			5.00-6.50	6.50-8.00		30	11.1	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
7.50-10.00h	17.80f			8.00-9.50i	8.50-11.00	8.50	26.4	10.3	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
6.00-9.50h	16.95-18.25				14.00c	13.00c	25.8	9.3	25.00-35.00	15.00-20.00	
6.500	10.000			6.000	8.000	4.125	30.7	10.3	30.875	21.375	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	35	10.6	27.50	20.00	
6.00h						4.50	30	10.3	r	25.00	
5.00-6.00h				6.00	8.00	4.00	28.4	10.1	35.00	25.00	
8.50-10.00h	g & f 10.00	g	g	6.00g	8.00	4.00g	30	10.6	25.00-37.00	20.00-25.00	
4.00-6.50h						4.00	30	9.7	30.00	18.00	
9.775	11.440			9.600	9.756	5.164	34.4j	12.4	26.563	20.375	
6.25-6.75				12.00	16.00	5.00	40	13.1	20.00	18.00	
9.50-11.50	12.70			9.00-10.00	12.00-13.00i	5.625c	40	13.1	22.00-31.00	18.00-20.00	
9.00-10.00	13.50			9.00	11.00	6.50c	30	13.7	32.00-38.00	22.00-28.00	
9.75-10.75	11.00				5.00	4.00	29.8	11.7	18.00-22.00	12.00-18.00	
9.50-10.50	11.00				7.00	4.75	28.2	10	27.50	24.00	
9.75-10.75	9.00			7.50	9.544c	4.772c	34.1	12.4	20.00-25.00	16.00-18.00	
7.70-8.20s					6.00	5.50	33.8	11.7	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	
12.00-14.50				8.00-12.00i	9.00-13.00i		35	13.7	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00	

f Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch. j. In British Columbia conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35. p. Mining company houses \$20, other \$40-\$60. r. Com-

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1925	Aug. 1926	Aug. 1927	Aug. 1928	Aug. 1929	Aug. 1930	July 1931	Aug. 1931
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.0	102.6	99.1	98.3	95.3	98.4	83.7	71.7	71.0
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	83.7	100.6	98.6	102.1	88.4	100.1	75.1	57.6	56.1
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	95.0	100.3	97.8	100.3	111.2	109.9	92.1	71.1	70.9
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	116.9	112.5	99.7	92.7	93.8	91.1	79.9	74.2	73.8
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	101.6	100.1	98.8	98.6	94.0	86.6	79.6	78.6
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	115.8	104.5	99.3	96.3	92.5	93.8	90.7	87.1	86.8
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.1	97.3	95.3	103.9	100.7	90.8	91.9	98.5	74.4	62.5	60.9
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.1	116.6	107.0	104.4	100.3	99.2	94.0	92.2	93.6	90.5	85.1	85.2
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	104.4	99.6	99.7	99.5	95.1	95.3	92.2	86.8	86.4
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	93.7	97.2	98.9	95.1	95.9	96.3	86.3	76.0	75.7
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	91.2	97.7	97.8	99.2	101.1	103.7	87.2	69.9	69.4
Other Consumers' Goods.....	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	97.0	96.5	99.5	92.3	92.5	91.3	85.7	80.0	79.9
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	97.8	104.9	99.6	100.1	94.3	100.2	79.9	67.4	66.3
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	102.5	99.2	97.1	97.9	92.8	94.9	91.2	89.1	89.1
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	97.1	105.5	99.9	100.3	94.5	100.8	78.6	65.0	63.8
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	111.9	102.9	100.0	97.0	98.1	99.2	87.8	83.3	82.1
Manufacturers' materials.....	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	93.7	106.2	99.9	101.0	93.7	101.2	76.6	61.0	59.7
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	89.3	102.3	98.3	100.5	88.1	97.0	73.9	58.0	56.6
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	95.6	100.6	97.2	97.1	106.3	105.4	88.7	71.6	71.2
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.7	161.4	102.6	86.6	87.8	100.3	97.3	104.5	94.8	109.2	75.7	55.4	54.7
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	83.6	98.3	100.2	99.1	100.3	103.0	88.3	72.5	72.1
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	101.6	100.1	98.7	98.5	93.8	86.3	79.5	78.4
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	105.8	101.6	99.8	93.2	91.2	93.0	87.3	80.1	80.2
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	91.1	100.8	97.6	100.9	93.7	102.3	77.1	60.8	59.9
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.1	103.8	99.3	96.3	95.0	94.5	85.4	74.3	73.6

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 1040)

1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1930. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption on the basis of figures in 1926 as 100, as follows: 1923, 108.3; 1924, 105.1; 1925, 101.7; 1926, 100.0; 1927, 99.0; 1928, 97.1; 1929, 94.6; 1930, 92.3.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0; 1930, 127.6. Natural gas,

1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 158.9; 1929, 159.1; 1930, 158.8. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices showed little change in the average, sirloin steak being up from an average of 28.8 cents per pound in July to 28.9 cents in August and round steak from 23.7 cents per pound in July to 23.9 cents in August, while rib roast and shoulder roast were lower, the former being down from an average of 21.7 cents per pound in July to 21.5 cents in August and the latter from 15.6

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
FROM 1913 TO 1931*

(Average prices in 1913 = 100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Jan. 1930....	162	157	158	156	166	160
Feb. 1930....	161	157	158	155	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
April 1930....	153	157	158	155	166	157
May 1930....	152	156	160	155	166	157
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
July 1930....	149	156	160	155	166	156
Aug. 1930....	145	156	160	155	166	155
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Oct. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Nov. 1930....	140	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134	156	160	148	165	150
Feb. 1931....	129	156	160	142	164	146
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
Apr. 1931....	121	155	160	137	164	142
May 1931....	116	154	†158	137	164	†140
June 1931....	111	153	†158	137	164	†138
July 1931....	110	154	†158	131	163	137
Aug. 1931....	112	153	158	131	163	138

cents per pound in July to 15.2 cents in August. Veal was generally lower at an average price of 16.5 cents per pound in August as compared with 17.5 cents in July. This compares with an average price of 23.3 cents per pound in August, 1930. Mutton was also slightly lower in the average at 26 cents per pound. Fresh pork was up from an average price of 23.2 cents per pound in July to 24.5 cents in August, while salt pork declined from 22.6 cents per pound in July to 22.2 cents in August. Boiled ham was substantially higher, averaging 56.6 cents per pound in August as compared with 49.8 cents in July. The increases were less pronounced in the western provinces. Lard was again lower at an average price of 14.3 cents per pound in August, as compared with 14.6 cents in July. The price in August, 1930, was 21 cents.

Eggs showed a seasonal advance, fresh being up from an average of 24.4 cents per dozen in July to 26.1 cents in August, and cooking from 20.3 cents per dozen in July to 22.1 cents in August. Advances were reported from most localities. These prices compare with 37.3 cents per dozen for fresh eggs in August, 1930, and 33.3 cents per dozen for cooking. Milk was unchanged at an average price of 10.6 cents per quart. Butter also showed a slight seasonal increase in most localities, dairy being up from 23.3 cents per pound in July to 23.6 cents in August and creamery from 26.8 cents per pound in July to 27 cents in August. Cheese was again lower at an average price of 22.9 cents per pound, as compared with 23.5 cents in July and 31.4 cents in August, 1930.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 6.2 cents per pound. Flour was down in the average from 3.3 cents per pound in July to 3.2 cents in August. Beans were down from an average of 6.1 cents per pound in July to 5.9 cents in August and onions from an average price of 7.5 cents per pound in July to 6.6 cents in August. The price of potatoes showed a seasonal advance with the marketing of the new crop. The average price per bag of ninety pounds was \$1.36 in August, as compared with \$1.03 in July. The price in August, 1930, was \$2.18 per ninety pounds. Prunes averaged 11.8 cents per pound in August, 12 cents in July and 15.6 cents in August, 1930. Anthracite coal was up from an average price of \$15.99 per ton in July to \$16.17 in August. Higher prices were reported from St. John, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Thetford Mines, Hull, Kingston, Belleville, Peterborough, Oshawa, Orillia, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Kitchener, Stratford, Chatham and

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing, 18%; Sundries, 20%. †Revised.

Timmins. Hard wood was down from an average price of \$11.72 per cord in July to \$11.44 in August.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged 55.1 cents per bushel in August as compared with 57.3 cents in July. The high price for the month was about 58 cents per bushel reached on the 20th and the low 51 cents per bushel reached early in the month. Coarse grains, for the most part, showed a movement similar to that in wheat, western barley being down from an average of 32.3 cents per bushel to 31.8 cents; flax from \$1.18 per bushel to \$1.04; western oats from 29.4 cents per bushel to 28.3 cents; and rye from 32.7 cents per bushel to 29.4 cents. The price of flour at Toronto declined from \$5 per barrel to \$4.80. The corresponding price in 1913 for this grade of flour was \$5.37 per barrel. Granulated sugar at Montreal was unchanged at \$4.56 per cwt. Ceylon rubber at New York was down from 6.3 cents per pound to 5.3 cents. The decline was said to be due to the fact that stocks were increasing rapidly and that consumption was declining. In livestock, steers at Toronto advanced from \$6.02 per hundred pounds to \$6.45 but declined at Winnipeg from \$5.57 per hundred pounds to \$5.45. Veal calves at Toronto advanced from \$6.67 per hundred pounds to \$8.52 but showed little change at

Winnipeg at \$5.59 per hundred pounds. Bacon hogs at Toronto were down from \$9.07 per hundred pounds to \$7.29 and at Winnipeg from \$8.07 per hundred pounds to \$6.35. The price of lambs at Toronto declined from \$9.36 per hundred pounds to \$7.86, at Winnipeg from \$7.64 per hundred pounds to \$6.29, and at Montreal from \$8.02 per hundred pounds to \$6.92. Creamery butter at Montreal was unchanged at 24 cents per pound, while at Toronto the price advanced from 24.2 cents per pound to 24.5 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal were up from 25.5 cents per dozen to 30.4 cents and at Winnipeg from 20.2 cents per dozen to 25.3 cents. Raw cotton at New York was substantially lower, the average price being 7.2 cents per pound as compared with 9.3 cents in July. The lower prices were said to be due to the increased estimates of the 1931 crop and to uncertainty regarding the disposal of the extensive holdings of the Federal Farm Board. Raw wool was 1 cent per pound lower at 14 cents. White pine lumber declined from \$85 per thousand board feet to \$80. Spruce was also down from \$27-\$29 per thousand board feet to \$22-\$24. Wire nails were down from \$2.90 per keg to \$2.80 and galvanized barbed wire declined from \$3.70 per hundred pounds to \$3.50. In non-ferrous metals, electrolytic copper at Montreal declined from \$9.39 per hundred pounds to \$8.86 and wire bars at New York from \$7.75 per hundred pounds to \$7.50. Tin was up from an average price of 26.8 cents per pound to 29 cents. Crude oil at Sarnia advanced from \$1.88 per barrel to \$2.08.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest quarterly table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 61.5 for July, a fall of one per cent for the month and of 14.2 per cent from July, 1930. Foods declined 3.4 per cent, while industrial materials advanced 0.2 per cent.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1927=100, was 62.5 at the end of July, a decline of 1.7 per cent for the month. All five groups were included in the decline, the greatest fall being in the minerals group amounting to 3.7 per cent due to a decrease of 12.4 per cent in copper with smaller decreases in certain other minerals.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 80.2 at the end of July, a fall of 2.9 per cent for the month and of 15 per cent from July, 1930. During the month of July, foodstuffs declined 3.1 per cent and industrial materials 2.8 per cent, all of the six sub-groups being included in the movement.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Minister of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 145 at August 1, a fall of 1.4 per

cent for the month, due to lower food prices, chiefly potatoes. Rent, clothing, fuel and light and sundries were unchanged from the previous month.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 111.7 for July, a decline of 0.5 per cent for the month. Agricultural products and manufactured products both declined, while colonial products and industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods were higher than in June.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 137.4 for July, a decline of 0.3 per cent for the month, due to small decreases in food, clothing and sundries; the heat and light group was slightly higher, while rent was unchanged.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce on the base 1913=100, (pre-war currency) was 91.5 for July, a decline of 0.7 per cent for the month. Increases were noted in textiles and minerals and metals, but all other groups were lower than in June.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-1913=1000, was 1394 for June, a decline of 0.4 per cent for the month. Foods and metals and minerals were higher, but all of the other main groups showed declines from the May level.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base

1926=100, was 70.0 for July, showing no change from the June level. There were no marked changes in any one of the main groups. Small increases in the food group, hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products were offset by declines in farm products, building materials, chemicals and drugs, housefurnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities. No change was recorded in the textile group.

Bradstreet's index number, which is the sums total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption was \$8.4904 at September 1, a decline of 3.4 per cent for the month, which is the lowest recorded in twenty years or since May, 1911. The principal declines in the month occurred in breadstuffs, hides and leather and textiles, while smaller decreases were noted in live-stock, oils, naval stores and miscellaneous commodities. Increases occurred in provisions, fruits, metals, coal and coke and building materials, while chemicals and drugs were unchanged.

Dun's index number, which is based on the *per capita* consumption of each of the many articles included was \$141.724 at September 1, a decline of 2.7 per cent for the month. Except for a small increase in dairy and garden produce, all groups declined, the principal fall occurring in breadstuffs.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics on the base 1913=100, was 150.3 for June, a decline of 6.5 per cent from last December. All groups were included in the movement, but the greatest decrease was in food amounting to 13.8 per cent for those six months.

The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 85.9 for July, showing no change from June. Small increases in food, fuel and light and sundries were offset by declines in housing and clothing.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Employer Liable for Injury to Third Party Where Workman Obeyed Orders

In October, 1929, the vice-president of an engineering company went, in the course of his duties, on board a collier that had been chartered by the company and was lying at the Dominion Coal Company's dock at Montreal. On going ashore, as he stepped off the gangplank, he was struck and severely injured by a coal car which had been released from the top of the coal company's coal chute and was being returned empty to the coal yard. In an action brought against the

Dominion Coal Company by the injured man the Superior Court at Montreal found that the defendant was liable for damages under Articles 1053 and 1054 of the Civil Code of the Province of Quebec. These Articles read as follows:—

1053. Every person capable of discerning right from wrong is responsible for the damage caused by his fault to another, whether by positive act, imprudence, neglect or want of skill.

1054. He is responsible not only for the damage caused by his own fault, but also for that caused by the fault of persons under his

control and by things which he has under his care.

Masters and employers are responsible for the damage caused by their servants and workmen in the performance of the work for which they are employed.

In regard to Article 1054 the judgment stated: "It is admitted that the coal car, track, and wharf in question were all under the control of the company defendant at the time of the accident. It is also admitted that the plaintiff's injuries were caused by his being struck by the said coal car. The defendant in order to escape liability must prove that it could not have prevented the accident. . . . Under Article 1054 plaintiff is not bound to prove fault or negligence on the part of the defendant; nor can defendant escape by merely proving that it was guilty of no fault or negligence. To escape, defendant must prove that it was unable by the exercise of all reasonable means to prevent the damage.

"Counsel for the defendant has suggested that art. 1054 can have no application to the present case for the reason that in this case there was an intervention of human agency. . . . It cannot be suggested that the man, whose duty it was to release the coal car at the top of the chute was guilty of any fault or acted in any way differently from that in which his duty required him to act. The evidence shows that it was simply his duty to release the car and allow it to go back by gravity of its own accord and that he did not in any way interfere with the return of the coal car unless he were signalled to do so by someone at the coal tower; and there was a distance of about five acres between the two. How can it be said that any human agency intervened to cause the accident? . . .

"There can be no doubt that art. 1054 is applicable to the present case. What proof has the company defendant offered to show that it could not have prevented the accident? I do not see any. There can be no doubt that had the coal car in question been provided with a light or equipped with a warning bell or had some employee of the defendant been on the car or stationed immediately opposite the gangway for the purpose of stopping persons from crossing when the car was descending, the accident would have been prevented. There is an entire absence of proof that the defendant took any such precautions and defendant, is, therefore, liable under Art. 1054."

The Court also found the company liable under Article 1053, "it being negligent and at fault in failing to equip said coal car with a proper light and with a bell or other warning

device and in failing to take reasonable measures to protect persons on the premises from such danger. . . . As the occupier of premises the company defendant owed a definite obligation to the plaintiff, who was upon the defendant's premises on lawful business in the interests of the defendant and as such was an invitee of the defendant. . . . The company defendant in the present case failed to take any reasonable precautions to protect the plaintiff. Even if defendant's evidence to the effect that the lights used for the operating of the towers were on at the time of the accident, it is clear that these lights were not intended to and could not light the wharf surrounding the towers. . . . In any event the company defendant owed the plaintiff protection quite apart from and beyond the matter of affording him light, and should have given him some adequate warning of the approach of the car in question."

Damages against the defendant were assessed at \$10,361, with interest and costs.

Howes versus Dominion Coal Company, Ltd. (Quebec) 1931, (*Rapports Judiciaires, Cour Supérieure*, vol. 69, page 305).

Workman's Delayed Claim for Municipal Fair Wage Rate

A workman was employed by a contractor on street work in the City of Quebec, receiving payment at the rate of 35 cents an hour. After about three months, he heard that the employer's contract with the City contained the provision that the workmen employed should be ratepayers of the City and that they should be paid at the rate of 40 cents an hour, and he claimed payment of the difference between the two rates of pay. The Superior Court disallowed the workman's claim, holding that a stipulation as to the wages to be paid, such as was contained in the employer's contract with the City, could only be invoked by workmen in the absence of any contrary agreement with their employer, and that a workman who accepts a lower rate without protest has no right after the period of his employment to claim payment of the difference between that and the stipulated rate; a workman who agreed to a lower rate without being aware of the existence of the stipulated rate might, on learning that it existed, ask that the agreement be cancelled, but could do so only on the ground that he had entered into it through a misunderstanding.

Juneau versus Plamondon et Cité de Quebec, 1931, vol. 69. (*Rapports Judiciaires de Quebec, Cour Supérieure*, page 327).

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

A CONSIDERABLE increase in employment was shown at the beginning of September, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,798 firms, each with a minimum of 15 employees, representing practically every industry except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business operations. These firms employed 972,537 persons, as compared with 955,991 in the preceding month. The employment index number (with the average for the calendar year 1926 as the base equal to 100), stood at 107·1 on September 1, as compared with 105·2 on August 1, 1931, and with 116·6, 126·8, 119·1, 111·0, 106·2, 97·8, 94·2, 101·2, 94·8 and 89·8 on September 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The increase on September 1 was largely due to increased highway construction undertaken for the relief of unemployment in Quebec.

At the beginning of September the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by local unions was 15·8 in contrast with 16·2 per cent at the beginning of August, 1931, and 9·3 per cent at the beginning of September, 1930. The September percentage was based on the reports received by the Department of Labour from an aggregate of 1,833 labour organizations, with a total membership of 197,863 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the volume of business, as indicated by the average daily placements effected was somewhat lower than that of the previous month and considerably below that recorded daily during the corresponding month of last year. Vacancies in August, 1931, numbered 26,809, applications 71,383 and placements in regular and casual employment 25,662.

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty-nine cities was somewhat lower at

\$8.03 for September, as compared with \$8.20 for August; \$10.38 for September, 1930; \$11.64 for September, 1929; \$11.15 for September, 1928; \$10.87 for September, 1927; \$10.94 for September, 1926; \$10.81 for September, 1925; \$10.28 for September, 1924; \$10.46 for September, 1923; \$10.28 for September, 1922; \$11.82 for September, 1921; \$15.95 for September, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.31 for September, 1918; and \$7.83 for September, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again slightly lower at 70·0 for September, as compared with 70·9 for August; 82·1 for September, 1930; 97·8 for September, 1929; 95·4 for September, 1928; 97·1 for September, 1927; and 98·5 for September, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada in September was much greater than the corresponding losses in the preceding month and in September last year. Sixteen disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 3,748 workers and resulting in the loss of 35,464 working days. Corresponding figures for August, 1931, were: eight disputes, 886 workers, and 9,364 working days; and for September, 1930, twelve disputes, 2,990 workers, and 13,138 working days.

Disputes Industrial Investigation Act

During September the Department of Labour received an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and its machine shop employees over a reduction in working hours per week; the Minister of Labour discussed the situation with a committee of the machinists' union, and it was decided to leave the matter in abeyance for the time being. An application was also received in connection with a dispute that had arisen in the coal mines in Estevan District, Saskatchewan, and a commissioner was appointed to investigate and report upon

the causes and circumstances leading to the dispute. Details of the proceedings under the Act during the month appear on page 1065 of this issue.

Government intervention in labour disputes in Canada

"Government Intervention in Labour Disputes in Canada" was the title of an article published as a supplement to the **LABOUR GAZETTE** in March, 1925,

being a reprint of an article by Margaret Mackintosh of the Department of Labour appearing in *Queen's Quarterly*, January-March, 1924. There has been considerable demand for this publication and a revised and enlarged edition has just been issued as Bulletin No. 11 of the Industrial Relations Series of publications of the Department of Labour.

The original article was written when the constitutional validity of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, probably the best known of the Canadian laws for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, was before the courts in the action brought by the Toronto Electric Commissioners to restrain a board of conciliation and investigation from proceeding to inquire into a dispute between the commission and its employees. The final judgment in the case was given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in January, 1925, and the Act was amended to bring it into line with the decision. The article deals at some length with the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and with the Dominion Conciliation and Labour Act. An outline is given, too, of the history of the different provincial enactments providing for the settlement of labour disputes, and a final section, appearing for the first time, deals briefly with the various commissions of inquiry which have been appointed to investigate disputes presenting peculiar difficulties.

Labour Legislation in Canada in 1930

The Department of Labour recently published the second annual supplement to the consolidated volume which was published two years ago under the title: "Labour Legislation in Canada as existing on December 31, 1928." The supplement contains the legislation enacted during 1930 by the Parliament of Canada and by the several provincial legislatures. Where existing acts were amended, notes have been inserted to explain the significance of the amendments. A number of Orders in Council and certain regulations made during the year under statutory authority have

been inserted. The Statutes of Saskatchewan were revised during the year, and the labour laws contained in that revision have been printed in the Saskatchewan section of the supplement. The volume of consolidated statutes may be obtained from the Department of Labour for one dollar, the charge for each supplement being 25 cents.

Settlement of unemployed city workers on farms

Reference was made in the **LABOUR GAZETTE**, June, 1931, page 626, to the policy of the Dominion Department of Immigration and Colonization of encouraging the settlement on farms of unemployed Canadian workers and their families. It was announced in September that in accordance with this policy nearly 15,000 men had up to that date been placed on Canadian farms. The two railway companies have assisted the plan by refraining from their usual efforts to promote new immigration, and by co-operating through their colonization departments in bringing unemployed men into contact with farmers who need help. Up to September, 3,749 families and 10,609 single men had been placed by the Dominion Government, while 800 families and 2,000 single men had been placed by the Province of Ontario, and 450 families and 300 single men by the Province of Quebec. The wages of the men who have been placed on the land for year-round jobs are stated to range from \$5 to \$25 per month, depending upon the experience of the labourer. The higher figure is paid for men who can milk, plough and do all other operations on the farm.

Employers' plan to stabilize industry

Mr. Gerald Swope, president of the General Electric Company, at the annual meeting of the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association (United States), held at New York in September, submitted the following suggestions for stabilizing American industry.

1. Organization of United States industries through formation of trade associations, to stabilize and co-ordinate production, putting all corporations on a basis of parity for domestic business. The associations would control production.

2. More uniform and continuous employment, removing from the worker's mind the fear which has been built up by "the 40-year deadline" which might throw him out of work in advanced years. It would provide for unemployment insurance to which both

workers and employers would contribute as "a safety reservoir" and also for old age pensions, as well as life and disability insurance.

3. Increasing the cost of manufactured products to the consumer, to cover protection of workers by the industries rather than by "the vicarious methods of the imposition of a tax."

4. Protection of the public by a federal supervisory body to prevent exploitation which might accompany the control of production in each industry.

Plan to stabilize bituminous coal mining in United States

A plan for stabilizing the bituminous coal industry in the United States was presented in the September issue of *Coal Age* (New York). The authors describe the difficulties in

which this industry now finds itself—"too many mines, too many operating companies, a declining market for coal as a raw fuel, weak marketing policies and methods, lack of research to develop new uses for its products, inadequate sales realizations, and an unstable labour situation." It is pointed out that a "gambling basis of profit" for an industry as important as coal mining is unsafe for the nation and for the industry itself, and that the time is ripe for a program of stabilization on an economic foundation. The proposed program includes the following features:—(1) production control; (2) sound merchandizing; (3) stabilized industrial relations; (4) more mechanization; (5) co-ordinated research to develop new uses for coal; (6) more consolidations; and (7) more safety.

Each of these features is enlarged upon in the "plan." The section dealing with "Stabilized Industrial Relations" recommends as follows:—"Direct labour charges are such a major part of the cost of production that it is obvious that there can be no hope for price stability and for long-term planning without stabilization of wages and standardization of working conditions. In an industry compelled to carry the idle-capacity load of bituminous coal, such stabilization without the interposition of some outside agency representing the workers presents almost insuperable obstacles. During periods of sharp competition, individual companies and districts seeking to maintain what they conceive to be proper industrial relations find themselves isolated from their logical markets because competing districts have cut wages, increased the hours of labour, or by otherwise changing working conditions have reduced out-of-pocket

costs of production. Inherited prejudices in some fields and bitter personal experiences in others have made the idea of a revival of unionism obnoxious to many employers. Nevertheless, unless some new formula can be found, the conclusion seems inevitable that the desired stabilization of wages and of working conditions must come through a recognition and an acceptance of an outside labour organization by a sufficiently large percentage of the operators to give the wages and the working conditions so established a controlling influence in the districts where direct recognition is withheld."

The authors of the plan would amend the Sherman Act to permit of joint agreements among operators in regard to production policies and prices, in order to enable them to cope with the overproduction that has disorganized the industry. They would protect the consumer against unreasonable prices by prohibiting any form of concerted action to create limited distribution areas. They would introduce sound methods of merchandizing; promote consolidations of good properties in different districts; and establish a co-operative organization that would not only carry on research into new uses for coal products, but would also finance and exploit these products in the interests of the industry as a whole.

One industry stimulates other industries

The value of the mining development of Manitoba to the Province as a whole was exemplified by Mr. T. W. Laidlaw, assistant deputy minister of Mines for the Province, in a recent address in which he analysed the various expenditures of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company in 1929 in connection with the development of the Flin Flon mine. These expenditures totalled \$28,900,000, this amount including the following items:—wages, \$5,626,500; food stuffs, \$733,762; lumber, \$375,852; cement, \$426,575; clothing; \$76,500; explosives, \$161,204; fuel and oil, \$287,367; machinery, \$5,728,200; electrical supplies, \$541,746; iron and steel, \$1,695,751; paint and glass, \$9,000; tools, \$42,000; freight, \$1,662,535.

Mr. Laidlaw pointed out that practically 80 per cent of the total wages are expended in food, clothing and housing; the freight item covers large shipments of hay and oats. Commodities used by the Company in 1929 included the following items: fresh and cured meat, 2,220,000 lbs.; eggs, 166,200 doz.; flour, 1,940,000 lbs.; sugar, 107,500 lbs.; coffee, 73,300 lbs.; tea, 60,700 lbs.; potatoes, 1,315,000 lbs.; fruits and other vegetables, 49 car loads; jam,

7½ car loads; canned milk, 6½ car loads; dried milk, 27,200 lbs.; tobacco and cigarettes, 33½ tons.

"Can you," Mr. Laidlaw asked, "conceive of any set of figures that illustrates more vividly the effect upon the general wealth of the Province than these?"

Recent developments of national unemployment insurance

Information as to the progress of unemployment insurance in various countries is given in appendices to the minutes of evidence taken before the Royal

Commission on Unemployment Insurance (Great Britain). Great Britain, it is stated, was the first country to introduce, by the National Insurance Act of 1911, a system of compulsory contributory unemployment insurance on a national basis. After the war, this example was followed, with considerable variations, by certain other countries: Italy, by a Decree of October, 1919; Austria, by an Act of March, 1920; Russia, by a Labour Code of 1922; Queensland, by an Act of October, 1922; Poland, by an Act of July, 1924; Bulgaria, by an Act of April, 1925; Germany, after various experiments, by an Act of July, 1927; while the compulsory system was maintained in the Irish Free State after its separation from the United Kingdom. All these countries have maintained the system, with various amendments, except Russia, where it is suspended, either permanently or temporarily, by an Order of October, 1930. The Russian system was distinguished from all the other compulsory systems in that the total costs of insurance were borne by the employers, which in most cases meant the public authorities.

Reference is also made to the method of relieving unemployment adopted by New South Wales, Queensland (in addition to compulsory insurance), Victoria and New Zealand. This has taken the form of an unemployment relief tax, of varying amounts levied on income in New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria, and on every male person of twenty years of age or over, with certain exceptions, in New Zealand.

Unemployment relief in New South Wales

Two Acts, the Prevention and Relief of Unemployment (Amendment) Act, 1931, and the Unemployment Relief Tax Act, 1931, passed by the Legislature of New South Wales, were assented to on July 3, 1931. The Prevention and Relief of Unemployment (Amendment) Act, 1931, extends the operative period of the Prevention and Relief of Unemploy-

ment Act, 1930, as amended by the Prevention and Relief of Unemployment (Amendment) Act, 1930, to June, 30, 1932. Unemployment Relief Tax is now payable at the rate of one shilling in the pound on—

(a) the net assessable income of every person, other than a company, whose income exceeds £100 a year during the income year ending June, 30, 1931;

(b) the net assessable income derived by every company during the income year ending June 30, 1931; and

(c) the income from employment derived by every person, other than a company, during the income year commencing July 1, 1931, who is paid at a rate of not less than two pounds a week, or the equivalent hourly or daily rate.

Five-day week in British and American industry

Further progress in the adoption of the five-day week by industries in Great Britain is noted in the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1930. Introduced as an expedient during periods of slack trades, the shorter week is now the permanent method of working in many industries. No industry as a whole has adopted the system, but nearly every great industry in the country is represented by individual firms. As a rule the number of working hours per week remains as before, the four hours previously worked on Saturday being distributed through the other days of the week, and for this reason few adjustments of wages have been necessary. In some industries the normal working day is limited to 8 or 8½ hours by trade union rules, and any extra time worked must be paid as overtime, even although the weekly total of 47 or 48 hours is not exceeded.

As to the effects of the five-day week, the Chief Factory Inspector states that production appears to have increased where it has been given a fair trial: "There is a very general consensus of opinion," he says, "as to the advantages of the system both to employers and employed."

From the employers standpoint the advantages claimed are (1) reduction in overhead charges, resulting in lower cost of production; (2) complete cessation of production work on Saturdays, allowing time for maintenance work and repairs, cleaning of plant, etc., to be carried out by the maintenance staff during their normal hours, and obviating the necessity for overtime work; (3) delivery of orders speeded up by a total of half a day over the week; (4) absenteeism reduced and time-keeping on the whole improved.

From the workers' point of view the advantages seem to centre round the long week-end which affords opportunity for recreation and sport. The Chief Inspector remarks that "owing to the gradual rise in the standard of education among the workers, and the widening of their interest by means of lectures at Institutes and by wireless, the free Saturday becomes of greater value. With the tendency for both work and recreation to be 'speeded-up' the strain on workers' vitality tends to increase and a longer period for recuperation is needed."

In the United States, the 5-day week as a permanent labour policy has been making considerable progress during the past few years. Reports were received from 37,587 establishments in 77 different industries in answer to a questionnaire sent out by the Bureau of Labour Statistics show that 2.4 per cent of such establishments had permanently adopted the 5-day week for part or all of their employees and that 5.6 per cent of all the employees covered in the survey were on a 5-day week basis. The automobile industry had the highest percentage (44.3) of workers on the 5-day week, followed by the radio industry (34.4), the dyeing and finishing textiles industry (27.0), and the aircraft industry (24.9).

Organization of women workers recommended

The absence of union organization among women in industry was discussed by the Committee on Women Workers of the International Federation of Trade Unions, at a meeting held in Switzerland recently. It was estimated that at the present time less than one-tenth of the women wage-earners belong to national trade union organizations that are affiliated to the International Federation, and the Committee recommended that national bodies should give fuller consideration to unionizing women. A report on the subject considered by the committee stated that in industrial countries the number of women working for their own support averaged about one-third of the total labour force. Industrial work for women was shown to result from the use of machinery, and rationalization had encouraged it by opening new avenues of employment. The report recalled that the International Federation had repeatedly declared that opposition to female employment afforded no solution for the employment problems resulting from the displacement of male by female workers: efforts should rather be made to improve the economic position of workers of both sexes, and this object could only be achieved by the organization of women workers.

Proportion of women in employment in various countries

The statement in the preceding note that women form about one-tenth of the working forces in industrial countries finds support in the results of the United States census of 1930, which showed that, of the whole number of persons reporting a gainful occupation in that year (48,832,589) the male workers numbered 38,053,795, and the female workers numbered 10,778,794.

In Russia, according to statistics published from official sources by the International Labour Organization, the percentage of women employed in industry has been very stable during recent years: on January 1, 1926, it was 28.4 per cent; on January 1, 1927 it was 28.5; on January 1, 1928 it was 28.7 per cent; on January 1, 1929 it was 28.8 per cent; on January 1, 1930 it was 28.4 per cent. During these years the number of women industrial workers rose from 643,628 to 881,132. The use of female labour was most extensive in the lighter industries. In the textile industry the percentage of women amounted to 62.6 on January 1, 1930 (67.4 per cent in the linen industry), while in the clothing industry it was 53.7, and in some branches of the chemical industry, such as rubber and matches, it was about 57. In heavy industry, on the other hand, the percentage of women varies between 5 and 12, and is only increasing very slowly. In certain branches of these industries there has even been a slight decrease. The Commissariat of Labour of the Russian Federation of Soviet Republics has drawn up a list of occupations in which women must be employed either by preference or exclusively, and this list was approved by the Council of People's Commissaries of the Russian Federation on January 16, 1931. Among the occupations in which women must be employed exclusively the most important are certain branches of the textile, chemical, electrical engineering and clothing industries, while a large number of posts are reserved for them in offices and commercial undertakings. Plans are in preparation for the substitution of women for men in these occupations and for the distribution of the labour thus released among the various branches of industry.

In Japan the Central Employment Exchange Office recently studied the position of women workers in that country during the past five years: the results show that the increase in the number of women workers has not been so great as was generally supposed. In factories and mines the demand for women

workers is less at present than five years ago. The number of women employed in mines is declining on account of the approaching prohibition of the employment of women underground. On the other hand, the number of women workers engaged in transport and communications and in casual labour has increased. The number of women teachers in primary schools increased by about 10,000 in the last five years, but the rate of increase was lower than in the case of men teachers. The number of women employed in offices, banks, etc. has not increased so much in the past five years as is commonly believed, the proportion of women to men employees having risen only from 15.2 to 17.26 per cent. This increase is attributed to the replacement of men workers by lower-paid women employees as a part of the process of rationalization.

The rapid increase in the number of old age pension laws in the United States has been accompanied by an expansion of trade union pension plans. During the four years 1927 to 1930, the number of persons cared for through the medium of old age benefits by eleven labour organizations rose from 6,839 to 13,049, while the amount of benefit rose from \$2,362,476 to \$3,403,180 or 44 per cent.

As far as possible, one qualified first-aid man of the St. John Ambulance Association will be included in every gang of 50 employed under the various relief schemes in Alberta. Single men, members of the St. John Ambulance Association and the St. John Ambulance Brigade have been registered for this service, and members of Workmen's Compensation Board, First Aid Class are also eligible.

By an Order in Council issued at Edmonton in September, the Minister of Lands and Mines of Alberta was charged with the administration of the Coal Miners' Wages Security Act (Statutes of Alberta, 1928, chapter 46), in the place of the President of the Executive Council. The provisions of this Act were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1928, page 582. It provides that in order to ensure that coal mining companies are in such a financial position as to be able to meet all obligations to their workmen, these companies shall be required to make returns to the government as to the amount of wages paid by them during the preceding year and the amount of their assets and liabilities, and to furnish the Minister with bonds equal to the largest amount paid in wages in one month during the previous twelve months.

Mr. John Blue, of Edmonton, has been appointed as a member of the Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Alberta representing the employers of labour, in the place of Mr. James Kellas, who had resigned.

During the month of September a total of 3,919 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, in Schedule 1 of the Act, 21 of these being fatal; in Schedule 2 industries 263 were reported, including 6 fatal cases; and 254 accidents to employees of the Crown, 3 of which were fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 4,436, of which 30 were fatal.

An assessment of 3 per cent on working members to provide funds to take care of unemployed was decided last month by the Toronto Cutters and Clothing Workers of America. Mr. Gregg, an official of the union, estimated that 3 per cent weekly assessment would take care of probably 24 members on a weekly allowance of from \$10 to \$12. Other branches of the Clothing Workers' Union were expected to levy the same assessment on members. The union took care of its own unemployed last year through an assessment on working members, and very few members were compelled to seek charity from community organizations.

Inter-Dominion Reciprocity for Old Age Pensions Proposed

The Union of Canadian Municipalities, at its annual convention held at Vernon, B.C., in September, adopted the following resolution:—"That the Government of Canada be memorialized to establish reciprocity or nationalization of the residence qualifications of old people, so as to entitle them to the benefits of the Old Age Pension Act upon furnishing evidence of having resided during the 20 years next preceding application jointly in Canada or any other part of the British Empire." The convention expressed the opinion that the various commonwealth within the Empire should undertake reciprocal obligations in regard to old age pensions, similar to the mutual arrangements between the provinces that are now in effect under the Dominion Act.

The Convention also adopted a resolution requesting the Federal government to establish a non-contributory unemployment insurance system.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation throughout Canada was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada at the end of September to be as follows:

Harvesting of root crops continued in the Province of Nova Scotia, but gales in the Annapolis Valley caused the loss of about 100,000 barrels of apples. Lumbering operations remained quiet. Due to storms, catches of fish were somewhat less than usual, but where the industry was unhampered by adverse weather conditions, fish were plentiful and prices good. Coal mines operated from two to five days per week. Bakers, confectioners and manufacturers of foodstuffs reported business good, while other lines were moderately busy. A further lay-off of men was expected to take place shortly in the iron and steel industries, owing to the completion of a large order. Street, sidewalk and sewer municipal work kept a number of men employed, but building construction was somewhat slack. Passenger and freight traffic was fair, also trade. Large numbers of female domestic workers continued to register, many of whom were assigned to suitable positions.

Farmers in the province of New Brunswick, generally, reported all crops good, though high winds had caused considerable loss in some sections. Inclement weather also greatly handicapped fishermen in their work, but the market was, for the most part, well stocked with lobsters, salmon, haddock and halibut. Clam digging also afforded employment for a large number of men. Business in confectionery and foodstuff plants showed no change, but improvement was noted in the pulp mills, and iron and steel industries were particularly busy. Building construction was progressing favourably and road construction, especially at Chatham, proceeding rapidly. Passenger and freight transportation was fairly brisk, though tourist traffic had slackened slightly, due to the advanced season. Trade was good, with collections fair. There was the usual demand for women domestic workers.

There was little demand for farm help or bushmen in the province of Quebec. Mining also was quiet, although Amos reported slightly improved conditions. Manufacturing concerns in Montreal, with the exception of the clothing trades, showed little activity, while in Quebec City, conditions were somewhat reversed, confectionery and boots and shoe factories being busy, with clothing inactive. At Three Rivers, paper and cotton industries, and boot and shoe factories were

doing well. Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers reported little activity in the building trades. A few orders in this line were listed at Hull and satisfactory conditions prevailed at Sherbrooke. Transportation and trade, for the most part, registered a decline and though a number of placements were effected in the women's domestic section, applicants, especially at Montreal, were far in excess of vacancies.

In the province of Ontario there was little call for regular farm help, but opportunities offered for silo filling and potato pickers. Few logging camps were opening and the demand for men was very limited. Pulp and paper mills at Fort Frances were busy, with excellent prospects of continuing so throughout the winter. Mining was quiet. There was no material change reported in industrial conditions in the manufacturing centres. A slight improvement was noted at Guelph, Kitchener, Peterborough and Stratford, but it was not sufficient to better the general situation, which remained very quiet. With the exception of a few centres, where a fair amount of building construction was in progress, there was little activity in this line. Municipal relief projects, such as street and sewer construction, employing men in rotation, afforded the chief means of employment locally. Numerous applications for work on the proposed Trans-Canada Highway had been received by the various offices, and lists of single men eligible for this labour had been made and were in readiness for the quotas which had not as yet been assigned. This measure formed the chief topic of enquiry at the Offices and many men were keenly awaiting news of the commencement of the undertaking. Calls for women domestic workers showed an increase, but applicants were registered in such large numbers that orders could be easily filled.

The demand for farm help in the province of Manitoba continued steady, the call being chiefly for men for fall ploughing and potato picking. No difficulty was experienced in filling all orders received. A few men were sent out for cordwood cutting. Mining and manufacturing remained quiet. Conditions in the construction group, especially at Winnipeg, were very unsatisfactory. Excavation work on one of the large projects had been discontinued, throwing a number of men out of work and continuous wet weather had delayed any extension of sewer work. Negotiations, however, were proceeding concerning other works to be undertaken in relief of unemployment. Elsewhere in the province little else but road work carried out by the various municipalities

was under way. Retail trade was generally fair, with an improvement noted in seasonable lines. Certain lines also in the wholesale trade were more active. The demand for both

domestic help and day workers was somewhat less than that previously recorded.

Farm work, harvesting and threshing in the province of Saskatchewan had been at a

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1931			1930		
	September	August	July	September	August	July
Trade, external aggregate..... \$		97,202,442	99,049,813	170,090,475	148,519,060	162,456,559
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		47,308,079	48,379,235	87,900,221	77,906,294	84,550,935
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		48,763,652	49,675,120	81,046,227	69,290,228	76,407,506
Customs duty collected..... \$		9,291,223	9,210,055	14,662,358	12,032,112	12,819,790
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,243,561,470	2,400,403,969	2,967,181,800	2,801,605,985	3,093,985,410
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		141,813,032	137,098,642	163,513,493	166,154,609	152,177,140
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,461,091,577	1,451,275,655	1,419,641,859	1,404,118,280	1,402,027,767
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,127,280,857	1,125,736,164	1,255,805,777	1,260,490,851	1,277,341,949
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	68.6	81.3	83.7	130.8	125.1	132.0
Preferred stocks.....	64.2	69.1	71.8	96.2	97.1	97.4
(1) Index of interest rates.....	97.1	91.9	92.9	92.9	96.0	100.2
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	70.0	70.9	71.7	82.1	83.7	85.3
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	18.06	18.30	18.26	20.75	21.01	21.26
(2) Business failures, number.....		164	223	173	158	175
(2) Business failures, liabilities..... \$		2,137,833	3,345,779	2,647,123	2,609,991	3,005,600
(2) Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	107.1	105.2	103.8	116.6	118.8	118.9
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	15.8	16.2	16.3	9.3	9.2	10.6
Immigration.....				5,922	8,904	8,383
Railway—						
(6) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	207,377	188,957	188,528	291,038	259,610	239,566
(6) Canadian National Railway, gross earnings..... \$	15,159,905	14,309,810	14,807,474	20,856,948	19,067,979	20,150,150
(7) Operating expenses..... \$			14,836,861	17,056,801	17,261,606	17,235,380
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		11,322,743	11,876,230	19,192,325	15,951,510	14,874,631
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		9,983,482	9,957,061	12,460,060	12,629,170	11,661,575
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,770,068,115	3,561,623,670	2,267,979,133	2,131,376,900
Building permits..... \$		8,224,074	10,879,505	11,081,706	14,029,564	15,824,781
(8) Contracts awarded..... \$	33,658,400	26,142,600	28,054,700	32,407,100	49,407,200	37,374,400
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons		23,212	40,303	48,395	57,459	64,676
Steel ingots and castings..... tons		52,491	45,097	55,808	57,626	68,424
Ferro alloys..... tons		8,248	3,262	3,012	3,397	3,324
Coal..... tons		760,127	826,156	1,229,883	1,100,814	1,061,091
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		106,070,000	98,150,000	105,470,000	100,570,000	92,500,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		5,160,000	5,806,000	3,534,000	4,723,000	7,496,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		4,754,000	4,374,000	5,524,000	3,457,000	4,732,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd.ft.		112,919,570	135,390,422	167,571,065	183,770,365	219,172,251
Flour production..... bbls.			1,319,008	1,624,238	1,547,936	1,435,970
(9) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.			85,295,000	87,430,000	99,787,000	72,208,000
Footwear production..... pairs		1,627,006	1,456,822	1,615,859	1,542,686	1,414,872
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		40,378,000	40,239,000	48,098,000	45,544,000	45,990,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		35,438,000	39,603,000	39,283,000	36,666,000	47,375,000
Newsprint..... tons		165,120	182,730	195,490	202,040	216,980
Automobiles, passenger.....		3,426	3,151	5,623	6,946	8,556
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....		122.1	126.6	148.7	146.6	149.7
Industrial production.....		132.3	138.5	154.4	156.1	164.6
Manufacturing.....		136.3	137.2	149.4	145.7	161.1

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Bradstreet.

(4) Figures for end of previous months.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending September 26, 1931, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(8) MacLean's Building Review.

(9) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks.

(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

standstill owing to intermittent rain, but it was expected that threshing would be resumed shortly. A number of farmers were much interested in the proposed relief program whereby farm hands might be placed with farmers for the winter. Some of the men, however, were unwilling to take positions, owing to the low wages offered, or the distance to be travelled. Conditions remained unchanged in the coal mining districts. Little construction was in progress other than that provided as a relief measure. There was also little activity shown in the Women's Domestic Section.

A great deal of harvesting remained to be done throughout the province of Alberta because of previous inclement weather, but with farm hands plentiful, it was unlikely that orders would increase to any extent. Beet workers and potato diggers were also in demand. Practically no call existed for men for logging, with prospects still indefinite. Coal mines, especially at Drumheller, were preparing for the season's run and conditions in this group showed considerable improvement. There was also a possibility of mines reopening elsewhere, but there were sufficient miners available in all districts to meet the demand. Building construction was fairly brisk, but many projects were nearing completion and nothing new was in sight. Progress was being made on various city works, the usual turnover of men on relief rotation work taking place. Various Federal camps, designed to take care of transient single men were also started and men had been sent out to these. Better conditions in trade were reported by the merchants. More applicants were registered in the Women's Domestic Section, but orders remained about the same.

There was little demand for farm workers in the province of British Columbia as wages were not attractive. Fruit growers were oversupplied with men, although good experienced apple pickers were in demand. Canneries were closing down, leaving tons of tomatoes on the ground. There was little lumbering going on, and many of the camps were working with reduced crews. Mining generally, both metal and coal, was quiet, although more prospectors for placer gold mining had gone into the Big Bend district. Manufacturing showed no improvement and there was little activity in shipping and longshore work. Local tradesmen were busy in some centres on small building contracts, but outside of relief work, no demand for unskilled labour existed. Government camps, which had opened recently, were taking care of some of the unemployed. Numerous applicants, however, were regis-

tered, for whom, as yet, no opportunity for work had come. Trade showed slight improvement. Quietness prevailed in the Women's Domestic Section, with a large number of women and girls seeking employment.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

There was an increase in employment at the beginning of September, when the 7,798 firms who reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a combined working force of 972,537 persons, as compared with 955,991 in the preceding month. The index number (average calendar year 1926=100) stood at 107.1, as compared with 105.2 on August 1, 1931, and with 116.6, 126.8, 119.1, 111.0, 106.2, 97.8, 94.2, 101.2, 94.8 and 89.8 on September 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The advance at the beginning of September took place chiefly in Quebec, where an important program of unemployment relief work was reported on highway construction.

Firms in Quebec showed important gains, and improvement was also recorded in the Prairie Provinces; in Ontario, the general situation was unchanged, while the Maritimes reported contractions. In the Maritime Provinces, the reduction was chiefly in construction particularly highway construction, but manufacturing, mining and trade also released employees, while logging, shipping and building were busier. In Quebec, no general change was noted in manufacturing; logging, mining and services showed moderate gains, while very important increases were reported in highway construction, largely as an unemployment relief measure. On the other hand, transportation, building and railway construction were slacker. In Ontario, manufacturing as a whole employed more operatives, but curtailment was indicated in transportation, construction and retail trade. In the Prairie Provinces, mining, local transportation, highway and railway construction afforded more employment, but manufacturing was slacker, notably in the iron and steel and lumber divisions, and steam railway transportation, building construction and trade showed curtailment. In British Columbia, there was a decline in employment, chiefly in construction and manufacturing, while shipping, mining and trade reported improvement.

An analysis of the returns by cities shows that employment advanced in Quebec City, Toronto and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities; in Winnipeg, there was no general change, while curtailment was registered in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver. In Montreal, manufactures showed general

contractions, and transportation was also slacker, but construction and trade reported improvement. In Quebec City, minor gains were noted in manufacturing, services and construction, while there were similar losses in trade. In Toronto, manufacturing showed considerable improvement, but construction, trade and local transportation recorded lowered activity. In Ottawa, declines were reported in manufacturing and construction. In Hamilton, manufacturing, transportation and construction showed contractions. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, automobile plants afforded greater employment, but construction was not so active. In Winnipeg, manufacturing as a whole was rather brisker, but curtailment was noted in construction. In Vancouver, decreases in personnel were reported in manufacturing and construction, while retail trade and services registered moderate improvement.

The manufacturing group in the Dominion as a whole, showed very little general change; there were declines in iron and steel and other metal, lumber, pulp and paper, woollen and edible animal product factories, while the vegetable food, clothing, silk, tobacco, electrical apparatus, leather, electric current, chemical, musical instrument and non-metallic mineral divisions recorded improvement. Logging, mining, highway construction and services also afforded increased employment; the important gains in road work were reported as largely due to unemployment relief undertakings in Quebec. On the other hand, communications and transportation showed practically no change, while building and railway construction and trade were slacker.

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

TRADE UNION REPORTS. Little variation from the July level of unemployment among local trade unions featured the August situation, the trend, however, being toward more favourable employment conditions. This was apparent from the returns tabulated for August from a total of 1,833 local unions covering 197,863 members, 15.8 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month in contrast with 16.2 per cent in July. Noteworthy curtailment of activity, however, was evident from August last year when the unemployment percentage stood at 9.3. There was little general change in the various provinces from July, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Alberta and Quebec unions showing an upward movement of employment,

while in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and British Columbia industrial expansion was somewhat retarded. A lower level of activity was maintained in all provinces than in August a year ago, conditions in Manitoba and Alberta being especially slack, though recessions indicated throughout the country were noteworthy.

On another page of this issue appears an article with tabular statements on unemployment among local trade unions at the close of August, 1931.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS. During the month of August, 1931, the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada referred 27,223 workers to positions and made a total of 25,622 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 12,434, of which 8,930 were of men and 3,504 of women. Placements in casual work numbered 13,228. Employers notified the Service of 26,809 vacancies, of which 19,314 were for men and 7,495 for women. The number of applicants for work was 71,383, of whom 59,754 were men and 11,629 were women. An increase is shown in the number of applications received, but a decline in the vacancies listed and placements effected, when the above figures are compared both with those of the preceding month, and with the corresponding month a year ago, the reports for July, 1931, showing 28,025 vacancies offered, 66,281 applications made and 27,002 placements effected, while in August, 1930, there were reported 36,572 vacancies, 52,945 applications for work and 34,792 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the Offices for the month of August, 1931, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED. According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities in Canada during August, 1931, was \$8,224,074, as compared with \$10,879,505 in the preceding month and with \$14,029,564 in August, 1930.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that new construction contracts for all Canada included in the September figures amounted to \$33,658,400. This was an increase of 28.7 per cent over the August figure and an increase over the September, 1930, figure of 3.8 per cent. A decrease for the year to date is shown of 30.3 per cent from the same period of 1930. Of the above total, \$18,303,700 was for engineering purposes; \$6,697,500 was for residential buildings; \$6,694,100 was for

business buildings; and \$1,963,100 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during September, by provinces, was as follows: Ontario, \$17,441,300; Quebec, \$11,044,600; New Brunswick, \$1,747,500; British Columbia, \$1,416,100; Alberta, \$789,500; Saskatchewan, \$472,900; Manitoba, \$414,400; Nova Scotia, \$318,600; Prince Edward Island, \$13,500.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION. Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year, are shown in the table on page 1060.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that business operations showed a moderate recession in August from the level of July. Despite considerable irregularity, manufacturing was fairly well maintained. The output of steel ingots showed a gain at 52,491 tons compared with 45,097 tons in July. Contraction occurred in the production of pig iron, the output being 23,212 tons compared with 40,303 in the preceding month. The production of motor cars showed a moderate gain, contrary to seasonal tendencies; the output was 4,544 units, a gain of 9.5 per cent after seasonal adjustment. The imports of raw materials for use in Canadian manufactures registered gains in several important departments. The imports of raw cotton were 4,754,000 pounds compared with 4,374,000 in July, the gain being somewhat greater than normal for the season. The imports of raw wool and wool yarn for further manufacture were considerably greater in August, the gain over the preceding month being no less than 34 per cent. Imports of crude petroleum were 106,065,000 gallons compared with 98,145,000 in July, a gain of 7.7 per cent, after seasonal adjustment; these imports were greater in each month from March to August of this year than in the corresponding months of last year. A decline was shown in the imports of crude rubber during August. An output of 165,124 tons of newsprint compared with 182,731 tons in July, though production is normally greater in August.

The index of manufacturing production was 136.3 in August, compared with 137.2 in July, a decline of 0.6 per cent. Employment in manufacturing plants was fully maintained; the index compiled from the returns from the principal manufactures remained at 94.7 on September 1 unchanged from August 1. If adjustment were made for seasonal tendencies, a moderate gain would be indicated.

The construction industry was not so successful in obtaining new business in August as in the preceding month, even after adjustment is made for seasonal variation.

The movement of railway freight showed contraction in August, the loadings amounting to 205,490 cars compared with 206,987 in July. The decline, after seasonal adjustment, was slightly more than 4 per cent. The operating revenues of the Canadian National Railway, exclusive of eastern lines, was \$11,895,000 compared with \$16,130,000 in August 1930. The operating revenues of the Canadian Pacific Railways were \$11,323,000 compared with \$15,682,000 in the same month of last year.

Coal.—Coal production in Canada during August amounted to 760,127 tons as compared with the five year average for the month of 1,336,983 tons. The August output consisted of 612,468 tons of bituminous coal, 105,055 tons of lignite coal and 42,604 tons of sub-bituminous coal. Mines in Nova Scotia produced 335,766 tons; in Alberta, 252,907 tons; in British Columbia, 141,206 tons; in Saskatchewan, 18,853 tons; and in New Brunswick, 11,395 tons. Compared with the 1926-1930 average for the month, a decline of 19.2 per cent was recorded in the imports of coal; the August imports totalled 1,488,880 tons while the five-year average was 1,842,167 tons. Anthracite importations amounted to 230,679 tons, made up of 129,912 tons from the United States, 88,361 tons from Great Britain, and 12,406 tons from Germany. Receipts of bituminous coal were recorded at 1,258,038 tons; of which the United States supplied 1,243,106 tons and Great Britain 14,932 tons. Imports of lignite coal consisted of 163 tons cleared through British Columbia ports.

Exports of Canadian coal amounted to 27,436 tons, a falling-off of 64.5 per cent from the five-year average for the month of 77,329 tons.

Coal made available for consumption totalled 2,221,571 tons as against an average of 3,101,821 tons for August during the past years. During the month under review, the United States supplied 61.8 per cent of the total available supply, Canada, 33.0 per cent, Great Britain, 4.6 per cent, and Germany, 0.6 per cent.

EXTERNAL TRADE. A summary of Canadian Trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in August, 1931, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$47,308,079 as compared with \$48,379,235 in the preceding month and with \$77,906,294 in August, 1930. The chief imports for August, 1931, were:

Non-metallic minerals and products, \$8,139,326; Iron and its products, \$7,377,398; fibres, textiles and textile products, \$7,371,772.

The domestic merchandise exported during August, 1931, amounted to \$48,763,652, as compared with \$49,675,120 in the preceding month and with \$69,290,228 in August, 1930. The chief exports in August, 1931, were: Wood, wood products and paper, \$15,877,314; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$11,717,684; Animals and animal products, \$6,670,833.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes during September, 1931, showed a large increase, being about four times as large as that recorded for the preceding month, a similar increase appearing in the number of workers involved. As compared with September, 1930, a substantial increase occurred in the number of disputes recorded, with a corresponding increase in the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred; strikes of coal miners, fishermen and sawmill workers involving large numbers of workers being responsible for the high figures for the month. There were in existence during the month sixteen disputes, involving 3,748 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 35,464 working days, as compared with eight disputes, involving 886 workers and resulting in a time loss of 9,364 working days in August. In September, 1930, there were on record twelve disputes, involving 2,990 workers and resulting in a time loss of 13,138 working days. At the end of the month there were on record nine disputes, involving approximately 2,400 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been formally called off by the union.

Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities showed a slight decrease at \$8.03 for September, as compared with \$8.20 for August; \$10.38 for September, 1930; \$11.64 for September, 1929; \$11.15 for September, 1928; \$10.87 for September, 1927; \$10.94 for September, 1926; \$10.81 for September, 1925; \$10.28 for September, 1924; \$10.46 for September, 1923; \$10.28 for September, 1922; \$11.82 for September, 1921; \$15.95 for September, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.31 for September, 1918; and \$7.83 for September, 1914. The decline was

due mainly to a fall in the price of potatoes. There were, however, less important decreases in the prices of beef, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon, lard, bread and flour. Slight advances occurred in the prices of eggs, butter, evaporated apples and prunes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$18.06 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$18.30 for August; \$20.75 for September, 1930; \$21.90 for September, 1929; \$21.38 for September, 1928; \$21.05 for September, 1927; \$21.15 for September, 1926; \$21.02 for September, 1925; \$20.65 for September, 1924; \$20.97 for September, 1923; \$20.90 for September, 1922; \$22.37 for September, 1921; \$26.38 for September, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.11 for September, 1918; and \$14.33 for September, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower, due to a decrease in the price of wood. Little change occurred in rent.

In wholesale prices, the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was slightly lower at 70.0 for September, as compared with 70.9 for August; 82.1 for September, 1930; 97.8 for September, 1929; 95.4 for September, 1928; 97.1 for September, 1927; and 98.5 for September, 1926. In the classification according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups declined, one advanced and one was unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due to lower prices for corn, flax, oats, wheat, flour, bran and shorts, which more than offset higher prices for oranges, lemons and rye; the Animals and Animal Products group, due to reduced quotations for steers, hogs, lambs, beaver skins and leather, which more than offset higher prices for calves, canned lobsters and eggs; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due mainly to reduced quotations for raw cotton, raw silk, raw wool, denim and certain woollen fabrics; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to lower prices for lumber and ground wood pulp; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of lower quotations for antimony, copper, lead, tin and zinc; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to lower prices for citric acid, copper sulphate and certain other chemicals. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group was somewhat higher, due mainly to increased prices for plate glass, gasoline, kerosene, and anthracite coal. The Iron and its Products group was unchanged.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1931

DURING the month of September an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour from machinists and helpers to the number of approximately 4,000 employed in the repair shops of the Canadian National Railways, being members of the International Association of Machinists. In the spring of 1930 the Canadian National Railways, in order to effect economies in expenses, reduced the working hours of the shop forces from forty-four to forty hours per week as provided by the terms of agreement. On September 4 a further reduction in working hours was put into effect, all main shop forces being required to lay off every alternate Friday for the remainder of the year, the average working hours per week being accordingly reduced to thirty-six. The International Association of Machinists protested against the latter arrangement claiming a violation of the existing agreement. The Minister of Labour discussed the situation with a committee of the machinists' union, and, in view of the temporary character of the arrangement of which complaint was made in the application, it was decided for the time being to hold the matter in abeyance.

The Mayor of the Town of Estevan and the Reeve of the Municipality of Coalfields, both in the Province of Saskatchewan, made application during September for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to enquire into a dispute which had arisen between the mine owners and their employees in the Estevan district in southeastern Saskatchewan. In accordance with section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, His Honour Judge Edmund R. Wylie, of Estevan, Saskatchewan, was, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, acting for the Minister of Labour in the absence of the latter, appointed a Commissioner under the provisions of Part 1 of the Inquiries Act to investigate and report upon the dispute in question or any matters or circumstances connected therewith, including the causes and circumstances which led to a cessation of work in the various mining and other industries at or near Estevan or elsewhere in southeastern Saskatchewan during the early part of September, 1931. A commission was also issued to Judge Wylie by the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, provision being made for the appointment of counsel and other assistance. Full details concerning this dispute and mediation by an officer of the Department of Labour will be found in the article following.

STRIKE OF COAL MINERS AT ESTEVAN, SASK., AND APPOINTMENT OF ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

A STRIKE of coal miners in Saskatchewan in the vicinity of Estevan began on September 7, 1931, and continued until October 7 when an agreement for a resumption of work pending the result of an inquiry by a Royal Commission was reached following conference of the parties to the dispute with the Commissioner's counsel. The dispute involved approximately six hundred miners, of whom about two hundred were working when it occurred, the operations for the season having just commenced, and was marked by a disturbance in the town of Estevan in which three miners were killed, a number of persons were injured, including several police and citizens, with considerable property damage.

The strike was called by the Mine Workers' Union of Canada which had recently organized the coal miners in the district, but the mine operators refused to negotiate with or recognize this union. The representatives of the miners demanded recognition of the union

and the negotiation of an agreement as to wages and employment conditions and the elimination of alleged abuses in relation to the weighing of coal (charging non-observance of the law as to check-weighing), also of abuses as to prices charged at company stores and boarding houses (claiming that employees were compelled to patronize these on pain of dismissal); they claimed also that wages had been reduced and that hours of work were excessive, and that miners who made any complaints were dismissed. Toward the end of August, it is reported, one mine was shut down for two days by a successful strike to secure the reinstatement of a miner dismissed when he joined the union. Early in September the provincial Minister of Labour, with the Deputy Minister, met representatives of both parties at Estevan and reported that while operators would not recognize the union they were willing to make some concessions and that apparently the dispute would be settled without a strike.

On September 7 the union notified the operators that unless their demands were agreed to a strike would occur the next day. Operations accordingly ceased in all the mines in the district. In a "stripping" or surface mine operated by steam shovels, which the union had not organized, mining of coal for shipment was stopped by the management and work confined to tracklaying, etc., pending negotiations for a settlement in the other mines. Work was resumed in a few hours in about twenty small pit mines in the district after negotiations with union representatives on condition, it is reported, that the coal was to be for domestic use in the district and not to be shipped out. The strike, therefore, directly affected the eight deep seam mines operated by members of the Saskatchewan Coal Operators' Association. The "stripping" mine resumed operations on September 17.

A brick and tile manufacturing plant in the district was affected by a strike, on September 7, of its employees, who had joined the Lumber and Agricultural Workers' Union, like the Mine Workers' Union of Canada affiliated with the Workers' Unity League of Canada, a branch of the Red International of Labour Unions. On September 23 work was resumed following direct negotiations between the employees' representatives and the management, the restoration of wage rates reduced in the spring being conceded.

The coal operators continued to refuse to meet union representatives, but offered to negotiate with a committee representing all the miners in the district. On September 16 some of the operators brought in some men to replace the strikers, but in the presence of large bodies of pickets gave up the attempt, and applied for additional police protection. On September 17 the Mayor of Estevan and the Reeve of Coalfields, the municipality in which the mines are located, applied to the Federal Minister of Labour for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under Section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, neither of the parties to the dispute having made an application. In the absence of the Minister, the Prime Minister, acting for the Minister, recommended in accordance with a provision in this section the appointment of a Royal Commission instead of a Board, and an Order in Council of September 18 appointed His Honour Judge Edmund R. Wylie, District Court Judge of the Judicial District of Estevan, as Commissioner. The provincial government also issued a commission to Judge Wylie with provision for the appointment of counsel and other assistance.

The Chief Conciliation Officer of the Federal Department of Labour was also despatched to Estevan to bring about if possible a resumption of work pending the inquiry. Arriving in Estevan on September 21, the day of the settlement of the strike in the brick plant, the Departmental representative met representatives of both parties to the coal mining dispute. The operators agreed to re-employ all strikers without discrimination pending the inquiry by the Royal Commission. Representatives of the miners agreed to waive recognition of the union and resume work pending the inquiry if a number of specified grievances were immediately remedied by negotiation between the eight operators and a committee of three miners from each mine. These grievances included allegations as to abuses in certain instances in connection with purchases in company stores, check-weighing, non-payment of wages for repair work, prices of powder, and various other matters. The operators agreed to this and to remedy any such conditions; but the local president and secretary of the union then claimed that their representatives in these arrangements had no authority to agree to such terms. They insisted that there should be no resumption of work pending the inquiry unless the operators agreed to meet union representatives as well as employees and to negotiate a higher wage scale and to remedy other grievances. No settlement having been arrived at the Conciliation Officer left the vicinity for a conference with the provincial authorities in Regina. The Premier of Saskatchewan issued the following statement as to the efforts made to settle the dispute:—

"Every possible and every reasonable effort has been made on the part of both the provincial and federal authorities to bring about settlement of the industrial dispute at Estevan and Bienfait.

"Before the strike had been called the government suggested the advisability of an inquiry into any grievances by a commission and suggested that this inquiry should take the form of a commission of three, one to be appointed by the men, one by the operators and a third to be appointed by the two, then by the provincial government.

"The operators, in due course, suggested a name but no name was forthcoming from the men. Subsequently the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Public Works endeavoured at Estevan to get the conflicting forces together, but this was impossible. Again the Deputy Minister of Labour of the province spent some time in Estevan and Bienfait and did everything possible to bring about an understanding.

"The strike was subsequently called and to both the men and the operators the government urged they get together and settle their differences with as little trouble as possible. Subsequently by concurrent orders in council the provincial and Dominion governments appointed

Judge Wylie of Estevan as a commissioner to investigate matters.

"Mr. Campbell, chief conciliation officer of the federal department of labour spent considerable time, and a great deal of effort, in the area meeting the operators and meeting the miners' executive, and was hopeful at one time of being able to effect a conciliation. Before Mr. Campbell met the men's executive he obtained from the coal operators a written undertaking from them that should the miners agree to return to work at once pending the report of the royal commission, the mine owners concerned agreed that all their former employees who reported for work would be re-engaged without discrimination. This undertaking was signed on behalf of the eight deep seam operators who were affected by the strike and had their plants tied up.

"For the purpose of resuming work the operators undertook with Mr. Campbell that certain concessions would be made which had not previously been recognized as between the operators and the men. Notwithstanding all the efforts of Mr. Campbell it was found impossible to bring these parties together.

"The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have functioned in the area for the purpose of preserving peace. That function has been performed by them and will continue to be performed by them.

"While there is disagreement as between the parties the government has confidence in the good judgment of all concerned and that reason on the part of both the operators and the men will prevail. Judge Wylie is proceeding immediately with his inquiry and this fact should satisfy all concerned that there is a determination on the part of the authorities, Federal and Provincial, to get at the facts at issue.

"With this inquiry proceeding it is hoped that, as above stated, the best judgment in the field will prevail and that there will be no disturbances of any kind.

"At this season of the year, and this year in particular, the question of a coal supply is vital and if coal cannot be obtained from the Saskatchewan fields then it will have to be obtained elsewhere. This is naturally not the desire of the authorities and it would seem very unfortunate if it should eventuate."

The operators of the smaller mines in the district, who had been operating under an arrangement with the union, decided no longer to recognize it owing to interference by union officials with their operations contrary to the arrangement made. On September 28, it was announced that the Commissioner would begin the inquiry in the Court House at Estevan at ten o'clock Wednesday, September 30.

On Monday, September 28, the municipal authorities of Estevan were informed that the miners had announced a parade through the streets of Estevan on Tuesday afternoon and a meeting in the Town Hall in the evening, but had made no application for permission to parade nor for the use of the hall. The officials of the union were notified that this would not be permitted. On Tuesday afternoon the parade of miners was stopped at

the edge of the town by the Chief of Police, who was attacked and injured. A detachment of Royal Canadian Mounted Police was attacked, several being struck by missiles and bullets and a force of firemen using hose was overpowered. Finally several strikers were injured by the return fire of the police, one being instantly killed, and two dying later. A small number of citizens were also injured, fire apparatus was destroyed, and many windows were broken. The mob dispersed on the arrival of police reinforcements, a number being arrested.

The first hearing before the Royal Commission began the next morning, but was adjourned until Monday, October 5. On that day the vice-president of the union called upon all miners in Canada to strike for twenty-four hours on October 7 in protest against the shooting of the miners at Estevan and to demand that police should be withdrawn and proceedings against those arrested should be stopped. Reports from the mining districts indicate that little response to this call resulted. In the meantime counsel for the Royal Commissioner met representatives of both parties to the dispute, and following the first hearing on October 5, a meeting of the parties the following day was arranged, at which it was agreed that work would be resumed on the following terms:—

"We, the mine operators and employees in conference at the court-house, Estevan, this sixth day of October, 1931, hereby agree that the mines be opened immediately and the men return to work on the following conditions, viz.:

"(1) That this be considered a temporary arrangement pending the findings of the Wylie Royal Commission and the possible drafting of a working agreement between the operators and the men.

"(2) That committees of employees for each mine be a recognized organization in each mine.

"(3) That the provisions of the Mines Act be observed in relation to check-weighers.

"(4) That all water in the roadways and working face be removed by the company and that such places be kept as dry as possible.

"(5) That the terms of any schedule or agreement finally reached between the operators and the men be made retroactive to the date of recommencement of work by them.

"(6) That there shall be no victimization or discrimination against men on account of the strike, particularly in reference to men on the payrolls as at September 7 last.

"(7) That contract men be employed on an eight-hour basis, face to face, and the company men work nine hours a day.

"(8) That because of working conditions in the various mines, the removal of slack and questions of overweight be left to negotiations between the operators and the committees of employees."

SETTLEMENT OF STRIKE OF FOUNDRY EMPLOYEES AT ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA

ON September 11 sixty-five of the employees in a foundry at St. Boniface, producing railway car wheels, ceased work owing to a dispute as to decreases in wages and reduction in staff, the strike being terminated and work resumed on September 19, as a result of conciliation proceedings undertaken by the Federal Department of Labour at the request of the Mayor of St. Boniface, Mr. David Campbell, K.C.

Wage rates for piece workers had been reduced approximately five per cent in July after consultation with employees, but in August notice of a further reduction of between five and ten per cent was posted without previous discussion with employees, and a section of the plant was closed down, eight moulders and helpers being laid off. One moulder many years in the plant was discharged. The plant had been operating only from three to five days per week.

The employees, through a shop committee, a section of the Workers' Unity League, sent the management a written statement declining to accept the wage reduction, and making the following proposals: recognition of a committee elected by the workers in the shop to deal with the management regarding wage rates, hours and all conditions affecting employment; no reduction in existing wage rates; division of work among employees instead of reducing the number; that the moulder dismissed should be given some employment; and that the shop committee should receive thirty days' notice of any proposed changes in conditions of employment. No reply being received, the committee on September 9 sent a communication demanding that the proposed wage cut be withdrawn, the discharged moulder be re-engaged, and that there should be no discrimination against any employee, and stating that if these terms were not accepted by September 11 a strike would occur.

The conditions not being accepted, the strike began. The employees stated that the management gave notice that unless the committee disbanded they would all be discharged and barred from future employment in the plant.

The establishment, it is reported, was picketed night and day by from one hundred to four hundred men, many coming from Winnipeg and being members of the National Unemployed Workers' Association; and a small

force of municipal and provincial police was placed on guard.

The management claimed that most of their employees were willing to work, but were kept out of the plant by a small number who belonged to the Industrial Union of Metal Workers, affiliated with the Workers' Unity League, a communist organization, assisted by the pickets from the National Unemployed Workers' Association; and that if sufficient police protection were provided, the strikers would return to work or would be immediately replaced by others. It appears that the same wage reductions had been made in other plants of the company in other localities and were accepted by the employees, also that most of the labourers were paid between 40 cents and 50 cents per hour before the cut of five per cent, and that moulders on piece work averaged about \$40 per week and helpers over \$30 when working full time. The Mayor, however, finding that the strikers were open to discuss a reasonable compromise, refused to provide the additional police requested, and asked the Federal Minister of Labour for the assistance of the Department.

The Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department arrived on the scene on September 17, and with the Winnipeg representative of the Department discussed the matters at issue with the Mayor and each party to the dispute.

The Deputy Minister of Labour took the matter up from Ottawa with the head office of the company at Toronto urging that the management make every attempt to secure an amicable settlement through the departmental officers on the ground. The following day a settlement was reached providing for the establishment of piece rates for moulders and helpers practically equivalent to those before the strike, and a reduction of 2½ per cent for labourers, etc., instead of five per cent; that the company would recognize a committee of employees to handle grievances and give thirty days' notice of changes in wages or conditions of employment; that the men laid off would be taken back and work shared; that the discharged moulder would be employed as a labourer; and that the strikers would be taken back without discrimination as soon as the plant was ready. The pickets were immediately withdrawn and the plant was reopened the following day, September 19.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

Summary of Recent Decision

REPORTS have been received of three cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. An account of previous cases was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1931, page 757, and in previous issues. The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from the date of the inception of the Board to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2, was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application, or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to reappointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made in the agreement constituting the Board for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award. Up to the present time in only one case has it been found necessary to appoint an arbitrator.

Case No. 77.—Operating Department (Atlantic Region)

The employees of the former Atlantic Quebec and Western and the Quebec and Oriental Railways submitted a complaint that they were being denied their right to exercise, in accordance with the schedule, their seniority on the Campbellton Division of the Canadian National Railways, to which these former systems have belonged since 1929.

The employees stated that shortly after the lines were taken over the general manager of the C.N.R. had informed the general chairman of the employees' committee that he would extend the provisions of the clerks' schedule to the corresponding classes of employees in the former systems. Subsequently, however, the general manager of the Atlantic Region systems, they stated, had declined to

accede to the request of the employees who were taken over that they be merged with the other employees on the Campbellton Division. The employees contended that this refusal to permit them to exercise their seniority in the reconstituted Campbellton Division violated the provisions of Article 3, Rule A, of the schedule for Clerks and other Classes of Employees.

The management stated that after the lines were taken over by the C.N.R. the general Chairman of the different organizations was informed that schedule rates of pay and working conditions would be applied to the employees on those lines, but the question of seniority rights was left in abeyance; subsequently under agreements made with some of the organizations, the employees who were taken over were protected in their positions, and the same practice was followed with regard to all these employees. The company stated further that in May, 1931, the general chairman of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees made a formal request verbally that employees on these lines be included with employees on the Campbellton Division. This was not agreed to, the company considering that the Railway should reserve the right to protect its own interests and the interests of the employees when branch lines are acquired. The management held that in any event a mutual agreement between the Railway and the General Chairman was necessary before seniority rights of such branch line employees could be merged with employees on the main line.

The Board, in rendering their judgment, said that this case should preferably be the subject of an agreement between the General Manager and the General Chairman. They suggested that, under the circumstances, the employees on the two lines taken over by the C.N.R. should be merged on the seniority list for the Campbellton Division: each employee on the two railways should hold his present position, unless he bids in another position, or is displaced by any senior employee on the merged seniority list whose position is abolished, or who is displaced as a result of a position held by an employee senior to him being abolished.

The Board finally requested that the General Manager and the General Chairman confer again and make a sincere effort to reach a mutually satisfactory agreement, and in the event of their failing to do so, that the case be again submitted to the Board for consideration at its next meeting.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1931

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during September, 1931, was sixteen, as compared with eight the preceding month. The number of workers involved was over four times as great as that recorded for August, with a similar increase appearing in the time loss incurred. Comparing the figures with those for September, 1930, a substantial increase was recorded in the number of disputes occurring, the number of workers involved and the time loss incurred showed a similar increase. Extensive strikes of coal miners, fishermen and sawmill employees involving large numbers of workers were responsible for the high figures for the month.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Sept., 1931..	16	3,748	35,464
*Aug., 1931..	8	886	9,364
Sept., 1930	12	2,990	13,138

* Preliminary figures.

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

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

Four disputes, involving approximately 220 workers, were carried over from August, and twelve disputes commenced during September. Of these sixteen disputes seven terminated during the month, three resulting in favour of the employers and two in favour of the workers involved; one resulted in a compromise and the result of one was recorded as indefinite. At the end of September, therefore, there were nine disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man.; men's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; motion picture projectionists, Montreal, P.Q.;

salmon fishermen, Berkley Sound, B.C.; coal miners, Estevan District, Sask.; sawmill workers, Fraser Mills, B.C.; sawmill workers, Barnet, B.C.; longshoremen, Barnet, B.C.; and cooks and waiters, Edmonton, Alta.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: coal miners, Shaughnessy, Alta., January 15, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont., February 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., March 23, 1931, one employer; and tailors, Vancouver, B.C., June 6, 1931, one employer.

Information has been recently received as to a strike of forty-five coal miners near Estevan, Sask., from August 21 to August 23, to secure the reinstatement of a man alleged to have been dismissed for joining a union, the strike being successful.

Information has also been recently received as to a stoppage in September on unemployment relief work at North Vancouver. Particulars as to the dispute have not yet been secured.

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

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute, involving one establishment in Toronto since July 29, 1931, where the management had resigned from the Clothing Manufacturers' Association, which had an agreement with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and had signed a shop agreement with certain of its employees causing the strike of its union employees, was terminated at the end of September. Early in October, however, an agreement was signed between the company and the union providing for union wages and working conditions and work was resumed on October 5. The agreement is described elsewhere in this issue.

STONECUTTERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—As stated in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, the strike of stonecutters at Winnipeg, commencing August 1, 1931, was terminated early in the month, work being resumed on September 3, 1931, at a reduction of ten cents per hour, a rate of \$1.15 per hour, that fixed by

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1931

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to September, 1931			
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i> Men's clothing factory workers Toronto, Ont.	40	1,000	Commenced July 29, 1931; against violation of agreement; untermi- nated.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i> Photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man.	100	2,500	Commenced May 4, 1931; for union agreement; untermi- nated.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products—</i> Stonecutters, Winnipeg, Man...	40	40	Commenced Aug. 1, 1931; against reduction in wages; terminated Sept. 2, 1931; in favour of employer.
SERVICE—			
<i>Recreational—</i> Motion picture projectionists, Montreal, P.Q.	44	1,100	Alleged lockout; commenced Aug. 27, 1931; re union wages and working conditions; untermi- nated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during September, 1931			
FISHING AND TRAPPING—			
Salmon fishermen, Berkley Sound, B.C.	500	3,000	Commenced Sept. 24, 1931; for increase in piece rates; untermi- nated.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Estevan District, Sask.	600	12,600	Commenced Sept. 7, 1931; for recognition of union, higher wages and improved conditions; untermi- nated.
Coal miners, Wayne, Alta. . . .	110	500	Commenced Sept. 14, 1931; for payment of back wages; terminated Sept. 21, 1931; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	950	2,000	Commenced Sept. 21, 1931; for discharge of official; terminated Sept. 30, 1931; in favour of employ.
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Other Wood Products—</i>			
Sawmill workers, Fraser Mills, B.C.	650	7,800	Commenced Sept. 17, 1931; for increase in wages and recognition of union; untermi- nated.
Sawmill workers, Barnet, B.C.	350	2,450	Commenced Sept. 23, 1931; against decrease in wages; untermi- nated.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products—</i>			
Brick and tile workers, Este- van, Sask.	33	462	Commenced Sept. 7, 1931; for increase in wages; terminated Sept. 23, 1931; in favour of workers.
<i>Metal Products—</i>			
Foundry workers, St. Boniface, Man.	85	680	Commenced Sept. 11, 1931; against reduction in wages and layoff of workers; terminated Sept. 19, 1931; compromise.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Plasterers, Montreal, P.Q.	60	150	Commenced Sept. 15, 1931; against reduction in wages; terminated Sept. 21, 1931; in favour of employer.
TRANSPORTATION—			
<i>Water—</i>			
Longshoremen, Barnet, B.C. . . .	150	1,050	Commenced Sept. 23, 1931; in sympathy with strike of sawmill workers; untermi- nated.
SERVICE—			
<i>Public Administration—</i>			
Relief workers, Passburg, Alta.	30	120	Commenced Sept. 23, 1931; for increase in wages; terminated Sept. 29, 1931; indefinite.
<i>Business and Personal—</i>			
Cooks and waiters, Edmonton, Alta.	6	12	Commenced Sept. 29, 1931; for union wages and working conditions; untermi- nated.

the Manitoba Fair Wage Board for government contracts, to be maintained until May, 1932.

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—This dispute, resulting from the decision of the management to reduce the number of operators, alleged by the union to constitute a lockout as a result of which all union workers in these theatres were called out, was untermiated at the end of the month, although the employer claimed to have replaced those ceasing work. Toward the end of the month in connection with picketing three former employees were arrested and the management secured a temporary injunction restraining the union from publishing statements alleged to be prejudicial to the company.

SALMON FISHERMEN, BERKLEY SOUND, B.C.—Fishermen were reported in the press about September 24, 1931, to have ceased work demanding a higher price for fish delivered to salmon canneries and salteries, but early in October a settlement was reported providing for a compromise on the price of fish.

COAL MINERS, ESTEVAN, SASK.—A strike of coal miners demanding recognition of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada and improved working conditions, which commenced September 7, 1931, and was untermiated at the end of the month, is described elsewhere in this issue in an article on the appointment of a Royal Commission following the application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation by the municipal authorities. A dispute involving one mine for two days during August is referred to in a preceding paragraph, and a strike of brick and tile makers in the same district from September 7, 1931, to September 23 is dealt with in another paragraph.

COAL MINERS, WAYNE, ALTA.—Miners in one colliery ceased work on September 14, 1931, to secure the payment of wages in arrears, work being resumed by some workmen on September 17 and by the remainder on September 21, part of the wages in arrears having been paid, with a promise that the balance would be paid in full on the next pay-day.

COAL MINERS, SYDNEY MINES, N.S.—Miners in one colliery at Sydney Mines, N.S., ceased work demanding the dismissal of an official alleged to have marked coal cars in such a way as to deprive the miners of their wages. The management reported that the official's duty was to mark the cars of coal with exces-

sive rock so that the coal would be properly cleaned before going into the railway cars, that the committee asked for a meeting with the mine manager, but that the men went on strike before the meeting was held. The strikers asked the other miners in the district, 12,000 in number, to go on a sympathetic strike, but the district officers of the union advised the other coal miners not to do so, and also advised the strikers to resume work pending negotiations with the management and an investigation by the provincial authorities. The strike was accordingly terminated on September 30. As the colliery was operating only two days per week the miners involved lost only two days' work.

FOUNDRY WORKERS, ST. BONIFACE, MAN.—A cessation of work in one establishment on September 11, lasting eight days, owing to a reduction in wages and in the number employed, settled through the mediation of the Department is described in an article on page 1068.

SAWMILL WORKERS, FRASER MILLS, B.C.—Employees in one establishment struck at closing time on September 16, 1931, their representatives having demanded a ten per cent increase in wages, equal pay for married and single workers, an increase in piece rates on shingles, time and one-half after eight hours per day and the recognition of the Lumber and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, with preference of employment for its members. It appears that during the past year there have been a number of reductions in wages owing to the depressed conditions in the industry. The Minister of Labour being in the vicinity with the resident representative of the Department, went into the matter with the management and offered the services of the Department in bringing about negotiations for a settlement. The management offered to meet a committee of its employees but refused to negotiate with the union. At the end of the month the departmental conciliation officer arranged a meeting between the management and a committee of employees at which a basis of settlement was reached. This, however, was subsequently refused by the union. In connection with picketing, a number of union members were arrested for disorderly conduct and charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and with assaulting police officers.

SAWMILL WORKERS, BARNET, B.C.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on September 23, 1931, against a decrease in wages of approximately twenty per cent, the fourth decrease since July, 1930. The management stated that unless such reductions were

made the plant would have to be closed down owing to the low price of lumber products. The resident officer of the Department interviewed the management and offered the assistance of the Department in conciliation. The manager stated that he would be very glad to accept this as soon as a favourable opportunity occurred. At the end of the month the dispute was untermiated.

BRICK AND TILE WORKERS, ESTEVAN, SASK.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on September 7, 1931, demanding the restoration of wage rates in effect in the spring of this year, and therefore an increase from 30-42½ cents per hour to 35-50 cents. Work was resumed on September 23, an agreement to adjust the wages on the basis demanded for the balance of the year having been reached. This dispute was incidental to a strike of coal miners in the vicinity and is referred to in a special article on that dispute.

PLASTERERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Approximately sixty plasterers employed by about twelve firms ceased work on September 15, 1931, against a decrease in wages from \$1.05 per hour to 85 cents. Work was resumed September 17, the reduction in wages having been accepted by the plasterers' union.

LONGSHOREMEN, BARNET, B.C.—In sympathy with the strike of sawmill workers, longshoremen refused to load a boat at the establishment affected. At the end of the month no resumption of work had been reported.

RELIEF WORKERS, PASSBURG, ALTA.—Workers engaged by the provincial government on the repair of highways, undertaken as relief work for unemployed coal miners, ceased work on September 23, 1931, at noon, demanding an increase in wages from 30 cents per hour to 40 cents and an increase in hours from eight to ten per day, including the time required for going to and returning from work. It is reported that about 100 unemployed men picketed the highway to prevent any who wished to do so from working. The work was, therefore, closed down for the time being.

COOKS AND WAITERS, EDMONTON, ALTA.—Employees in one restaurant ceased work on September 29, 1931, on the refusal of the employer to sign an agreement with the union which had been accepted by other establishments. The agreement in question had provided for a decrease in rates of ten per cent. At the end of the month no termination had been reported.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1931, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and other countries, 1930. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain

During August, the number of disputes which began was 36 and 14 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 50 disputes in progress during the month involving 63,900 workpeople with a time loss of 349,000 working days for the month. Of the 36 disputes beginning in August, 13 were over proposed reductions in wages, 14 on other wage questions, 2 on questions as to working hours, 4 on questions respecting the employ-

ment of particular classes or persons and 3 on other questions of working arrangements. Settlements were reached in 34 disputes of which 4 were in favour of workpeople, 15 in favour of employers and 15 ended in compromises; in two other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

The dispute involving 9,300 colliery workpeople in Cumberland which began June 24 against the reduction in wages recommended by the Coal Mines National Industrial Board and was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, was terminated by August 22 and the reduction in wages accepted, although certain concessions were granted by the employers.

Disputes occurred in various collieries in Scotland between August 7 and August 27, involving in all about 30,000 workers for an average of three days. Surface and certain other workers were dissatisfied with the wages paid for the 7½ hour day under the general agreement, but work was resumed under the terms of this agreement.

A dispute involving 2,200 lace curtain workers in Ayrshire, Glasgow and Nottinghamshire began June 15 against reductions in wages and was still in progress during Sep-

tember except that a settlement was reached in Nottinghamshire on September 14.

A dispute involving 3,000 furniture workers in London began August 14 against proposed reductions in wages and no report of any settlement has been noted.

A dispute involving 3,300 bolt and nut makers at Darlaston began August 19 against proposed reductions in wages and terminated August 22 when the reduction was accepted.

France

Revised figures for the years 1927 and 1928 give the number of strikes in the year 1927 as 396, involving 110,458 workers with a time loss of 1,046,019 working days; in 1928, 816 strikes involving 204,116 workers with a time loss of 6,376,675 working days.

Figures for the first quarter of 1931 are as follows: in January, 14 strikes with 866 workers involved; in February, 23 strikes involving 4,262 workers, in March, 25 strikes involving 2,079 workers.

Poland

The number of disputes beginning in the year 1930 was 319. The number of workers involved in all disputes in progress during the year was 53,126 and the total time loss 427,127 working days for the year.

British India

During the first quarter of 1931, 52 disputes were in progress involving 103,507 workpeople

with a time loss of 731,223 working days for the quarter.

Australia

The number of disputes in existence in the year 1930 was 183 involving 695 establishments and directly involving 51,972 workers. The time loss for the year was 1,511,241 working days and the estimated loss in wages £1,592,342.

During the first quarter of 1931, 32 disputes were in progress involving 77 establishments and directly involving 6,664 workers with a time loss of 67,494 working days. The estimated loss in wages was £68,633.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in July was 61 and 113 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 68,282 and the time loss 877,789 working days for the month.

The disputes in the coal mining industry in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio which were mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August and September have subsided. Coal production in northern West Virginia and the Pittsburgh district is reported to be the same or higher than before the strikes, while in Ohio, work was resumed during July and August.

Unemployment in France

The *Economist* (London), in a recent issue estimated the number of unemployed persons, on a basis that would render this number comparable with the British unemployment figures, to be as follows:—

Totally unemployed as a result of the depression..	630,000
Short-timers unemployed for more than two days..	34,000
Labour reserve..	250,000
Total..	914,000

"This total," it is stated, "is perhaps the most comparable with the official figures for Great Britain. Ignoring, however, the requirements of comparison, and substituting for the figure of short-timers given above the total calculated equivalent of those unemployed under that heading (450,000) we obtain a gross total of 1,330,000. In round figures, and bearing in mind the limitations of the available statistics, which probably result in the above estimates being minimum figures, it may be said that there are between one mil-

lion and 1½ million unemployed in France at the present time."

It is pointed out that, unlike Great Britain and Germany, France has no compulsory State insurance against unemployment; consequently there do not exist the same means of counting the numbers out of work.

The Industrial Relations Section of the Department of Economics and Social Institutions of Princeton University has just published a Selected Bibliography on Unemployment Prevention, Compensation and Relief, including the title of works describing company, trade union and public programs. The items in the bibliography have been selected from the mass of material on this subject that has grown rapidly since 1921, and especially since 1929, and contains not only the titles of books and magazine articles, but those of mimeographed reports and small pamphlets. The list has been prepared specially for use in the fall and winter of 1931-32.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Members of Electrical Estimators' Association Committed for Trial— Prosecutions in Motion Picture Case.

TWENTY-THREE firms and individuals associated with the Electrical Estimators' Association, an alleged combine of Toronto electrical contractors, were committed for trial after a preliminary hearing by Magistrate Jones in Toronto Police Court on September 17, on charges laid under the Combines Investigation Act and under section 498 of the Criminal Code. The prosecutions were conducted for the Crown by T. Herbert Lennox, K.C. G. R. Geary, K.C., acted as counsel for the secretary and a number of the members of the Electrical Estimators' Association. The accused were to be tried at the Criminal Assizes of the Supreme Court of Ontario in Toronto early in October.

Hon. W. H. Price, K.C., Attorney General for Ontario, announced on September 22 that

the Provincial Government would shortly commence prosecutions against members of a combine in the motion picture industry, named in the report of Peter White, K.C., following his investigation under the Combines Investigation Act. On the following day seizures were made of correspondence and other documents in the offices of several of the motion picture companies in Toronto. Proceedings are being instituted by way of indictments to be preferred before the Grand Jury of the Criminal Assizes which opened in Toronto on October 5. The prosecutions are being conducted by R. H. Greer, K.C., assisted by I. A. Humphries, K.C., of the Department of the Attorney General.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT

Department of Labour Announces Postponement of Its Operation

THE Department of Labour, in a recent communication to the Governments of the various Provinces, intimated that the Dominion Government had decided, after careful consideration, to postpone the operation of the Vocational Education Act (Statutes of Canada, 1931, chapter 59) until such time as the economic conditions of the country should warrant expenditures being made in connection with the work to be promoted under the terms of the Act.

The text of the Act was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1931, page 643. It provides for the promotion of vocational education in Canada, and for the appropriation by the Dominion of the sum of \$750,000 per annum for fifteen years for this purpose, payments to be made conditional upon the conclusion of agreements with the several provincial governments. The Department pointed out that section 5 of the Act empowers the Governor-in-Council to make regulations for the administration of the Act, and that it would be necessary that these regulations be promulgated before any such agreements could be entered into between the Dominion and the several Provinces. No grants under the provisions of the Act could therefore be made to any Province by the Dominion before the regulations had been promulgated and agreements with the various provinces completed.

The communication further intimated, in response to inquiries from certain of the Pro-

vincial Governments, that it was not intended by the Dominion Government that the grants to be made under the provisions of the Act should be retroactive to April 1, 1931, the date of the commencement of the current fiscal year.

In conclusion, the communication emphasized the intense interest of the Dominion Government in the development of vocational education and expressed deep regret that the present unemployment situation should have rendered it necessary to postpone the operation of the Act. It was felt, however, that the Provincial Governments would appreciate the difficulties with which the Federal Government was faced, and that they would realize the necessity for postponing the operation of the Vocational Education Act until the industrial situation improved.

In so far as the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are concerned, there is still to their credit, under the provisions of the Technical Education Act of 1919, and amendments thereto, the sums mentioned hereunder, from which payments will continue to be made on approved vocational education work.

Saskatchewan..	\$361,955 54
Manitoba..	445,858 70
Nova Scotia..	242,692 08
Prince Edward Island.. . . .	66,254 16

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Registration at Vocational School, St. Thomas, Ont.

The inability of graduates in the commercial departments to find positions because of the business and industrial depression is believed to be the cause of the reduction in attendance of new students at the Vocational School in St. Thomas, Ontario, and also the reason for 16 senior students returning to the school. The principal of the school drew attention to these conditions when recently presenting his report to the members of the Vocational-Advisory Committee of the Board of Education. Registration in No. 1 A of the Commercial Department was 45 as compared with 68 last year. Only five boys registered as compared with 40 girls. The 16 senior students who returned to school—five boys and eleven girls—did so in order to keep up with their work.

The total registration at the school is 487 students, 268 boys and 219 girls.

Evening Vocational Classes in Calgary

A decided movement in favour of evening studies was indicated by registrations on the opening night of evening classes conducted by the Calgary School Board. While enrolments on the first night did not indicate what the final registration would be, comparisons with previous openings showed that increases might be expected this term.

Increased Attendance at Ottawa Technical School and High School of Commerce

With ninety more students registered at the Technical School and 185 more at the High

School of Commerce, Ottawa, than a year ago, the Advisory Vocational Committee of the Collegiate Board is faced with many problems in providing accommodation and securing the additional teachers required to handle the situation. Principal Nichol reports 118 girls and 442 boys or a total of 560 students at the Technical School, while Principal Simpson reports 819 girls and 356 boys or a total of 1,175 students at the School of Commerce.

New Courses of Study at Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, Alta.

Officials of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, report that during the coming term two new courses will be offered, which will be of special interest to advanced students. They are a two-year course in aeronautics, and a course for teachers, preparatory for instructing public school manual arts classes.

The aeronautics course will include a knowledge of, and experience with, gas engines, airplane construction and theory of flight. It is anticipated that the theoretical requirements for a commercial pilot's licence will be met, though actual flight will not be included in the study.

The manual arts instructors' course will consist of shop-work in wood, metal, concrete, elementary electricity and home mechanics. Shop talks and methods of teaching will be included. The course, requiring 900 hours to complete, will close on May 20, 1932.

Applications for enrolment have been numerous to date, and the officials expect a busy year.

Workmen's Compensation in Saskatchewan

Regulation 46 under the Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act of Saskatchewan was recently approved by the Provincial Government and will become effective on November 1, 1931. Regulation 45 relates to the industries covered by the provisions of the Act. (Earlier Regulations under the Act were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1931, page 35, and in previous issues). The new Regulations are as follows:—

Regulation 45

Regulation 32 of the Workmen's Compensation Board as adopted by the Board on the 20th day of March, 1930, and approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the 21st day of March, 1930, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette* on the 29th day of

March, 1930, is amended in the following particulars:

Group 6 of Class 19 is amended to read as follows:

General construction of grain elevators and of all buildings over three storeys and basement not herein otherwise specified and classified.

Group 4 is added to class 20 as follows:

Class 20, group 4—Construction of grain elevators or other buildings, erections or structures not otherwise specified and classified where the construction is in the main of concrete.

All necessary changes in classification of industries rates of assessment and adjustment of class funds for the year 1931 shall be made and done in accordance with this Regulation.

Regulation 46

When less than six workmen are usually employed therein each of the following industries, namely, lumbering, logging, river driving, rafting, booming, the operation of sawmills, shingle mills and lath mills, the cutting and hewing or manufacture otherwise of wooden railway ties, and the carrying on of all forest operations similar to or incidental to the industries herein

before enumerated, and the drilling of wells for water is excluded wholly from the class in schedule 1 in which it would otherwise be included. Provided, however, that if such industries are carried on by the same employer as part of or incidental to another main industry which is included in schedule 1, that this exclusion shall not operate to exclude such industries from the main industry.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK

DURING the session of 1931, the Legislature of New Brunswick enacted The Public Service Superannuation Act to provide retiring allowances for employees in the public service of the province. It provides for the payment of allowances to every employee who has served at least 10 years in the public service, and who having attained the age of 70 years, is retired, or who has become incapable of discharging his or her duties by reason of ill-health or physical incapacity. Upon the death of an employee with 10 years service, one-half of the superannuation allowance is payable to his widow, or to those of his children who are under 18 years of age, or to other dependants.

Where an employee dies before serving 10 years, or is compelled to retire by reason of ill-health, or physical disability; or if he is dismissed or resigns before the service period of 10 years, the sums which have been deducted from his salary with interest at 3 per cent shall in case of his death be paid to his personal representatives, or in case of retirement, dismissal, or resignation, to such employee.

An employee's contribution to the fund is 5 per cent of his or her salary, deducted monthly, and such salary deductions cease when any employee has paid in contributions for a period of thirty years. If at any time the superannuation fund is insufficient to make all payments required by the Act, it is provided, that the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer shall pay into the fund an amount out of consolidated revenue sufficient to enable such payments to be made. The amount of the superannuation is provided for as follows:

"The superannuation allowance payable to any employee shall be calculated upon the average yearly salary of such employee during

the last three years of service of such employee and shall not exceed, if such employee has served ten years but less than eleven years an annual allowance of ten-fiftieths of such average salary, and if he has served for eleven years, but less than twelve years, an annual allowance of eleven-fiftieths thereof, and in like manner a further addition of one-fiftieth of such average salary for each additional year of service up to thirty years when an annual allowance of thirty-fiftieths may be granted, but no addition shall be made for any service beyond thirty years; provided that in no case shall such annual allowance exceed two thousand dollars.

"Any employee who is in the public service at the coming into force of this Act, and who at the age of seventy or over has served ten years in the public service but less than twenty-five years, may be retired from the service with an annual superannuation allowance of twenty-five-fiftieths of his average yearly salary during his last three years of service, which allowance may be increased by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to thirty-fiftieths of such annual salary; provided that in no case shall the annual allowance under this section exceed two thousand dollars."

It is provided that an employee with 30 or more years of service and who has attained the age of 65 years if a male, or 55 years if a female, may be retired on superannuation. While retirement is compulsory at 70 years, the services of any employee may be retained, if deemed in the public interest, for a further period "upon such terms as to remuneration and as to superannuation allowance or retirement as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem expedient."

The Act comes into force upon proclamation.

SUPERANNUATION FUNDS FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN VARIOUS CITIES IN CANADA

THE payment of superannuation allowances to public employees has become increasingly general throughout Canada in recent years. Pension schemes are in effect for Dominion Civil Servants and for civil servants employed in most of the provincial governments. In several provinces, pensions for school teachers have also been established. Municipal pension schemes have been adopted in several of the larger cities, while others are contemplating such action. In some cities, a superannuation allowance for the employees of police and fire departments has been the first step in the direction of a general scheme covering all civic employees.

The subject of public employees' pensions has been reviewed in previous issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Existing schemes for the pensioning of provincial civil servants were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for February, 1924, page 127 and February, 1928, page 128. Superannuation plans for municipal employees were dealt with in the issues for May, 1924, page 390, and November, 1927, page 1175. Supplementing these reviews the present article summarizes municipal plans that have been subsequently adopted in various Canadian centres.

Montreal

A bylaw providing for the superannuation of all permanent civic employees was adopted recently by the Montreal City Council. Plans had been in course of preparation for a number of years and were amended under successive administrations. Finally the best features of the various plans were drafted into a new bylaw. This bylaw was given its first and second readings during July, and the third and final reading, marking the formal establishment of the scheme, was deferred until the employees were given an opportunity to ballot on the project. Voting took place in the last week of September, the result being that the plan was adopted by a large majority.

All permanent civic employees, exclusive of policemen and firemen, who have their own fund, are now entitled to pension on retirement through accident, illness or superannuation after January 1, 1932. The pension fund bylaw provides that civic employees shall contribute 2 per cent of their salaries or wages to the fund, any portion of any salary above \$4,000 per annum being exempt from such contribution. No pension shall be less than \$600 or more than \$3,200 per year.

An employee having 10 or more years' service may claim his superannuation if physically unfit to continue work, and his pension will be one-fiftieth of his average salary received during the last five years, multiplied by the number of his total years of service. Any male employee 65 years, or female 60 years of age, having at least 20 years' service on or after January 1, 1932, may claim superannuation with a pension of one-half the average salary of the last five years.

After thirty-five years service, if superannuation age is reached, the pension will be one-fiftieth of the average salary of the last five years multiplied by the number of years' service.

The city will pay in twice as much as the total annual contribution of the employees and if the total thus contributed is not sufficient to cover the pensions provided under the bylaw the city will provide from its annual estimates the amount necessary to cover the shortage. If there is more money in the fund than is required, this money will be used to create a reserve fund, up to \$100,000. After the reserve fund reaches that amount the city's contribution will be reduced as much as the fund permits.

The fund will be administered by a committee consisting of the chairman of the Executive Committee of the city council, the director of civic departments, the chief city attorney, the city treasurer and the director of the city health department. The cost of administration will be paid by the city. No pension will be granted under the bylaw without the approval of the Executive Committee on report from the Pension Fund Commission.

Any pensioner superannuated on grounds of disability, who is believed to have regained his or her health, may be required to undergo further medical examination and go back to work if fit to do so. Any employee who sues the city for damages forfeits his right to pension. Pension may be refused in case of sickness or accident caused by misconduct. After the coming into force of the system, any male over 40 or female over 35 entering the city service will not be entitled to benefit of the pension fund.

Any employee resigning or dismissed from the civic service loses his right under the pension fund. In the case of an employee dying in service, his heirs are entitled to his contributions, plus 4 per cent interest compounded annually. If a pensioner dies be-

fore he has drawn as much pension as he paid contributions his heirs will be entitled to draw the difference, without interest. Any one who forfeits the rights to his pension will be entitled to a refund of his contributions without interest.

Toronto

In Toronto a special pension fund committee has for several years been considering prospects for the establishment of a pension plan for civic employees. This year a report embodying such a plan was submitted to the board of control and city council, but has not yet been approved. It was reported that the board of control had decided that the present period of depression was not a good time to adopt the plan.

There has been in operation in Toronto a police benefit fund, the chief provisions of which were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1924, page 393. According to the original provisions of the fund, the members of the police force contributed 7 per cent of their wages while the city contributed \$10,000 annually. However, for some years, the fund has been operating without sufficient reserve, the deficiency being estimated at approximately \$3,000,000. In order to put the fund on a sound actuarial basis to provide for all future claims, an amending bylaw was adopted to June 29. This bylaw provided for payment by the city of \$143,941 annually for a period of 40 years in addition to continuing the annual payments of \$10,000 which the city treasury was previously paying.

It was also provided that those who were members of the force prior to the passing of the amending blaw would continue to contribute 7 per cent of their wages, but new members will be required to contribute 9½ per cent of their pay.

The new by-law considerably reduced the pensions of the higher officers, although there were no reductions in the pensions of the lower ranks. The "full pension" allowance to members retiring from the force after 30 years service is now established on the following scale: chief constable, \$2,000; deputy chief constable, \$2,000; chief inspector, \$2,000; inspector, \$1,650; sergeant or detective sergeant, \$1,396.94; patrol sergeant, \$1,248.33; constable, \$1,159.16. In the case of patrol sergeants and constables the amount is increased by \$20 for each good conduct badge up to a total of five badges.

Provision is also made for retirements, either voluntary or upon disability, when the length of service is less than the "full pension" period

of 30 years. In such cases pensions are on a graded scale varying with length of service.

Where any member dies in the service from causes other than as a result of injuries sustained in discharge of his duties, the allowance (in the case of a deceased member with six or more years service) varies in accordance with rank on the following schedule, constables of all classes, \$1,600; patrol sergeants, \$1,700; sergeants and detectives, \$1,800; inspectors, \$1,900; staff-inspectors or orderly-room inspector, \$2,000; chief inspector or inspector of detectives, \$2,100; deputy chief constable, \$2,400; chief constable, \$3,000.

There is also a smaller allowance according to length of service in case of death under six years of service. However if a member is killed in discharge of his duties, or dies as a result of injuries sustained in service, the allowance is one and one-half times that provided in the foregoing schedule.

Saskatoon

The city council of Saskatoon recently adopted a civic superannuation scheme covering all departments not participating in existing benefits. At present, the police and fire departments have separate schemes in operation. Employees of the city hospital and library board are excluded from the new scheme, but may come under its operation upon application.

According to a summary of the scheme in press reports, the employees are prepared to take care of all costs during the present year, the city's contributions starting in 1932 on a graduated scale reaching a maximum of about five and a half per cent of the pay-roll of those affected in 1936. Automatic retirement at the age of 65 years, with pension payments ranging upward from 10 to 60 per cent of the average salary of the individual, are other features of the scheme.

The scheme was to become effective as from July 1, 1931; approximately 300 employees are affected.

According to a recent press report, action has been taken to have the by-law quashed on the grounds that its enactment was *ultra vires* of the city council.

Ottawa

The Ottawa city council on September 8 adopted a bylaw providing for the pensioning of civic employees. This superannuation scheme, which is now effective, covers all permanent employees of the city, exclusive of police and fire department employees, who are provided for under their own superannuation

fund. Employees have a period of six months in which to elect whether they will come under the bylaw. They will pay into the fund five per cent of their wages or salaries, payments to cease after 35 years of service, while the city will contribute an additional sum sufficient to maintain the fund on a sound basis.

Retirement for male employees is at 65 years of age and for females at 60 years, but it is provided that any present employee 35 years or older may continue for an additional five years beyond those limits subject to the annual approval of the Board of Control and Council. Any person entering the service of the city who has passed the age of 50 is ineligible for pension under the bylaw.

The amount of pension is set forth in the bylaw as follows:

1. The annual superannuation allowance of each employee shall be determined as follows, namely:

(a) In respect of service prior to the date this bylaw becomes effective, one per centum of the annual rate of salary of the employee as of said date multiplied by the number of years of permanent service prior to the said date taken to the nearest completed year and

(b) 2 per cent of the total average yearly salary payments made after the said date.

In no case, however, shall an employee be entitled to an amount greater than 70 per cent of salary payments during the periods covered in (a) and (b).

Disability superannuation is also to be paid to employes totally and permanently disabled while in the city's service. It is to be not less than \$10 a month and not more than \$40, depending on the extent of service and not to exceed what would be paid as superannuation to which the employe would be entitled at the time he was involuntarily retired. On the death of an employee, or a superannuated employee, it is provided that a widow shall receive not less than one-half of what her husband was entitled to or was receiving as superannuation, this payment to continue until the widow re-married. For each dependent child an allowance of 10 per cent of the superannuation is provided. There are retrictions in the case of employes marrying after the age of 60 years or dying within one year after marriage. In the case of an employee who is not survived by a widow or children, there is a clause which permits the making of a lump sum grant to other dependents.

The fund is to be administered by a board comprising the mayor, one controller, one alderman, one representative of the employees and the commissioner of finance.

Old Age Pensions Systems in Various Countries

The second monograph in a series dealing with the subject of social insurance in its various phases has been published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The first, which described existing systems of unemployment insurance, was the subject of a note in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1931 page 646.

The present monograph summarizes some existing governmental plans for the relief or the prevention of "old age dependency," insurance and retirement funds, being excluded. It examines broadly the present status of legislation now in effect which has as its principal purpose old age provision for the general population, whether in the form of non-contributory poor relief, or of funds established on an insurance basis. The monograph states a number of questions which must be answered in framing both these forms of "old age dependency" laws, relief or insurance—age limits, coverage, amount of contributions, investment of funds etc. Prominence is given to the history of the compulsory old age system in Germany, from 1889 to 1931; to the British

Acts of 1908 and 1925 (the first being non-contributory for persons over 70 years of age, and the second providing for compulsory contributions towards pensions from the age of 65 years); and to old age assistance established in Canada, under the Old Age Pensions Act, 1927 (the monograph omits reference to the amendment made to the Act this year, increasing the amount of the Dominion contribution from one-half to three-fourths of the total amount expended in pensions).

The countries having non-contributory systems are enumerated as follows:—Australia, Canada, Denmark, Great Britain, Irish Free State, New Zealand, Russia and the Union of South Africa. All these systems except that in Russia place the entire expense of the insurance upon industry.

Contributory systems are in force in Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Jugoslavia, Luxemburg, Portugal, Spain and Sweden. Great Britain is included in both lists on account of the two Acts mentioned above.

The provisions of all the Acts giving effect to these systems are shown in tabular form in the monograph.

United States

A separate section deals with Old Age Assistance in the United States. Federal Legislation has been proposed from time to time, but so far provision for old age dependency has been left to the individual States. In 1914 Arizona enacted the first Old Age Pension measure, but this was declared unconstitutional, and the first Act to become effective was that in Alaska in 1915; as amended later, this law provides cash assistance for men over 65 years of age, up to a maximum of \$25 a month, and for women over 60 years of age, up to a maximum of \$45 a month; the system being financed entirely by the Territory. In 1923 legislation of the relief type was enacted in Montana, Nevada and Pennsylvania, being based on a "standard bill" privately drafted the year before. (The Pennsylvania law was declared unconstitutional in 1924.) Similar laws were passed in Wisconsin in 1925, in Kentucky in 1926, in Colorado and Maryland in 1927, in California, Minnesota, Utah and Wyoming in 1929, and in Delaware, Idaho, and West Virginia in 1931. New Jersey also en-

acted this year a measure which will take effect in July, 1932, to provide relief up to \$1 a day for persons over 70 years of age, the State supplying 75 per cent of the funds and the counties 25 per cent. The monograph observes that while most of these laws are for "old age pensions" they are purely relief or assistance measures. The extent of the State's share varies from the entire cost, as in Delaware, to nothing, as in several States which authorize the counties to grant old age assistance. In other States the cost is shared with the counties or municipalities. The qualifying age is seventy in six States and 65 in eight. The amount of the pension is mostly such as will bring the recipients total income up to \$1 a day. The total old age assistance laws of Massachusetts and New York (both enacted in 1930) differ in principle from those of the other States. They are not separate pension laws, but are extensions of the welfare laws already in effect. Aid is given citizens aged 70 or over, but it is not restricted to money payments, nor is it limited in amount. The nature and amount of relief is determined entirely upon the merit and need of each individual case, after investigation by local public welfare authorities. The system is state-wide and the States pay a portion of the cost.

Labour Statistics of Principal Railways of United States, 1930

A bulletin on Statistics of Railways of Class 1, United States, published by the Bureau of Railway Economics (Washington, D.C.) shows that the number of employees on railway payrolls during the calendar year 1930 averaged 1,487,730 as compared with 1,660,850 in 1929. The compensation paid to these employees in 1930 aggregated \$2,550,553,940 as compared with \$2,896,566,351 in 1929. The average compensation per employee per hour (on a basis of eight hours per day) was \$0.678 as compared with \$0.666 in the previous year. The average compensation per employee per year was \$1,714.39 in 1930, while in 1929 it was \$1,744.03. During 1930, the total number of hours paid for (hourly and daily employees) amounted to 3,759,523,523, while the average number of hours per employee throughout the year was 2,527. For 1929 the corresponding figures were 4,346,821,546 and 2,617.2, respectively.

It is explained that these statistics cover the operations of Class 1 railways only, namely, carriers with annual operating revenues exceeding \$1,000,000. Class 1 railways operate approximately 92 per cent of the total railway

mileage of the United States, and earn about 97 per cent of the total revenue.

Upon the recommendation of the Minister of Public Works and Labour of Ontario, an order in council was recently issued containing additional regulations relating to the examination of candidates for stationary engineers' certificates and the granting of such certificates. The additional regulations provide that "a person desiring to operate a refrigerating plant and who is found sufficiently proficient in electric and refrigeration knowledge and operation, but has not had steam plant operating experience, may be granted, upon examination, a certificate allowing him to operate a refrigeration plant only, of a horse power denoted on the certificate." It is also stipulated that "a stationary compressor plant not used for refrigerating purposes and the motive power of which is other than steam and is more than 50 horse power, must be in charge of an engineer holding a certificate of not less than one grade lower than that required by the regulations for a stationary steam plant of the same horse power."

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Synopsis of the Proceedings of the 47th Convention

FOR the third time in its history the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada met in the city of Vancouver, the first occasion being in the year 1915, the second in 1923 and the third in the present year, when on September 21 the 47th convention opened in the Hotel Vancouver. The opening proceedings were presided over by Mr. Colin McDonald, president of the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labour Council, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of organized labour. Acting Mayor John Bennett, in the absence of Mayor Taylor, who was ill, tendered the civic welcome, the spokesmen for the Government of British Columbia being the Hon. R. L. Maitland, minister without portfolio, and the Hon. W. A. McKenzie, Minister of Labour. Mr. Angus McInnes, M.P. for Vancouver South, also addressed the delegates. On turning over the convention to President Tom Moore, Mr. McDonald presented him with a gavel made from the wood of a yew tree grown on a neighboring mountain. Mr. Moore, who replied to the addresses of welcome, thanked the local arrangements committee for the presentation. Seated on the platform, in addition to the speakers, were the five members of the Executive Council of the Congress, and Mr. A. B. Swales and Mr. Chas. Case, fraternal delegates, respectively from the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour.

As is usual, the first order of business was the presentation of the report of the Credential Committee, which as finally adopted showed certificates received for 254 delegates, 43 of whom represented international organizations which have affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership, 1 represented a provincial federation of labour, 23 represented trades and labour councils, 185 represented branch unions, and the two fraternal delegates above mentioned.

Following the appointment of Ald. Rod Plant as associate secretary, Ed. Smith as sergeant-at-arms and W. Watt as messenger, the reports of the executive council, provincial executive committees, federations of labour and of the fraternal delegates to American Federation of Labour and the British Trades Union Congress, together with the report by the executive council on "Employment, Unemployment and Under-employment," were distributed to the delegates. At the suggestion of the executive council it was decided

to create another committee, viz., committee on legislative activities.

The various committees being named, the several reports were referred for consideration and report.

Report of the Executive Council

The Executive Council's report outlined their activities during the period since the last Convention, the opening passage referring to the many problems arising from the long continued state of unemployment, which had called for increased efforts on the part of the Council.

The first section of the report referred to the legislative program which had been presented to the Federal Government on January 21, 1931, which included: (1) Unemployment insurance; (2) British North America Act amendments; (3) Old Age Pensions; (4) Technical education; (5) Representation on Tariff Board; (6) Colonization and Immigration; (7) Health units; (8) Pensions for the blind; (9) Marine and shipping matters; (10) Criminal Code amendments; (11) International Labour Organization; (12) Fair wages; (13) Electoral reform; (14) Railway Act; (15) Calendar reform; (16) Tariff policies; (17) Enactment of legislation to encourage co-operative trading and to facilitate inter-provincial trading by co-operative societies; (18) That action be taken to give effect to the Aird report by the creation of a nationally owned and operated system of radio broadcasting; (19) That effect be given to the report of the Government Commission (1921) respecting prison reform; (20) Abolition of money grants for cadet training and other military training in schools and the substitution therefor of grants for non-military physical training; (21) Amendments to the Bankruptcy Act to give priority of wage claims over other creditors and that provisions of the Canada Marking Act be extended to cover the boot and shoe industry.

(The full text of the legislative demands was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1921, pages 179-185.)

The second section of the report gave a review of the special and ordinary sessions of Parliament, mentioning such measures as: (1) Unemployment Relief Act; (2) Customs Act amendment; (3) Customs tariff amendments; as having been before the special session. In reporting on the ordinary session reference was

made to the following: (1) Vocational Education Act; (2) Old Age Pensions Act; (3) Government Annuities Act amendments; (4) Railway matters; (5) Loans to Harbour Commissions; (6) Beauharnois Power Project; (7) Government employees' compensation; (8) Naturalization and immigration; (9) Bank Act; (10) Taxation; (11) Health units; (12) State medicine; (13) Health insurance; (14) unemployment and unemployment insurance; (15) Economic Council; (16) Eight-hour day; (17) International Labour Organization conventions and recommendations; (18) Constitutional changes; (19) Shipping legislation; (20) International peace; (21) Cadet training; (22) Criminal Code amendments; (23) Re-election of Ministers of the Crown; (24) National coal policy; (25) Bankruptcy Act; (26) Tariff Board; (27) Copyright Act amendment.

The executive reported that to the executive committees and provincial federations of labour funds had been provided with which to carry on their legislative work. The executive also presented a summary of the legislative changes which had been made by the provincial legislatures, as well as of questions which had been raised, including: (1) Old age pensions; (2) Workmen's compensation; (3) Mothers' allowances; (4) Unemployment and unemployment insurance; (5) Social insurance; (6) Minimum wages; (7) Aid for the blind; (8) Ontario Apprenticeship Act; (9) Factory Acts; (10) Departments of Labour; (11) Education; (12) Mines Act; (13) Income Tax Act; (14) Highways Traffic Act; (15) Immigration; (16) Health insurance; (17) Public ownership; (18) Health and safety; (19) Other provincial enactments of interest to workers.

Besides these references, the Executive Council submitted the full texts of the reports of the provincial executive committees and federations of labour, which covered the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Under the heading of "Relations with National and International Bodies," the executive expressed appreciation to the officers of the American Federation of Labour and the international organizations for their friendly co-operation at all times on matters of common interest. Affiliation has been maintained with the International Federation of Trade Unions, it was reported, and Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the Congress, had attended the fifteenth session of the International Labour Organization, having been appointed by the Dominion Government as the

workers' representative. The executive also submitted brief reports of the activities of the welfare associations with which the Congress is identified, including the Dominion Council of Health and Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare. It was stated that in addition to representation on the bodies above referred to direct affiliation has been maintained with the Women's Trade Union League of America, the American Association for Labour Legislation, and the League of Nations Society in Canada, whilst representation has been continued to be accorded the Congress on the Employment Service Council of Canada, and the Executive Council of that body, the Canadian Council on Immigration of Women, the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, the Dominion Fire Prevention Association, the National Safety League, Frontier College, and the Canadian Social Hygiene Council.

Unemployment and Under Employment.—

Under this heading the executive stated that "whilst the willingness of workers to share whatever employment there may be is a well-recognized policy of the labour movement, yet when part time employment extends over lengthy periods or is carried to such an extent as to bring the total earnings of workers below subsistence level it becomes almost as great a menace as unemployment itself. Both phases of this important question have occupied the attention of your Executive throughout the entire year and every possible effort has been put forth to secure relief to the needy and destitute and the institution of a system of contributory unemployment insurance." Officers of the Congress, it was stated, have availed themselves of opportunities to address public bodies and service clubs and also have attended numerous conferences called by other bodies in order to make better known, and arouse public support for, labour's program to cope with the unemployment problems. Representations, it was also stated had been made on a number of occasions to the Government through the Minister of Labour, especially in respect to the conditions of employment which should obtain on relief works undertaken by the Federal Government or aided by federal funds, and a considerable measure of success was claimed in having many of these conditions made to harmonize with labour's policies. Because representations made to governments by some of the affiliated bodies respecting unemployment relief measures indicated that in many instances there is a lack of knowledge of the general policies of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in respect to unemployment and under-

employment and the reasons for the same based on many years of experience and study and also as a concise record of labour's policies on this matter, the executive council presented a special pamphlet which had been prepared for general distribution reviewing this question from the time of its introduction in the first resolution of the first convention of the Congress in 1883 up to the present.

This special report closed with the following summary of labour's program:—

Progressive reduction of hours through the securing in both public and private employment, of the shorter work day and five day week; the strict enforcement of one day's rest in seven; and the granting of holidays with pay to workers of all classes;

Resistance to wage reductions so as to prevent lessening of the purchasing power of the masses and conversely a gradual raising of real wages and earnings of all workers so as to increase purchasing power;

Participation by the workers through their trade unions in the management of industry, so as to assist in bringing about proper budgeting of work and stabilization of employment;

Public ownership and control of public utilities so as to prevent stock watering and other forms of over-capitalization or profiteering;

Abolition of fee charging employment offices and continued development of free employment bureaus as provided by the Employment Service Co-ordination Act, 1918, and through these offices assistance for transportation of workers to distant jobs and temporary employment;

Settlement of industrial workers on vacant lands;

Co-ordination of seasonal occupations;

Generous support of the National Research Council so as to encourage fullest development and use of our natural resources and use of Canadian materials whenever possible.

Control to be exercised over tariff protected industries so as to compel preference of employment for Canadian labour, observance of hours and rates of wages equal to those adopted by the federal government for government work, prevention of watering stock and charging of unreasonable prices to the consumer and the granting of a tariff high enough to allow of these measures being put into force and yet enable efficiently managed industries to successfully meet competition in the home market.

Ratification of the Conventions of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations) so as to encourage similar action in other countries where the scale of living is lower than these minimum world standards

and thus bring about an increase in consuming power throughout the world.

Publication of information gathered in the last census returns so as to make known the actual volume of unemployment existing and the establishment of machinery whereby similar information can be secured at more frequent intervals than the decennial census in order to provide authentic information as to the employment and unemployment situation at any time.

The establishment of an expert body in connection with the National Research Council devoted to the gathering of facts in respect to the economic changes taking place in industry and agriculture with an advisory committee attached thereto composed of representatives of national organizations, including the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, who are in a position to give guidance as to the form its investigations should take from time to time.

During times of trade depression work to be provided by federal, provincial and municipal authorities wherever possible by undertaking the erection and repair of public buildings, construction of highways, reforestation, clearing of agricultural land, separation of grade railway crossings, cheap loans for the construction of workmen's homes, etc. On all such works a maximum work day of eight hours and the five day week to be observed along with the payment of fair and reasonable wages.

The establishment of a national system of unemployment insurance based on contributions from the State, employers and employed.

Pending this the joint participation of Federal, Provincial and Municipal authorities in payment of direct relief to needy and destitute unemployed and their families as was done in 1921 and again under the Federal Unemployment Relief Act 1930.

Contributory to all the above, other social measures which indirectly help to cope with the unemployment situation should be advanced as rapidly as possible. Amongst such are old age pensions, pensions for the blind, health and sickness insurance, apprenticeship act, technical education, raising of the school leaving age, minimum wage laws, measures for the protection of women and children, in fact practically all forms of social legislation which protect the health and safety of the worker or provide maintenance for those unable or incapable of earning their own living.

Holidays with Pay.—In reference to this subject the executive stated that it is becoming increasingly recognized in most countries that this question, both from its social aspect and as an effective means of combat-

ing unemployment caused through the increased productivity of machinery is of increasing importance, and therefore recommended that "holidays with pay" be added to the Platform of Principles of the Congress.

On the subject of "British North America Act Amendments" the executive stated:—"The Congress has made numerous representations to the Government during the past several years, urging amendments to the British North America Act which would foster 'national unity' by giving greater powers to the Federal Government to deal with social and labour legislation, and particularly that covered in the recommendations and conventions of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations); abolish appeals to the Privy Council and establish the Supreme Court of Canada as the highest court of appeal, and bring about such changes in the constitution of Parliament as may be necessary to make decisions of the elected representatives of the people paramount." The executive recommended that the representations of the Congress be reiterated and efforts continued to obtain action thereon.

Disarmament.—The executive stated that the International Federation of Trade Unions had issued a manifesto on this subject, the declarations in which were fully endorsed by them. Reference was made to the action of the executive in assisting in securing signatures to the petition of the League of Nations Society in Canada in favour of world disarmament.

Canadian Congress Journal.—Reference was made by the executive to the progress of the official publication and emphasized the necessity of all members becoming subscribers for the *Journal*.

The executive referred to the co-operation of the Congress with the Canadian Federation of the Blind in its efforts to secure pensions for the blind in other matters, and recommended that the officers of the Congress and affiliated bodies continue to render assistance to the Federation.

On the question of radio policy the executive recommended that as soon as a decision has been rendered by the Privy Council on the question of jurisdiction that efforts be renewed with the object of securing public control and operation of radio broadcasting in Canada.

Support had been given, the executive stated, to the Workers' Educational Association of Ontario, which body desires to still further extend its activities to other provinces.

Gratification was expressed with the adoption by the Federal Parliament of the Vocational Education Act, which will, it was as-

serted, assist the provinces in the development of technical education.

On the question of the magazine tax the executive stated that a complete list of journals published by the affiliated international organizations had been submitted to the Government, and under the law as finally adopted such labour journals were to be admitted to Canada free.

The executive closed their report to the convention with reports of the respective fraternal delegates from the Congress to the 1930 conventions of the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labor, both of whom gave a résumé of the business transacted by these bodies.

Report on Executive Council's Report

The committee on officers' reports made extended references to the various items in the report of the executive council, in which they expressed concurrence, and recommended that the Congress continue its affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions, Dominion Council of Health, Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare, as well as with other bodies on which the Congress has had representation. The committee concurred with the recommendation that "holidays with pay" be added to the platform of principles, and expressed approval of the efforts of the executive regarding amendments to the British North America Act and recommended a continuance of effort in this direction. The committee endorsed the action of the executive on disarmament, and in regard to the *Congress Journal* urged increased support to the publication. The committee concurred in the radio policy of the executive and approved of public control and operation of radio broadcasting in Canada. The committee also endorsed the Workers' Educational Association of Ontario and expressed satisfaction with the action of the Federal Government in excluding labour journals from the new magazine tax. It was recommended that every assistance possible be rendered to the Canadian Federation of the Blind in securing adequate relief for blind persons.

Unemployment and Underemployment

The Committee on Officers' Reports commended the special report on "Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment" to the careful attention of the delegates. Twelve resolutions on the subject of unemployment were also referred to the committee and these were covered by the recommendations of the committee, which were as follows: (1) Concurrence in the statement in regard to reduction of hours and holidays with pay, (2) endorsement of the maintenance of wage

standards, (3) approval of the recommendation regarding participation by the workers through their trade unions in the management of industry; (4) reendorsement of the policy of public ownership and control of public utilities; (5) endorsement of free employment bureaus; (6) urging that Canadian industrial workers who desire to settle on vacant lands be given similar assistance as has in the past been given to immigrants; (7) advocating co-ordination of seasonal occupations with a view to providing steadiness of employment; (8) emphasizing the need for proper control of tariff protected industries to prevent unreasonable prices; (9) ratification of the conventions of the International Labour Organization; (10) favouring the publication of the information gathered in the last census re unemployment and also that similar information be procurable at more frequent intervals than the decennial census; (11) endorsing the establishment of an expert body in connection with the National Research Council and also that an advisory committee be attached to such body; (12) approval of carrying on public construction and repair work during times of depression at fair wages and a maximum eight-hour day and five-day week; (13) reendorsement of the policy of the congress regarding unemployment insurance; (14) supporting the statement of the executive council with respect to direct relief to the destitute unemployed.

The committee directed attention to the increasing number of industries which are placing their employees on short time and for prolonged periods, thus adding to the problem of under-employment, and opined that not only must assistance and relief work be granted to the unemployed, but any plan devised must apply equally to these not receiving a sufficiency for an adequate standard of living. The committee approved of the officers in availing themselves of the opportunities to address public bodies and service clubs in order that labour's viewpoint be made better known.

The recommendations of the committee were adopted.

Report of Committee on Legislative Activities

The Committee on Legislative Activities expressed approval of the manner in which the legislative program of the Congress had been presented to the Federal Government, and noted with satisfaction that in the unemployment relief measure adopted by Parliament at the special session, fair wages and the eight-hour day were made operative as far as the Government was concerned. The committee was gratified to note that in some instances where representations were made

by the executive measures protecting the interests of the workers had been put into effect. The committee urged persistent effort to secure favourable action on measures which have not yet been enacted. The committee expressed satisfaction with the progress being made in all the provinces in securing labour legislation, and urged that efforts be continued to secure uniformity in such laws. With the modern development in industry, the committee stated, there is a necessity for the vigorous application of labour laws already adopted by the various provinces, and they suggested that as the elimination of labour has a tendency to destroy the standard of living of the workers, more progressive provincial legislation was necessary to relieve unemployment and protect the health of the workers.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer

Mr. P. M. Draper, the secretary-treasurer, presented the financial statement for the fiscal year 1930-31, which, with the balance from the previous year, showed receipts of \$38,006.39, with expenses amounting to \$23,282.47, leaving a balance of \$14,723.29. Included in the above figures are the receipts and disbursements for the headquarters building in Ottawa, which had an income of \$1,615, while the outlay for equipment and maintenance amounted to \$1,650.17. The trustees of the Congress building, which comprise the executive officers of the Congress, asked for authority to make some needed improvements to the building, the expense to be paid out of the general funds of the Congress. The paid-up membership for the year was 191,137, an increase of 2,250. The American Federation of Musicians has affiliated its entire Canadian membership, while the Canadian branches of the International Union of Elevator Constructors now affiliate direct. There are now 63 international organizations which have affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership and pay *per capita* tax direct to the Congress.

The Audit Committee, to which the report was referred, reported as having found all accounts correct, and recommended in favour of the proposed alterations to the Congress offices. The report was adopted.

Subsequently the Ways and Means Committee recommended, and the recommendation was approved: (1) that the fraternal delegate to the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labour be granted \$200; (2) that the delegate to the British Trades Union Congress be allowed \$800; and (3) that the Executive Council be authorized to pay the incidental expenses of the convention.

Proposed Constitutional Changes Defeated

Seven resolutions were referred to the Committee on Constitution and Law. One of these sought to limit the term of office of the president to one year, and to prohibit him or the secretary-treasurer from accepting any other office of emolument of a public or private nature. Another resolution along the same lines was aimed at the secretary-treasurer. Both resolutions were defeated, as was also a request that the executive council consist of one representative from each province in addition to the president and secretary. A resolution which sought to increase the number of vice-presidents to five, each to represent an industrial group, was reported against by the committee. The report of the committee was defeated by 62 in favour to 67 against. A roll-call vote was demanded, the discussion, with the approval of the delegates being reopened. After a long debate the previous question was called, and the previous decision was reversed by a vote of 127 to 53, leaving the constitution unaltered.

On the resolution asking that all local unions affiliate with the nearest Trades and Labour Council affiliated with the Congress, it was reported that the matter was covered by the present constitution; non-concurrence was therefore recommended and adopted.

Non-concurrence was also taken on a resolution asking that the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council be authorized to elect the provincial executive committee of the Congress.

On a request embodied in a resolution that the Congress delete from its Platform of Principles the demand for "exclusion of all Asiatics," the Convention approved of a substitute by the committee, reading as follows: "the exclusion of all races which cannot be properly assimilated in the national life of Canada."

Union Labels

The Committee on Union Labels, to which three resolutions were referred reported favourably on one declaring in favour of the aggressive policy of the American Federation of Labour in regard to union label products, and urged the trade unionists of Canada to actively support union label agitation. Favourable consideration was given to a resolution asking that all members of organized labour and friends and sympathizers be urgently requested to demand the union label on all purchases. The third resolution seeking to limit the advertising field of the *Congress Journal* was defeated.

The committee drew attention to a shingle mill in Vancouver producing a thoroughly

union product, and recommended that the delegates convey the information to their respective unions that shingles having the union stamp are now available.

The committee also recommended that the officers of the Congress refuse permission for distribution in Congress convention halls of all printed matter which does not bear the label of the allied printing trades.

Recommendation was made that an aggressive nation-wide campaign in favour of the manufacture and purchase of commodities bearing the union label be inaugurated, and in this connection the committee pointed out that the label signified fair conditions of employment.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Free Speech and Assembly

To the Committee on Resolutions was referred 109 resolutions, in some cases two or more covering the same subject. In such instances the committee selected the resolution which most clearly expressed the policy of the Congress or submitted a substitute. On the questions of picketing, and free speech and assembly three resolutions were presented. The first asked that the Criminal Code be so amended that the rights of cities, towns and provinces to pass by-laws which conflict with the provisions of the Criminal Code in regard to peaceful picketing be declared *ultra vires*, "without the necessity of the responsibility of proving same being placed on the complainant." This was referred to the executive council with instructions to endeavour to have the cause of complaint removed. For the two other resolutions under this heading the following substitute was presented by the committee and adopted:—

"That Congress record its emphatic opinion that free speech, free assembly and free press are absolutely necessary in Canada in the best interests of the workers, and instructs the executive council to use every effort to preserve these and to eliminate all obstacles to this freedom."

It was also resolved that the executive council press for the repeal of section 98 of the Criminal Code.

Employment of Wives of Government Employees

The following resolution in opposition to wives of Government employees holding positions was adopted:—

Whereas, due to world-wide economic conditions, men are being driven out of employment with very little opportunity of securing work; and whereas, there are numerous married women whose husbands are holding steady Do-

minion and Provincial Government positions which pay a fair wage; and whereas, these women are in the main actuated by greed, and because of that fact they are now holding positions to the detriment generally of the unemployed. Therefore, be it resolved, that this Congress goes on record as instructing the incoming executive officers to at once take up the matter with the various Governments affected and urge them to issue forthwith instructions that no married woman whose husband is employed by the Government at a fair wage may continue to be employed, otherwise such a condition should automatically render the said government employee liable to instant dismissal.

Protection of Workers' Homes

Six resolutions were presented asking for legislation to prevent foreclosure of mortgages on unemployed workingmen's homes. One of the two on this subject which were adopted as covering the other four read as follows:—

Whereas, a number of workers are losing their homes through inability to make payments regularly in accordance with the terms of the agreement to purchase; and whereas, this condition arises through no fault of their own, but is caused by not being able to secure employment, and after much privation and hardship, it will mean their losing the equity they have established in such residences; Therefore, be it resolved, that the officers in each province be urged to immediately take this matter up with their respective provincial governments to the end that adequate protection be given to prevent further losses by workers of their homes.

The other resolution, which was also approved, was in favour of a moratorium to apply on all unemployed workers' obligations, including payments on mortgages, goods and chattels on time payments, insurance premiums, taxes, etc., representations on the matter to be made to the federal and provincial governments.

Five-Day Week

Ten resolutions on the hours of labour were referred to the Committee on Resolutions. On the first resolution on this subject the convention approved of the recommendation of the committee that the Congress reiterate its policy of shorter working hours and increased wages, with a view to providing work for greater numbers and increasing their purchasing power.

The convention also approved of a resolution in favour of the five-day week and six-hour day as a partial solution of the present economic depression, and followed this up with a resolution asking that the Dominion Government enact legislation to apply to all employees coming under their jurisdiction and that the provincial governments pass a five-day week law applicable to all.

The convention approved of a resolution in favour of asking for amendment to the Ontario law governing hours of labour in industry,

providing that an eight-hour day and five-day week be the maximum hours of labour in the province.

Other resolutions adopted in this group protested against workers in certain establishments being forced to labour seven days a week and also called for the eight-hour day for employees in the penitentiaries.

Holidays with Pay

In addition to the declaration as to "holidays with pay," being added to the platform of principles of the Congress, as above mentioned, the convention adopted a resolution asking the various governments to enact legislation to compel all employers of labour employing more than twelve employees permanently to give all such employees who have been employed for twelve months or over at least one week's holiday with full pay each year.

Old Age Pensions

The first resolution under this heading, which was adopted, called on the Dominion Government to adopt old age pensions as a Federal measure covering all provinces of the Dominion. The second called on the Government of the province of Quebec to pass enabling legislation so as to have old age pensions made applicable to that province.

Another resolution which was approved was in favour of the lowering of the pensionable age to 65 years and that 15 years' residence be sufficient qualification for pension. A resolution protesting against contributory old age pensions was also adopted. Two other resolutions on the same subject were not considered, their subject matter being covered by those adopted.

Trade with Russia

Three resolutions on the question of trade with Russia were referred to the Committee on Resolutions, one of which demanded the repeal of the Order in Council debarring Russian goods, and another condemned the action of the Dominion Government in imposing the embargo against Russian commodities. The committee recommended non-concurrence in the three resolutions. A debate ensued, in which several speakers participated, and which was brought to a close by the previous question being called. The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Political Action

Three resolutions were introduced under this heading, the first asking the Congress to go on record as favouring the formation of a national

labour party, such party to be maintained by a voluntary contribution system on the part of organized labour. The other two requested: (1) that the executive prevail upon the trade unions to affiliate with the provincial and municipal branches of the Labour Party, (2) that affiliated bodies be discouraged from supporting candidates of the two leading political parties, (3) that the Congress instruct its executive council to take immediate steps to engage in political action.

The Committee on Resolutions reported that as the Congress had previously dealt with the subject of these resolutions, and had adopted a policy, they recommended re-affirmation of said policy and non-concurrence in the resolutions. Their recommendation after some discussion was adopted.

The policy of the Congress on labour political action is contained in the following resolution adopted at an earlier convention:—

Whereas, at the Victoria Convention in 1906, a definite policy was laid down committing the Congress to a recognition of the necessity for labour political organizations as a means of securing the amelioration of industrial conditions and to promote the passage of laws concerning the welfare of workers in the mines, the factories, the forests, in fact in all walks of life; and, whereas, it has been made manifestly plain that effective legislation in this regard and energetic enforcement of such laws can best be obtained by the presence in Parliament, in the Provincial Legislatures, and in other elective bodies of representatives elected from the ranks of labour for the direct interest of labour; and, whereas, following the decision of the Ottawa Convention in 1917, the Congress took steps to co-ordinate the different working-class political bodies in the various provinces, which action has later resulted in the creation of a Dominion-wide Labour Political Organization; therefore, be it resolved, that Labour political autonomy be left in the hands of this established labour political party, and the congress again urge all labour organizations to affiliate, and inasmuch as the Platform of Principles of this Congress contains the epitome of the best thought of Organized Labour during the whole period of its existence and struggles, that this Congress continue to act as the legislative mouthpiece for organized labour in Canada independent of any political organization engaged in the effort to send representatives of the people to Parliament, the provincial legislatures or other elective bodies of this country.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Two resolutions asked that the provinces of Quebec and Ontario be urged to adopt enabling legislation to permit the operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in those provinces. The one adopted read as follows:—

Whereas, by decision of the Privy Council, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, has been declared *ultra vires* when applied to public utilities and corporations holding incorporation and operating within provincial bound-

aries; and whereas, in the interests of industrial harmony it is desirable that the said legislation should be permitted to function universally throughout the Dominion without hindrance; and whereas, pending suggested amendment to the British North America Act that would permit of such a course, enabling legislation is being sought from the provincial government that will allow of such action; and whereas, up to date, all provinces, with the exception of Ontario and Quebec, have agreed and enacted such enabling legislation; Therefore, be it resolved, that the incoming executive committee of both these provinces be instructed to press upon their legislators for the enactment of the necessary legislation.

The convention also adopted a resolution asking that the British Columbia Industrial Disputes Act be amended to include all employees now outside the scope of the Federal Industrial Disputes Act.

Motor Transport Regulation

Three resolutions, having for their object the control of motor transport, were submitted. One which was adopted urged the executive council to,—

“do all in its power to bring pressure to bear on the Federal Government urging that all motor vehicles plying for trade, either as individual units or as motor transportation companies who carry on business as public carriers, be licensed under the control of the Railway Board of Canada, or a new authority set up for that purpose, with the view of standardizing all rates on a fair and equitable basis, and strictly observing the eight hour day.”

Canadian National Railways

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, during the last session of the Dominion Parliament the Canadian National Railways was subject to many unwarranted attacks by members of the present Parliament, and believing that many of the attacks had for their purpose the undermining of public opinion to become opposed to national ownership, and creating many difficulties for the management of the road; Therefore, be it resolved, that this congress, as the mouthpiece of organized labour, state our resentment at such political interference.

Fair Wage Regulations

Nine resolutions having to do with fair wage regulations were introduced. The first requested that a penalty clause be inserted in all government contracts that will render all parties violating such contracts liable to prosecution under the Criminal Code and also that such parties be permanently barred from working or tendering on any future government contracts. This was adopted, as was also a resolution asking the Federal Government to have inspectors on all government undertakings report violations of the fair wage rates and labour conditions as contained in the specifications of the various contracts.

Favourable action was taken on a resolution asking that the Federal Government be asked to compel the Harbour Commission of Montreal to pay the same rates of wages as are paid by the government for similar work.

Other resolutions adopted under this heading were: (1) Urging the Government of Ontario to provide that where the government gives financial aid to any corporation, or guarantees bonds, a fair wage policy shall be observed on all undertakings so assisted; (2) that where subsidies are voted by the Quebec Government or municipalities to hospitals, churches, asylums, universities, etc., a fair wage clause and limitation of hours be inserted in contracts for such buildings; (3) that all provincial governments be requested to adopt a fair wage policy similar to that of the Federal Government; (4) opposition to the sub-letting of contracts by the Canadian National Railways on the Northern Alberta Railway extension.

Minimum Wage Legislation

Of four resolutions under this heading two were adopted, as follows: (1) asking for amendments to the minimum wage law of Quebec so as to insure adequate protection to all female workers in both industry and commerce; (2) urging that amendments be asked to minimum wage laws similar to those secured in Manitoba* insofar as employment of male labour displacing female labour coming within the scope of the several acts is concerned.

Mothers' Allowances

Two resolutions concerning mothers' allowances were adopted, the first requesting that the Quebec Government be asked to pass legislation providing for mothers' allowances and maternity benefits. The second resolution asked that the Ontario Government be asked to amend the Ontario Mothers' Allowances Act so as to make the law applicable to a mother with one child.

Health and Safety

Under this heading the convention approved of a resolution in favour of urban residents being given the right to vote on a system of municipal doctors and nurses.

The convention went on record as being in favour of national health insurance, and decided to ask the various governments to take immediate steps to adopt such legislation, and also approved of a request for health and invalidity insurance. Other resolutions approved under this heading were: (1) In

favour of barbers' licence bill in Ontario; (2) in favour of safety doors for all passenger elevators and interlocks at freight elevator landings; (3) in favour of legislation regulating the use of paint-spraying machines; (4) in favour of the rigid enforcement of the blower laws of Ontario with a view to protecting metal polishers and buffers; (5) in favour of two projectionists instead of one being employed in all Canadian moving picture theatres; (6) in favour of legislation to govern the erection, operation and supervision of mechanically operated hoisting appliances.

Law-off of C.P.R. Employees

A special resolution accepted by the convention read as follows:—

Whereas, thousands of railroad employees affiliated with this congress, and with many years of experience in the industry, have been removed from their means of subsistence by the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway in a recent order closing the company's shops at all main terminal points on the system; and whereas, this corporation is the largest of Canadian privately controlled industries, and therefore most involved in the continued prosperity of Canada; and whereas, a vast amount of Canada's natural wealth was turned over to the said company for the purpose of promoting construction; and whereas, many thousands of Canadian ratepayers and small municipalities are dependent upon continued employment by the C. P. R.; and whereas, there is a moral obligation upon companies which became tremendously wealthy in times of prosperity to refund some of their surplus in times of depression, Therefore, be it resolved, that we draw the attention of the government, both federal and provincial, to this national calamity, with the request that they do all in their power to induce the company to restore their employees to the service.

Curtailement of Railway Service

Another special resolution which was accepted and adopted by the convention was as follows:—

Whereas, press despatches and editorial comment have just recently appeared in a section of the Canadian newspapers from one end of the country to the other, and which has apparently been inspired from Ottawa, and which has for its purpose the moulding of public opinion favourable to amalgamation of Canadian railroads; and whereas, there has been no suggestion from this source that the roads be amalgamated under public ownership; and whereas, amalgamation is suggested for the sole purpose of reducing expenses by eliminating terminals and curtailing service; and whereas, each curtailement in service only lends encouragement to public highway competitive transportation companies; and whereas, there has been some four billion dollars invested in the railroads of Canada and approximately 100,000 Canadians are dependent on this industry for their maintenance; Therefore, be it resolved,

*The Manitoba Act was amended this year to include boys under 18 years of age within its provisions (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1931, page 503.)

that this convention re-affirm its policy of government ownership of public utilities, and that we firmly believe that the best interests of Canadian citizens in general would be best served by legislation protecting the railway transportation companies against unfair competition over highways rather than by curtailment of the service.

Other Resolutions Adopted

On recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions the convention approved of other resolutions as follows:—

Urging the Federal Government to give favourable consideration to certain demands of the National Association of Marine Engineers when the Canada Shipping Act is under revision;

In favour of railway employees being represented on the proposed commission to study transportation problem of Canada;

Asking the Dominion Government to take the initiative with a view to the cancellation of war debts, failing in which that a reduction in interest on war debt be recommended;

Opposition to men employed on public relief work being paid in other than money, and the prevailing fair wage to be the basis of payment on all such work;

Asking for the complete abolition of fee-charging private employment bureaus;

Asking that the congress press for public ownership and democratic management of all public utilities;

In support of the principle of national control of the banking system;

In support of a royal commission to investigate the Beauharnois Power Company, and expressing the opinion that the project should be developed as a public ownership undertaking;

In favour of legislation being sought that will only allow dividends being paid on active capital invested in industrial, commercial and public utility corporations, and also that legislation be sought to prevent the practice of watering of stock;

In favour of repeal of section of Ontario Elections Act requiring deposit by candidates of \$200, and also asking for the abolition of election deposits in parliamentary elections;

To request the Government of British Columbia to amend the Elections Act so as to insure equal rights for Canadian citizens;

In favour of a corrective duty and true valuation being placed on moulders' patterns and core boxes entering Canada;

Urging every possible moral assistance to the organized musicians in their efforts to secure the substitution of performance by their members in theatres, instead of present mechanical means;

Expressing opposition to the present system of penal reform which exacts labour from inmates of penal institutions on constructional work;

Reaffirming the demand of the congress for amendment to the Ontario Liquor Control Act to permit the sale of beer and wine in licensed places;

In favour of applications for naturalization by Japanese being considered and treated on an equal basis with the applications of other aliens;

In favour of amending the Insolvency Act so that workers' claims take precedence over other claims;

In favour of the Ontario Government securing equalization of the income tax levied by municipalities in the province and that such tax be made compulsory in all Ontario municipalities;

In favour of fees of witnesses being equal to the rates of pay of the witnesses' various occupations;

In favour of more English being taught in the rural schools of the province of Quebec.

Referred to Executive Council

The following resolutions were referred to the executive council without any decision being recorded:—

Protesting against alleged violations of the coastal shipping laws;

Asking that no foreign ship be licensed to operate in the coastal trade of Canada;

Asking the Board of Railway Commissioners to amend its rules re colour tests for signal maintainers;

Instructing the executive council to endeavour to effect an understanding with Batten's Limited, whereby members of the Photo-Engravers' International Union may be employed in the company's plants;

Asking that the members of the National Association of Marine Engineers be deterred from infringing on the jurisdictions of other affiliated organizations.

A telegram announcing the closing down of work on the science building in Winnipeg was also referred to the executive council.

Address by Minister of Labour

The fraternal addresses were delivered at the Wednesday morning session, which was presided over by Mr. P. M. Draper, the secretary-treasurer. Previous to hearing the fraternal delegates Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson, Federal Minister of Labour, who had not found it possible to be present at the opening session, was introduced. In his opening remarks, the minister referred to the progress

made by the Congress and the labour movement in Canada and the United States. Referring to the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labour, which was to open on October 5th in Vancouver, he regretted that business prevented him from remaining to attend the meeting. The minister made extended reference to the development of the Department of Labour, which in addition to the gathering and publishing of statistics, administered the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act under which many strikes had been averted. Mention was made of the fair wages policy of the Government which provided for the established rates of pay to workmen employed on public works, and now includes the eight-hour day. Touching on technical education, the minister stated that at the last session of Parliament provision was made for a continuance of assistance to the provinces, the new act providing for the payment annually of \$750,000 for a period of fifteen years. Referring to old age pensions, he stated that the Dominion Government had increased its contribution from fifty to seventy-five per cent and that five provinces were now paying pensions as provided in the Statute.

After a passing reference to the Combines Investigation Act, another law administered by the Department of Labour, the minister referred to wage tendencies and stated that the wage agreements received in the department showed that many had been renewed at former rates, and where increases had been sought the matter had been deferred, though in some instances reductions had occurred, these being mainly in the building trades. The minister followed with a statement covering the reduction in cost of living which had occurred in 1930-31, the general average being about fourteen per cent. He made extended reference to the present depression, special mention being made of the low price of grain as compared with 1928 and to the drought in southern Saskatchewan for three successive years. After mentioning the restrictions which had been placed on immigration in 1930, resulting in a substantial decrease in the number of persons entering Canada, Senator Robertson outlined the measures adopted to relieve the unemployment situation, the money voted by Parliament being placed under the control of the Department of Labour, by whom the regulations were drafted under which the funds should be spent on unemployment relief work in co-operation with the provinces and municipalities. The minister stated that the Government was making a sincere effort to afford the necessary relief, and appealed for the co-operation of all people in an endeavour to

carry the Dominion through this difficult period. He was aware that certain propaganda was being made for the apparent purpose of hindering the work of relieving distress, but he expressed the opinion that the people of Canada were too well grounded in constitutional methods to be led away by such appeal. At the conclusion of his address Senator Robertson was tendered a standing vote of thanks.

Fraternal Messages

Mr. Charles Case, of Cincinnati, Ohio, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, in extending the greetings of that organization, referred to the depression in the United States and the efforts of employers to reduce wages, which in many instances had been successfully resisted by organized labour. Mr. Case mentioned the progress made in the United States in eliminating child labour and in old age pension legislation. He criticized the prohibitory liquor law of the United States and hoped for its early abolition.

Mr. A. B. Swales, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, after referring to the advantages of the exchange of fraternal delegates and to the early formation in Canada of branches of British trade unions and to the policy of the British Congress to adjust its structure as required by the ever-changing conditions in industry, made mention of the application of rationalization to industry in Great Britain which has added greatly to the unemployed situation, laying idle at one stroke a thousand or more workers. While the employers are compensated for the loss arising from the closing of their factories or mines, the workers displaced, he stated, are given little or no consideration. Unemployment, Mr. Swales declared, at the present time is the greatest of all social and economic problems with which Great Britain has to deal, and while there are said to be two and a half million unemployed persons, about one and three-quarter million are wholly unemployed, the remainder being temporarily unemployed and employed in casual occupations. The speaker stated that while the situation was serious from the working class point of view, it would have been much graver were it not for the unemployment insurance system. Referring to the growth of the British Labour Party, the speaker stated that the Party was formed in 1900, and in that year had but two members in the House of Commons, while now it has 287 members. He outlined the legislation which had been enacted by the former Labour Governments in the interests of the working class. In reference to

the newly-formed national government in Great Britain, Mr. Swales declared that without consultation with the party members, and on his own initiative, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald decided to form "what he calls a national government to meet what he apprehends as a great financial crisis." The speaker declared that the Labour Party resented the action of Mr. MacDonald in handing over the Labour Government without any authority to do so. The Labour Party was now the official opposition and would organize for the next election and "looks forward to rallying to the labour cause sufficient electors to make Labour the dominant party in the state with power to carry the movement along the next stages of displacing capitalist society by a system based upon co-operative effort and goodwill."

Mr. James C. Shanessy, president of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, conveyed fraternal greetings to the Congress at the Tuesday morning session. Greetings were also received from the Workers' Educational Association of Ontario.

At the closing session of the convention on Friday afternoon the fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour was presented with a gold watch and chain. The delegate from the British Trades Union Congress was given a diamond stick pin, his wife being the recipient of a gold lavalier. Presents were also given to the chairman and secretary of the local arrangements committee, the first named receiving a gold stick pin and the latter a pair of cuff links.

Officers Elected

The election of officers, which took place at the Thursday afternoon session, resulted as follows:—

President, Tom Moore Ottawa, Ont. (re-elected for the thirteenth time); secretary-treasurer, P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ont. (re-elected for the 32nd time); vice-presidents, P. R. Bengough, Vancouver, B.C.; R. J. Talton, Montreal, Que. (re-elected); James Simpson, Toronto, Ont. (re-elected).

Fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour, Colin McDonald, Vancouver, B.C.

Fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, Arthur J. Crawford, Toronto, Ont.

Provincial Executive Committees: Quebec—Pierre Lefebvre (chairman), Montreal; Omer Fleury, Quebec; Henri Vaillancourt and J. J. Cupello, Montreal. Ontario—Humphrey Mitchell (chairman), Hamilton; Rod Plant, Ottawa; Albert Call, St. Catharines; T. Jackson, Toronto. Manitoba—H. Kempster (chairman), Winnipeg; the three remaining members to be named later. Saskatchewan—Wm. Stephenson (chairman), Moose Jaw, H. Perry, Regina, H. D. Davies, Prince Albert, Alex. M. Eddy, Saskatoon. British Columbia—Colin McDonald (chairman), Vancouver; E. H. Morrison, Vancouver; R. W. Nunn, Victoria; S. MacDonald, Prince Rupert. Nova Scotia—the naming of the committee for this province was left to the executive council.

Hamilton, Ontario, was selected as the convention city for 1932.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

International Photo-Engravers' Union

The thirty-second annual convention of the International Photo-Engravers' Union was held at Minneapolis, Minn., on August 17-23, with fifty-one delegates present, representing thirty-two local unions and a membership of 7,735, which was eighty-five per cent of the total. The credential committee reported that the Canadian delegates present represented ninety per cent of the entire membership in Canada.

As a token of appreciation from the Canadian membership for assistance and support received from headquarters, W. C. Golby, representative in Canada, presented the International Photo-Engravers' Union with a carved gavel sounding board.

A detailed account of the activities of the Union throughout the whole jurisdiction was

contained in the reports of the president and vice-presidents. According to the report of the secretary-treasurer, total receipts for the year amounted to \$379,408.80, expenditures totalled \$393,537.19, leaving a deficit of \$14,128.39.

The insurance committee, reporting on the group insurance policy carried for the members with the Union Labour Life Insurance Company, stated that owing to the continued favourable mortality rate the premium was reduced from 89 cents to 75 cents per month for each \$1,000 of insurance carried.

A number of changes in the constitution was approved by the convention.

Among the resolutions adopted were: (1) Advocating a closer connection with allied trades affiliated with the Allied Printing Trades Councils; (2) Commending the mem-

bers of the Canadian local unions for their loyalty to the organization and assuring them of continued co-operation and moral and financial assistance; (3) Endorsing the formation of ladies' auxiliaries and urging their establishment in all cities.

Officers re-elected were: President, Edward J. Volz, New York, N.Y.; First vice-president, Matthew Woll, Washington, D.C.; Second vice-president, Frank H. Glenn, Philadelphia, Pa.; Third vice-president, Levant V. Caukin, Los Angeles, Calif.; Secretary-treasurer, Henry F. Schmal, 3138 South Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

The next convention will be held at Toronto, Ont., August 15-20, 1932.

Central Council of National Catholic Syndicates

The Central Council of National Catholic Syndicates, in a statement issued at Montreal in September, expressed their views of the existing economic situation, and suggested the following measures for dealing with the depression:—

1. Action by the controllers of capital to stimulate trade and industry;
2. Stabilization of present prices or their increase to a higher level;
3. Maintenance of present wages levels;
4. Reasonable return on capital invested after payment of adequate wages to labour;
5. Promotion of the back-to-the-land movement;
6. Establishment by law in the whole Dominion of the eight-hour day;
7. Public works programs, including removal of slums, widening of streets and building of workmen's homes; contracts for such undertakings let by public authorities should provide fair wages and the eight hour day;
8. Maintenance of full staffs by public utilities undertakings;
9. Establishment of a sound unemployment insurance scheme to which labour, industry and federal and provincial governments would contribute;
10. The wealthy should assist welfare organizations in their endeavours to help those in want.

United Postal Employees of Canada

The Convention of the United Postal Employees of Canada held in Montreal in September was the most successful in the history of the organization, which covers all the large city postoffices in Canada, delegates coming from as far west as Vancouver, and as far east as Halifax.

Purely departmental matters formed the basis for a large portion of the business; however, one resolution was worthy of note as it had for its intention the widening of the field

of promotion for postoffice employees, and would place all such offices under the present Civil Service Act. This resolution reads as follows:

"That all offices with a revenue of \$5,000 or over be staffed from city offices and placed under the jurisdiction of the District Superintendent. Appointees to be classed according to revenue of the office concerned, and on the basis of the present classification namely: Principal Clerk, Senior Clerk, Postal Clerk."

The Convention also approved the following resolution:—

"That Superannuation be optional after thirty years of service or at sixty years of age, and compulsory after thirty-five years of service or at sixty-five years of age."

Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada

The sixth biennial convention of the Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada was held at Regina, Sask., September 8-11, 1931, with approximately fifty delegates in attendance, President Harold Baker, occupying the chair. Mayor James Balfour and E. G. Lavers, president of the Regina local council, welcomed the delegates to the city. Addresses on group insurance were delivered by Mr. Lumby, representing the Portage la Prairie Mutual Insurance Company, and Mr. Turnbull, representing the Great West Life Insurance Company.

The report of the national officers reviewed conditions in the various departments of the government, and made a number of recommendations. Among the numerous subjects referred to in the report were: superannuation; eight-hour day; Government Workmen's Compensation Act; transfer of natural resources; Civil Service councils; merit system; organization. A number of changes were made in the constitution and by-laws of the organization.

Resolutions were adopted approving of the following measures:—

Statutory increase in salary of civil servants be not less than \$120 per annum;

Semi-monthly payment of salaries to all government employees outside of Ottawa;

Annual holidays with pay, sick leave pay and allowances for all full time government employees;

That temporary employees be given preference over outsiders in filling vacancies under the Civil Service Act;

Unemployment insurance;

Formation of promotion boards throughout the whole service;

That there be no deviation from the merit system in promotions;

That all employees of the government be placed under the Civil Service Commission; A 44-hour week in the service;

Inauguration of the six-hour day and five-day week;

Group fire and automobile insurance for the membership;

Installation of radiophones in all off-shore light stations;

That postmasters in offices with a revenue of over \$2,000, be placed under the Civil Service Commission, and that vacancies in these positions be filled from within the postal service;

Establishment of an indemnity system for the protection of money-order clerks;

That full-time civil servants shall not accept any positions during their vacations;

That the Post Office rates on second class matter be increased.

Officers elected were: President, Harold Baker, 2526 West Sixth Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.; First vice-president, F. McGrath, New Westminster, B.C.; Second vice-president, G. J. Goslin, Winnipeg, Man.; Third vice-president, R. Wilson, Toronto, Ont.; Fourth vice-president, E. Eggleston, Saskatoon, Sask.; Fifth vice-president, O. N. Finn, Montreal, Que.; Sixth vice-president, J. S. Spiller, Calgary, Alberta; Secretary, Fred. Knowles, Box 42, Ottawa, Ont.

The Mine Workers' Union of Canada

The sixth annual convention of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, District No. 1, was held at Calgary, Alberta, September 14-19, with approximately forty-five officers and delegates in attendance.

President James Sloan, in his report, gave a detailed account of the activity of the organization since the last convention. Owing to the number of wage agreements terminating before the close of the present year or early in 1932, he urged the delegates to place themselves on record as favouring the calling of a unity scale convention of all unorganized and organized miners, with a view to securing a single Western Canada agreement. The president further urged the local units to take an active interest in all kinds of educational work, such as the establishing of libraries, distribution of literature, and having lectures delivered by leading members of the Union or of the working class. He laid stress on the necessity of building up youth sections by the development of sports, social entertainment, etc., and called upon the delegates to discuss resolutions dealing with the right to picket, the repeal of section 98 of the Criminal Code, the use of militia in labour disputes, deportation, and trading relations with the Soviet Union.

Vice-president Maurice in his report informed the delegates that one important weakness of the organization was the insufficient attention paid by the local units to drawing young miners into the work of the Union. He recommended that youth sections be set up to look after the interests of the young miners and provide social attractions and educational activities.

According to the report of the secretary-treasurer, the membership as at August 31, 1931, stood at 2,989, with expenditures exceeding income by more than \$4,000.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:—

Authorizing the establishing of youth sections in every local;

Instructing the executive to endeavour to secure a single district agreement, no agreement however to be contracted that provides for the intervention of the Provincial or Federal Department of Labour in the capacity of arbitrator or conciliator;

Seeking amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act;

Authorizing the payment of \$600 to the striking miners at Estevan, Sask., and arranging for future relief to needy cases in this locality;

Urging the locals to affiliate with the Workers' Sports Association, and suggesting that the district executive board secure cups for competition in the various lines of sport;

Instructing all sub-district and local executives to organize auxiliary unions composed of miners' wives and daughters;

Recommending the changing of the name of the official journal from *Western Miner* to the *Canadian Miner (Western Section)*;

Authorizing the calling of a 24-hour strike in protest against treatment of compensation cases;

Asking that not less than 50 cents per hour be paid to any worker on relief work;

Favouring the affiliation of all local units with the Canadian Labour Defence League;

Urging all unemployed miners to join the National Unemployed Workers' Association;

Pressing for the payment of wages weekly;

Favouring the abolition of "closed camps";

Demanding immediate legislation to provide for a six-hour day;

Favouring legislation to establish a non-contributory system of unemployment insurance;

Recommending a stricter observance of 8-hour day legislation;

Urging miners to take advantage of Rule 22 of the Alberta Coal Mines Regulation Act, authorizing workmen's representatives to inspect mines once a month;

Recommending that all firebosses be appointed and paid by the government;

Recommending that a mine rescue team be kept ready in every mining camp of fifty men;

Asking that all emergency hospitals be located within, one-quarter of a mile from coal mines;

Recommending the abolition of "open lights" in all coal mines, and that other safety lamps be supplied without cost to the workmen;

Requesting duplicate report books for accidents;

Demanding the immediate repeal of Section 9S of the Criminal Code;

The right to unrestricted picketing;

That the deportation powers vested in the Immigration Officers under the Immigration Act be rescinded;

That the Federal Government immediately open up trade relations with the U.S.S.R.;

Protesting against the use of militia in labour disputes;

Condemning the system of road construction relief under the Unemployment Relief Act;

Protesting against the practice of garnisheeing wages and the eviction of workers because of debts;

Recommending that the local units take up the defence of Mooney and Billings.

OCCUPATIONS IN UNITED STATES AS SHOWN IN 1930 CENSUS

DURING September the Director of the Census for the United States made public the results of the fifteenth census in regard to "gainful workers," these being classified by sex and industrial groups. In the population of the United States as returned for April 1, 1930, there were 98,723,047 persons 10 years of age and over. Of these, 48,832,589 were returned as gainful workers, that is, as persons usually working at a gainful occupation. The gainful workers therefore represented 49·5 per cent of the population 10 years old and over, or 39·8 per cent of the total population (122,775,046.)

Of the whole number of gainful workers, 38,053,795 were males, forming 76·2 per cent of the male population 10 years old and over, or 61·2 per cent of the total male population. The 10,778,794 female gainful workers formed 22·1 per cent of the female population 10 years old and over, or 17·8 per cent of the total female population. The percentage of the male population 10 years of age and over gainfully employed in 1930 (76·2) was materially lower than the percentage in 1920 (78·2), which in turn was lower than the percentage in 1910 or 1900. The percentage of the female population 10 years old and over gainfully employed in 1930 (22·1) was materially higher than the percentage in 1920 (21·2) and decidedly higher than the percentage in 1900 (18·8). The percentage of female workers shown for 1910 is not strictly comparable with the data for the other years, mainly because of the inclusion of relatively larger numbers of females as farm workers.

Of the whole number of male gainful workers returned in 1930, 11,901,247, or 31·3 per cent, were engaged in manufacturing and

mechanical industries; 9,568,347, or 25·1 per cent were engaged in agriculture; 5,820,642, or 15·3 per cent in trade; and 3,990,875, or 10·5 per cent, in transportation.

Of the whole number of female gainful workers, 3,149,391, or 29·2 per cent were engaged in domestic and personal service; 2,416,288, or 22·4 per cent were employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries; 1,762,795, or 16·4 per cent, were engaged in professional service, mainly in teaching; and 1,716,384 or 15·9 per cent were employed in trade.

The number of males engaged in agriculture in 1930, namely, 9,568,347, may be compared with 9,578,289 male workers returned in agricultural occupations in 1920. Allowance must be made, however, for the fact that the 1920 enumeration was made in January, when considerable numbers of farm labourers were temporarily engaged in other occupations, while the 1930 census was taken in April when by reason of the advancing season the number of men at work as farm labourers was decidedly larger. The actual decline in the number of persons employed in agriculture throughout the year is doubtless considerably greater than the census figures taken alone would indicate.

Of the male workers in the rural-farm population, 89·2 per cent were engaged in agriculture, and a major part of the remainder in manufacturing and mechanical industries and in transportation. Conversely, there were 423,970 male agricultural workers in the urban population, and 835,847 in the rural-nonfarm population, these representing, for the most part, farm labourers living in nearby cities or villages rather than on farms where they work.

In the urban population more than three-fourths of the male workers were employed in three groups, manufacturing, transportation, and trade, taken together, as were nearly three-fifths of the workers in the rural-non-farm population.

GAINFUL WORKERS IN THE MAIN INDUSTRY GROUPS, BY SEX,
FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1930

INDUSTRY GROUP	Males	Females	Percent	
			Male	Female
All industries.....	38,053,795	10,778,794	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	9,568,347	913,976	25.1	8.5
Forestry and Fishing.....	266,876	3,249	0.7	0.1
Extraction of minerals.....	1,147,770	10,294	3.0	0.1
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	11,901,247	2,416,288	31.3	22.4
Transportation.....	3,990,875	447,730	10.5	4.2
Trade.....	5,820,642	1,716,384	15.3	15.9
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	934,581	123,323	2.5	1.1
Professional service.....	1,663,049	1,762,795	4.4	16.4
Domestic and personal service.....	1,662,707	3,149,391	4.4	29.2
Industry not specified.....	1,097,701	235,364	2.9	2.2

Occupational Census in Germany

The results of the last occupational census undertaken in the middle of 1925 in Germany have recently been published. Out of the total number of 14,433,000 workers in Germany, 6,595,000 (or 46 per cent) were skilled and 7,838,000 (or 54 per cent) were semi-skilled and unskilled. They were distributed among the principal industry group as follows:

SKILLED, SEMI-SKILLED, AND UNSKILLED
WORKERS IN GERMANY IN 1925

Industry Group	Number of Workers	
	Skilled	Semi-skilled and unskilled
Agriculture and forestry.....	188,000	2,419,000
Manufacturing industries and handicrafts.....	5,830,000	3,951,000
Transportation and communications.....	433,000	1,007,000
Government, public health, etc.....	144,000	461,000
Total.....	6,595,000	7,838,000

Industrial Census in South Africa

The preliminary report of the fifteenth industrial census of the Union of South Africa issued recently by the Office of Census and Statistics, gives detailed information concerning industries (manufacturing) in the Union during 1929-30, together with corresponding statistics for previous years. Details are given as to the number of establishments, fixed capital, number of employees, salaries and wages, cost of fuel, light and power, value of materials used, gross value of output, and sex of employees, etc.

In 1929-30, the number of establishments totalled 7,730, having a capitalization of £67,112,000. The total number of employees was 218,585, of whom 91,024 were Europeans. During the period under review the proportion of European employees to total employees was 37.61 per cent. The total amount paid in wages and salaries was £27,574,000, of which amount £20,551,000 was paid to Europeans. The gross value of industrial products in 1929-30 was £112,178,000.

In the manufacturing industries, the food and drink group employed the largest proportion with a total of 36,551 employees, of whom 10,444 were Europeans. The metals group was second with 33,864 employees, including 12,464 Europeans.

A study of the subsequent history of persons whose claims for unemployment benefit had been disallowed, is given in an appendix to the minutes of evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance (Great Britain). Nearly one third of the persons in a sample group found work for a part of the time they were unemployed; but the duration of the jobs was brief, and those obtained by the men were mostly of the less skilled type. The proportion of the sample having recourse to poor relief was only 17 per cent, but over half the married men received public assistance. On this feature of the study the *Economist* (September 19) remarks that "the reports make clear the unexpected fact that a very lively dread of falling on the rates still prevails in most areas. That there still exists a keen sense, not only of personal, but of family and even of neighbourly pride in this matter is evident from the account given by the investigators of the extent to which individuals are supported by relatives, friends, and even landladies. This method of maintenance means, of course, that the reduction in the standard of living brought about by unemployment is in no way mitigated, but only spread more thinly over a large number of people. . . .The extent to which the spirit of independence is shown to have survived is distinctly encouraging."

CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION

Proposal to Extend Government Relief Measures to Include Building Construction

INAUGURATION of a program of building construction to provide work for skilled mechanics was urged upon Right Honourable R. B. Bennett on September 28, by representatives of the Canadian Construction Association. The deputation was headed by the President H. P. Frid and the General Manager, J. Clark Reilly, and comprised outstanding contractors and building material manufacturers from every part of the Dominion. A plea was advanced on behalf of the bricklayers, the carpenters, plumbers and the labourers who would receive employment on buildings, as well as the factory workers and the clerks engaged in subsidiary activities. The Association asked for a joint Federal and Provincial contribution of twenty-five per cent of whatever building projects the municipalities might launch. The delegation pointed out that the wages paid would be widely diffused, and would go far to alleviate the distress in quarters apparently receiving very little consideration under the Government's present arrangements.

The Prime Minister stated that he would give the matter his earnest consideration and would discuss it with his colleagues.

Mr. George Oakley, M. P. P. (Riverdale, Toronto) a past President of the Toronto Builders' Exchange, representing the Trade Contractors Section, brought to the Prime Minister's attention the fact that Mayor Stewart and the members of the Board of Control in Toronto had expressed themselves as favourable to the inclusion of buildings in their unemployment relief program. In this attitude they had received the hearty support of organized labour. The completion of the Custom House was instanced as an example of work which would be done without delay.

In a normal year, according to Mr. Joseph M. Pigott, spokesman for the general contractors, the construction industry spent five hundred million dollars and employed on jobs and in furnishing material about 330,000 people. "It is the only major industry where practically all labour and material are Canadian" he said.

It was also maintained that 83 per cent of the money expended on construction improvements went out in wages, and only 17 per cent represented true material costs and fixed charges. Because of low construction costs, the government and municipalities had an excellent opportunity at the present time to

secure necessary accommodation cheaply. It was also claimed that the building operations of private interests would be encouraged by government participation in construction.

Mr. J. B. Carswell, managing director of the Burlington Steel Company, spoke on behalf of the manufacturer members. He asked that the governments contribute to a building construction program in order that factory workers could be retained in employment. In ordinary times, he said, the transportation of materials from the place of manufacture to the job constituted a large share of business to the railways. Stimulation of construction would, he felt, help them improve their position.

The deputation consisted of Messrs. H. P. Frid, President of the Canadian Construction Association; George Oakley, President, George Oakley & Sons, Ltd; J. B. Carswell, Managing Director, Burlington Steel Company; Joseph M. Pigott, President, Pigott Construction Company, Hamilton; C. Currie, President Currie Products Limited, Hamilton; J. P. Anglin, President Anglin Norcross Limited, Montreal; V. C. Moynes, Sales Manager, Canada Cement Company, Toronto; C. J. A. Cook, of Cook & Leitch, Montreal; W. B. Champ, President Hamilton Bridge Co.; W. D. Black, Vice President Otis Fensom Company; W. H. Yates, Jr., President Yates Construction Co., Hamilton, R. J. Lecky, Vancouver; Joseph F. Meagher, Ross-Meagher Co., Ottawa; W. S. Cameron, Manager, A. B. Ormsby Co., Toronto; J. F. Cameron, General Sales Manager, Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine, Canada, Limited, Paris; H. Neville Mason, Dominion Bridge Company, Toronto; Frank E. Waterman, President Toronto Brick Company; C. Blake Jackson, President, Jackson-Lewis Company, Toronto; W. H. Lindsay, Canada Crushed Stone Company, Ltd., Hamilton.

Text of Memorandum

The memorandum which was presented to the Prime Minister reads as follows:—

The Executive and Advisory Committees of the Canadian Construction Association, in session at Windsor, Ontario on September 9th, and at a further meeting in Toronto on September 16th, spent considerable time in the discussion of the plans published to date by your Government for unemployment relief. As the construction industry of our country is very directly affected, we feel that there are some suggestions which we would offer, in the hope that they may be of assistance to you in your most difficult task. To enable you quickly to grasp our

arguments we are stating our case under twelve brief headings, which headings can be developed, and proofs of figures furnished, at a later date and in co-operation with the appropriate Government Departments.

1. We realize that immediate actual relief disbursements will have to be made to take care of urgent cases of destitution, particularly in the West, with which action we are in accord.

2. Our understanding of the relief works which you have under consideration with the Provincial authorities, up to the present time, is that they consist principally of road construction, notably the Trans-Canada Highway, grade separation work, sewer work, and other similar projects. While work of this nature provides occupation through the winter months for large numbers of single men at present unemployed, and floating around the country, it does not furnish relief to men who are not able to be sent away into the camps, or who are not physically fit to handle the pick and shovel. Work of this character will not assist a great deal in spreading money through the population centres, where the unemployment is most severe.

3. While we are quite in accord with the necessity of providing temporary work of this nature, we would submit that on account of the excessive and unavoidable costs which it will involve, it is most desirable that a more substantial and more economical plan be worked out which would ultimately replace these temporary measures.

4. The construction industry, next to agriculture, alone employs more men directly and indirectly and offers employment in more diversified channels than any other industry in Canada.

5. In a normal year the construction industry spends 500 million dollars, and employs directly and indirectly approximately 330,000 people.

6. It is the only major industry where practically labour and material are all Canadian. The Construction Industry in Canada is practically self-contained.

7. Eighty-three per cent of all moneys expended on the construction of buildings goes out in wages either directly on the job or

directly in the factories and only 17 per cent represents true material costs and fixed charges.

8. In view of all of the above we are naturally much exercised to read in the press that building construction programs are not being favourably considered by your Government. We submit that an aggressive building construction program by the Dominion Government, together with assistance from the Dominion Government to the Provinces and Municipalities along the same lines, will more quickly than anything else get the tradesman, the artisan and the labourer out of the unemployed ranks and back to his own bench or calling.

9. Apart altogether from the unemployment situation, building costs are at such a low index at the moment that it would be good business to proceed at this time with numerous building operations which have been mooted and have been hanging fire for several years back. We would cite the fact that more Federal Building construction has originated in Washington during the past few months than ever before in the history of the United States.

10. We further believe that building operations of private projects could be stimulated if the Government, together with Mortgage and Loan Companies, Bankers and other financial interests would co-operate in an intensive study of the financing of such work.

11. A glance at the list of members of this Association attached hereto will show that we are divided into two main groups:—first the smaller group of contractors who are the assemblers of the materials produced by the second and larger group of manufacturers and supply houses. This second group, with vast sums of money invested in warehouses, factories, shops and machinery, is the same group which will have to face the burden of taxation which is bound to follow in the wake of this situation. Pick and shovel work will not in any way help to provide the means of meeting these taxes.

12. In conclusion, let us assure you, Sir, that all the experience and knowledge of the members of this Association are yours to command if we can assist you in any way towards a solution of this arduous problem.

Winter Building Construction in the United States

In an article dealing with the causes of seasonal fluctuations in the construction industry, the *Monthly Labour Review* (published by the United States Department of Labour) states in its current issue that cold weather presents no insurmountable physical obstacles to winter building. A recent survey carried out by the Bureau of Labour Statistics in Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin showed that the following opinions now prevail among contractors and builders in these States:

(1) Winter weather is not regarded as a deterrent to building operations in the case of the major types of buildings, such as large offices, industrial plants, large apartment buildings, etc., which require a year or more for completion.

(2) On major operations, architects and general contractors carry on construction work

irrespective of the season of the year and even in sub-zero weather.

(3) The precautions and the equipment needed for winter work are comparatively simple and have now become fairly standardized.

(4) The extra expenses involved in protecting winter work against the weather are comparatively small and represent but a small fraction of the total building cost. The exact amounts vary considerably with the nature of the project and the severity of the winter season. Some of the architects and contractors are of the opinion that this extra cost is in some measure overcome by the lower costs on other items; they point out that the price of materials is lower in the winter; that the contractor may voluntarily reduce his profit on a winter job in order to

keep his organization intact and his men employed, while the workmen will often accept a lower rate for year round work. Some are even of the opinion that the extra measures necessary to protect the job in winter are no greater or more expensive than those necessary, because of heat and rain, to protect it in the summer.

(5) There is no definite agreement among the builders as to the comparative efficiency of labour in winter work.

(6) In the construction of smaller buildings, and particularly of the smaller houses, the season of the year is still an important factor. The opinion of architects and builders in this field is more or less divided. Some favour winter operations in all buildings, while others are opposed to winter work on houses as uneconomical and more or less hazardous. Those in favour of winter work on this class of building believe that the person who has

his house built in the off-season has a decided advantage because of lower costs of materials, lower charges by the contractor, a higher grade of labour, etc. They state, also, that a house built in the winter under the proper precautions is as well constructed as one built in the summer. Others, on the contrary, are of the opinion that winter costs are enough higher to make a prospective home builder hesitate to undertake the construction of his new house in the winter.

(7) The architects and the contractors no longer need to be educated as to the practicality of winter construction work. The amount of winter operations in the construction industry, however, will be determined by the extent toward which the general public, and particularly the prospective builders, are educated to the safety, feasibility and desirability of building in the off-season.

Winter Building and Seasonal Unemployment

Winter building is regarded as a partial remedy for unemployment in an article appearing in the August-September issue of the *International Labour Review* (Geneva), by Dr. E. Bernhard, secretary of the Unemployment section of the International Association for Social Progress. Figures are given showing the relative importance of the building industry, and the technical and other difficulties in the way of winter building, are examined, mostly in the light of experience in the United States and Germany. Dr. Bernhard considers it as established that in most cases the extra cost of such building remains within reasonable limits even in comparatively cold winters, provided that the builders have the necessary appliances and experience; but only large-scale undertakings can fully meet these special requirements. In North America it is estimated that the extra cost of building in winter amounts to about 5 per cent for building proper, but the percentage is higher for engineering construction. The writer makes the following suggestions for stabilizing construction throughout the whole year:—

“Some help towards meeting this extra expense will be provided if other savings, besides the saving on interest, can be made—in particular, on the cost of materials, freights, and wages. The building materials industry can work more efficiently if the level of building activity is steadier; it has therefore an

interest in allowing lower prices for orders given during the winter. The railways can use their rolling stock more economically if the transport of building materials is spread out over the whole year; thus a reduction of rates for winter transport might perhaps be possible. Last but not least, the workers have a special interest in the encouragement of winter building—a fact amply vouched for by the unemployment statistics for the trade. Building workers and their organizations should consider seriously whether the continuation of building activity during the winter might be facilitated by a moderate reduction of wages. As wages represent in general some 40 per cent of the total building cost, the saving resulting from a more elastic wage policy would certainly be an important contribution towards meeting the extra expense.

“In countries with public unemployment insurance systems, the authorities must have an interest, which can hardly be over-estimated, in the stimulation of winter building activity. Only in this way can they really combat winter unemployment, principally caused as it is by the building industry. It may therefore be asked whether the unemployment insurance authorities ought not to be empowered to make grants out of their funds in suitable cases towards the extra cost caused by winter building, with a view to preventing unemployment.”

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Industrial Clinics Recommended

At a meeting of the American Health Association, held at Montreal in September, Mr. J. D. Hackett, the director of the Industrial Hygiene Branch of the New York State Department of Labour, expressed the belief that many occupational diseases go unrecognized at present, and that the best means to recognize and cope with them would be industrial clinics at which such diseases could be studied and means of prevention discovered. He stated that some of the more obvious occupational diseases, such as lead poisoning, were being eliminated gradually through the control now exercised over working conditions.

Sanitary work suggested for Relief of Unemployment

A committee appointed by the same association to consider sanitation works for the relief of unemployment, recommended that public authorities could help to palliate unemployment and aid the health of the public by constructing water supply improvements, by building works for the disposal of garbage, by salving municipal waste land, by draining mosquito breeding land, and by reclaiming wet grounds for recreational and other purposes.

"Every department should during this present emergency," the report said, "press for the accomplishment of construction work really needed for the protection of public health, as such not only creates employment but takes advantage of the present low cost of construction and provides installations of permanent value useful to the community rather than being of mere temporary expediency. Furthermore, the great value in engaging the unemployed in useful work cannot be over-emphasized."

Safety Records at Hamilton

A circular issued recently by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario points out that the records of the Workmen's Compensation Board of the province show an astonishing number of infections, and that a high percentage of these infections occurred in what were originally minor accidents. Apparently in a serious accident, or a mechanical accident, workers will seek help, but in too many instances the minor injury is neglected.

The circular refers to a recent safety record established by the Hamilton Works of the Steel Company of Canada. Some depart-

ments of the Canada Works of this company have operated more than 1,600 days without a lost time accident, and thirteen departments had a record in excess of 1,000 days without a lost time accident. The B. Greening Wire Company at Hamilton also operated recently in three of their departments for more than 1,000 days, without a lost time accident.

Material Platform Hoists

A bulletin containing safety suggestions for the protection of workmen on hoists has been prepared by the Committee on Accident Prevention of the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York City. It states that the cost of compensation in the State for injuries sustained in connection with hoists reached a total of \$315,946 for the three years 1927-1929; but while this figure is small compared with the total cost of building construction injuries, the average cost per case for hoist accidents is exceedingly high, 41 per cent of the cases involving death, permanent total or permanent partial disabilities. The outstanding causes of hoist accidents it is stated, seem to lie in faulty signalling, leaning into the shaft to locate the position of the car, working in an adjoining shaftway, using the hoist as a scaffold, and riding hoists. Objects falling into the shaftway are also a constant source of danger. "While it is true that hoist accidents result in injuries which may be more severe than other classes, it is also true that they can be more easily eliminated by safeguards, safety rules and practices. The human factor cannot be completely controlled, but minimizing the exposure will tend to lessen the hazard, say, of a man peering into a shaftway to locate a car. It remains for contractors to find ways of reducing the serious losses due to these accidents."

This bulletin was prepared to aid contractors in providing better mechanical and physical protection and to encourage them to greater activity in accident prevention.

Rheumatism as Industrial Disease

The August issue of the *Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company contained an article dealing with rheumatic disease as a cause of disability. Its importance is stated to be in its great prevalence, particularly that of the disabling forms of the disease. "In a survey of over 600,000 persons, in 1917, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company found that rheumatism was one of the most important causes of disability. Al-

together, 164.4 persons per 100,000 persons surveyed were reported as suffering from rheumatic conditions, which accounted for nearly nine per cent of all illnesses reported. Only 12.4 per cent of these persons were at work; the rest being unable to work, although not all of them were confined to bed. These illnesses were, moreover, of long duration.

"The prevalence of these conditions is very strongly associated with certain occupations. Generally speaking, morbidity rates from rheumatism are highest in industries and occupations where the individual is exposed to extremes of heat or cold, or to dampness. The sheltered occupations show uniformly low rates. Thus, in the Group Department disability experience of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, excessively high rates of attack occurred among quarry workers, iron miners, employees of steam railroads and subway and elevated roads and paper and pulp workers. Groups with low rates were employees of machinery and metal working plants and in the printing industry. Similarly, the experience of the Boston Edison Electric Illuminating Company showed high sickness rates from rheumatism among repairmen, linemen, chauffeurs, meter testers, labourers, firemen and oilers.

"The economic losses arising out of the great amount of disability from rheumatism are very high. It is estimated that rheumatic disease causes directly a loss each year of seven and one-half million weeks of work and a loss in wages of \$200,000,000. Indirectly, there is a further incalculable loss because of the impaired efficiency of persons who work while suffering from rheumatism."

Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents

The incorporation of this Association was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1931, page 855, its purpose being briefly outlined. The president, Mr. Allen M. Mitchell, reported in September that a large majority of the employers in the Province had become interested in the Association's work, and that group organizations, corresponding to the industrial classifications in the new provincial Workmen's Compensation Act, would be functioning early in October. The Association, Mr. Mitchell pointed out, will serve industries by having its representatives visit the plants to co-operate with the various safety committees. A survey of industrial establishments is being made in order to ascertain the extent of the protection provided for machinery and other safety measures, and advice will be given in places where safety work has been in a back-

ward state, first aid groups being organized so that cases of infection may be lessened. Each industrial group within the Association is quite distinct, having its own president and board of directors, carrying on its own program; but each receives the co-operative benefits of membership in the central association.

The Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents will organize branches in Quebec, Three Rivers, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns, Sherbrooke and in the Lake St. John district.

Occupational Diseases Compensation in France

A law was passed in France, dated January 1, 1931. Which amended the law of October 2, 1919, extending the provisions of the workmen's compensation law to cover certain occupational diseases. The earlier law provided that compensation should be paid only for cases of poisoning from lead or mercury, but a decree issued February 19, 1927, made the reporting of occupational diseases arising from the use of various poisonous substances compulsory, although compensation was not paid in such cases. The present law adds to the compensable diseases cases of occupational poisoning from tetrachlorethane, white phosphorous, and benzol and the toxic conditions resulting from the action of X-rays or the following radioactive substances: uranium and its salts, uranium X, ionium, radium and its salts, radon, polonium, thorium, mesothorium, radiothorium, thorium X, thoron, and actinium.

Some Occupational Poisons

Some of the poisons to which certain workers are exposed were described in a recent paper by Mr. J. D. Hackett, director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Department of Labour of the State of New York. The information is based on a study of the reports of compensation cases in the State.

On the subject of lead poisoning Mr. Hackett states that at the present time storage battery plants account for a large proportion of the lead hazard, although there are only a few storage battery plants in the State. "Our records show that a larger number of cases of lead poisoning come from these than from lead painting which employs a much larger number of men.

"In painting we have avoided the dangers of lead largely by substitution of benzol and similar chemicals as the basis of lacquer thinners, widely used on automobile bodies, lamps, chandeliers, ornamental iron work, etc., but

in this there is a new danger. For the lacquer is applied in a spray which creates a vapour, and this when breathed by the worker, may first cause a headache and loss of breath, and in later stages, heart affections, skin eruptions and delirium."

"Carbon monoxide is a widespread occupational danger, often unrecognized because it has no smell nor colour. It is a sure poison and many a worker is affected by it but does not know the cause. He sees no gas; he smells no gas; yet he gets a headache, and that is the first symptom. If he has not breathed too much of the poison the cure is at hand. All he has to do is to breathe fresh air and he will be restored in a minute, but too much of the poison will permanently injure him. Workers in hat-forming factories are commonly in danger of carbon monoxide poisoning from the fumes from gas appliances often carelessly used in the work.

"Preventing occupational poisons is a difficult matter. No sooner have you banished one poison than another comes in its place. For years we sat at breakfast and looked at our nickel-plated toasters, after coming from the bathroom where every fixture was nickel-plated. These days are over and now we have replaced the harmless nickel-plating by the newer and more attractive chrome plating. All the world over, with one accord the platers took to chrome plating. They did not know that unless proper precautions are taken, the fumes of chromic acid may cause perforation of the nasal septum and nasty, disagreeable sores on the bodies of the workers. Chrome plating is used for grills, compacts, mirrors, and countless other attractive articles. Even shoes are now chrome tanned, the process being cheaper than the old-fashioned tanning process, but also more dangerous.

"Aniline is another poison. Those becoming furs which women wear around their necks must be dyed and they are most effectively dyed with aniline. Some of the dyes are harmless; some are poisonous and the fur worker does not know which is which. The fur industry has much to learn about hygiene. It ought to discriminate between the use of safe and unsafe dyes, which is often the difference between good and bad dyes. No dye is good in our opinion if it poisons the worker, and there is no justification for its use. The handling of furs, even before the dyeing process begins, is often dangerous. Unless due precautions are taken, anthrax—a disease accompanied by sores and ulcers, together with internal troubles—may result from inhaling the dust from furs, hides or other animal products, especially if these be infected.

"Other prominent occupational poisons mentioned are arsenic poison, which also may be contracted in a variety of seemingly harmless occupation—pottery decorating, carpet making, feathercurling, wall paper printing; and wood alcohol poisoning, from the manufacture of varnish, from toy painting from the making of buttons, shoe polish, artificial flowers, etc.

"Silica poisoning, which, although it affects workers in rock drilling, sand blast cleaning and the manufacture of cleansing and scouring materials, is not largely recognized as a compensable disease. Almost every dust is a hazard and silica dust particularly so. This kind of poison is insidious. A worker continues breathing silica dust for years without apparent inconvenience, but in the long run it gets him. His lungs clog up; his breathing becomes difficult; he no longer is able to work. Yet this is not inevitable if proper preventive measures are observed."

The results of a census of seamen who were actually employed on March 31, 1930, on sea trading vessels registered under the Merchant Shipping Act of Great Britain, show that 194,633 persons were employed on that date, as against 203,560 persons on the same date in the preceding year. Of the total of 194,633 persons, 70,901 were deck hands, 68,477 engine room employees, and 55,255 were stewards, cooks and others employed in attending on the passengers or crew. 127,518 of the employees were of British nationality. While the Lascars included 17,251 deck hands, 21,736 engine room men and 13,695 stewards, etc.

Dr. J. A. Krantz, chief of the Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Board for Vocational Education of the United States, stated recently that the Board, after ten years' experience, believed that the work of re-establishing disabled workmen in employment could best be carried on by local communities. Hitherto such work has been done directly by State governments. The Board now believes that the communities can render the best service, as they are closer to local conditions than the State of regional boards, and are better able to study the capacities of the physically handicapped, and train them for suitable work. Some cities, such as St. Louis and St. Paul, have already provided for local rehabilitations.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Unemployment and Public Works

The Twelfth Assembly of the League of Nations, adopted at a plenary meeting in Geneva on September 24, a long resolution relating to the economic situation and the various measures which may be taken to cope with it. The resolution included the following section referring to public works:—

The Assembly,

Seeing that, among the measures of international solidarity calculated to mitigate the effects of the economic depression and to assist the resumption of activity which would benefit the workers of all countries, consideration should be given to the execution of important public works jointly undertaken by public or private groups on European or extra-European territory;

Seeing, further, that the problem has already been approached by the Commission of Enquiry for European Union and has been laid before the competent organs of the League of Nations;

In order to expedite the examination of these programs, to co-ordinate them on an international scale, to hasten their putting into effect and to follow their execution:

Invites the Council of the League of Nations to instruct the committee of Enquiry set up by the Communications and Transit Organization, to which should be added representatives of the International Labour Office and possibly of the economic and financial organs of the League, to undertake these various tasks.

This Committee will examine the concrete proposals of the various Governments, particularly from the point of view of the utility and productivity of the works proposed.

It will report to the Council of the League of Nations. The Commission of Enquiry for European Union will be called on to give its opinion on the proposals relating to Europe.

The death occurred in Paris on September 2, of Mr. Arthur Fontaine, Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, following an illness of three months. Mr. Fontaine had served continuously as Chairman of the Governing Body from the inception of this work in 1919 and prior thereto had occupied a prominent position in the public service of France and was recognized as a leading authority on social, industrial and labour problems throughout the world.

Only a few days earlier, the International Labour Organization lost another of its most

active supporters in Monsignor Nolens, who passed away in Amsterdam. Monsignor Nolens had represented the Government of the Netherlands at the International Labour Conference since its inception and had served as President of the Eighth Session of the Conference in 1926.

Children in Non-Industrial Occupations

The International Labour Office recently published a pamphlet under the title: "The Age of Admission of Children to Employment in Non-Industrial Occupations: Third Item on the Agenda of the Sixteenth Session, International Labour Conference, 1932." At the fifteenth session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in May and June, 1931, a questionnaire was prepared for submission to the member Governments on the age of admission of children to employment in occupations not covered by the conventions passed at the conferences of 1919, 1920 and 1921 on industrial employment and employment at sea and in agriculture. The questionnaire relates to non-industrial occupations, including commercial employment, work in family undertakings, and private domestic service, in theatres, and in street trades. This pamphlet contains the text of the questionnaire and the committee report to the 1931 conference upon which it is based.

Ratification of International Labour Conventions

On August 31, 1931, the total number of ratifications of International Labour Conventions registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and officially notified to the International Labour Office was 440. At the same date the number of Conventions of which the ratification has been authorized by the competent authority in the countries concerned, but had not yet been registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations, was 26. During the month of August, 1931, three new ratifications were registered.

Mexico Enters the League

At the opening sitting of the Twelfth Assembly of the League of Nations a resolution was submitted by the British, French, German, Italian, Japanese and Spanish delegations calling attention to the omission of Mexico from the list of countries mentioned in the annex to the Covenant of the League of Nations as being invited to accede to the

Convention, and proposing that this omission should now be repaired. The resolution was supported by representatives of the various countries and adopted unanimously on September 8. Three days later it was announced to the Assembly that a telegram had been received from the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs stating that "the Government of Mexico, which has been absent from that great institution for reasons over which she had no control, now at once accepts the invitation thus given." On receipt of this acceptance the Assembly adopted a resolution declaring Mexico to have become a member of the League and inviting its representatives to take part as soon as possible in the work of the Assembly. Finally, the credentials of the delegation from the Republic of Mexico were received and approved, and the delegates were authorized forthwith to participate in the proceedings.

By becoming a member of the League of Nations Mexico has obtained a membership also in the International Labour Organization.

The Minimum Age of Admission of Children to Employment in Non-Industrial Occupations

The International Labour Office has forwarded to the Governments of States Members of the Organization a questionnaire on the age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations.

It will be remembered that this question was the subject of a first discussion at the Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference, which met at Geneva last June. It has been entered on the Agenda of the 1932 Session with a view to second discussion, and Governments are being consulted by the International Labour Office in preparation for this. On the strength of the replies received the Office will draw up a final report, which will be the basis for the discussions of next year's Conference.

The questionnaire of the International Labour Office first asks Governments whether they consider that international regulations should be adopted on the age of admission of

children to employment in non-industrial occupations, and whether these regulations should take the form of a Draft Convention rather than of a Recommendation.

Other questions deal with the scope of the proposed Convention. Three international Conventions have already been adopted, in 1919, 1920, and 1921, prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen in industrial undertakings, on board ship, and, at least during school hours, in agriculture. Should the proposed Convention prohibit employment in the same way for all occupations other than those covered by the three existing Conventions so as to complete the international regulations adopted with a view to protecting children against the dangers of employment at too early an age?

Should a general minimum age for these occupations be prescribed? Should it be fixed at fourteen as in the case of regulations applying to other occupations? Should the minimum age be the same as the school-leaving age where this is above fourteen? Should the general minimum age be laid down as an absolute provision, so as to prohibit any employment in the occupations covered during school hours and outside the hours fixed for school attendance?

Governments are asked to reply to other questions, concerning light employment outside school hours, possible exceptions and special cases which the Convention may allow for, and measures of enforcement of the proposed regulations.

Publications of the International Labour Office

Another series of "Occupation and Health", the encyclopaedia of hygiene, pathology and social welfare which is in course of preparation by the International Labour Office, has just been issued, containing brochures on the following subjects; Ironing, Ivory, Kapok, Lithopone, Mental Hygiene in Industry, Occupational Diseases, Occupational Poisonings; Naphthylamine, Wool (Disinfection), Medical Inspection of Factories, Metallization by Pulverization, and Methyl Acetate.

Wage Determination in the Coal Mining Industry

Last year the Governing Body of the International Labour Office requested the office to prepare a report on wages in the mining industry with a view to the adoption by the International Labour Conference of a Draft Convention designed to establish equivalent wages and condition of the life of miners in coal-producing countries. The report has now been published by the Office under the title: "Principles of Wage Determination in the Coal-Mining Industry: an International Survey."

The object of the report is stated to be "to facilitate the orderly consideration of the possible forms of international action relative to the determination of wage questions in coal mines." Separate chapters are devoted to (1) a general survey of the problems of wage-fixing in coal mines, with special reference to existing difficulties; (2) the machinery of collective bargaining, including the organization of employers and workers, collective agreements, and methods of conciliation and arbitration of disputes in various countries; (3) economic considerations involved in determination of wages; (4) methods of wages payment, including "social payments" such as family allowances, and payments in kind such as free coal.

The final chapter considers all these problems in view of the possibility of international action. Such action, it is pointed out, must, as far as the International Labour Organization is concerned, be based on the Preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, which lays down the principle that "the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labour is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions of their own countries," and recommends "the payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country."

The report points out that the principle of "equitable division of the proceeds" as between workers and owners is difficult of application in coal mining owing to special conditions in the industry: "the unusually high proportion of total costs of production represented by wages (in some cases as much as 70 per cent.), and the relatively small amount of capital invested in coal-mines in comparison with the value of the annual output,

coupled with the fact that the price of coal is subject to wide fluctuations, together tend to result in the return on capital being at times excessively high, and at other times excessively low, or possibly an actual loss; with the result that the wage situation is liable to be in almost continuous ferment."

The purpose of the minimum wage, as considered in the report, is to safeguard coal-mining wages generally from being forced to unduly low levels by reason of an adverse economic situation. From the international point of view, the main question at issue is whether there should be any relationship, direct or indirect, between the minimum wage set up in one country and the minimum wage set up in another. "Thus, in the way of direct relationship it has been suggested that there might be a certain ratio established between the minimum wages of the different countries, this ratio to be determined by some statistical test. As an example of an indirect relationship there is the proposal that in each country the guaranteed minimum wage in the coal mining industry should be a uniform percentage of the average wage paid in industries comparable as regards skill, etc., in that country."

Under the heading "methods of wage payment" the report suggests that international action should be taken to promote the extension of family allowances and paid holidays to those countries and coal fields where no such payments are at present made.

The conclusion is reached that "the adoption of principles for the equitable division of the product, as also the institution of a minimum wage, would have a certain influence in preventing what is sometimes referred to as 'unfair' competition. For if, in countries where no provision for an equitable division of the product exists, wages in one way or another can be made to bear the brunt of competitive price-cutting, it is evident that such countries will be at an advantage upon the world market. Accepted principles of wage determination would serve to obviate this possibility. Similarly, the guarantee that wages would not be allowed to fall below a certain minimum, by preventing progressive lowering of coal-mining wages under pressure of economic circumstances, would likewise tend to have an influence upon the competitive situation."

UNEMPLOYMENT AND FARM RELIEF ACT, 1931

AGREEMENTS under the provisions of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, had been concluded at the time this issue went to press between the Dominion Government and the Governments of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The text of this Act (Statutes of Canada, 1931, chapter 58) appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1931, page 901, and the general Regulations under the Act were given on page 904 of the same issue. As was stated in the last issue, the assistance rendered by the Dominion Government under the terms of the

Act is in the form of (1) Direct relief for unemployed persons, such relief being dispensed by the municipalities or the provinces; (2) Contributions towards municipal and provincial public works; (3) Contributions towards Provincial highways, and (4) Towards the Trans-Canada Highway. The percentages of such expenditures that will be paid by the Dominion Government are shown in the following table. In addition a substantial program of Federal Public Works is being undertaken, and, together with provincial and municipal works, is now under way. Details of these undertakings will be published later.

PERCENTAGES PAYABLE BY DOMINION UNDER DOMINION—
PROVINCIAL AGREEMENTS

Clause of Agreement	Direct Relief		Public Works		Provincial Highways	Trans- Canada Highway
	Municipal	Provincial	Municipal	Provincial		
	1	3	6	8		
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Prince Edward Island.....	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	50	25	50	50	50
Nova Scotia	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	50	25	50	40	50
New Brunswick.....	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	50	25	50	40	50
Quebec.....	23 $\frac{1}{3}$	50	25	50	40	50
Ontario.....	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	50	25	50	40	50
Manitoba	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	50	50	50	50	50
Saskatchewan.....	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	50	50	50	50	50
British Columbia.....	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	50	50*	50	50	50
Alberta.....	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	50	50	50	50	50

*On Municipal undertakings, federal government contribution of 50% on labour only.

Sub-Committee of Council

A subcommittee of Council on Unemployment Relief has been appointed consisting of the Honourable Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G., Minister without portfolio, the Honourable H. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works, the Honourable Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, the Honourable E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Fisheries, and the Honourable Senator Gideon D. Robertson, Minister of Labour. The Dominion Director of Unemployment Relief, Mr. Harry Hereford, will act as Secretary of the Committee. This Committee will deal with the proposals of

the Municipalities and Provinces as put forward by the Provincial Authorities.

Mr. J. B. Carter will continue to act as Assistant Director and the following Assistants to the Director have been appointed to assist in the administration of the Act:—

Mr. M. H. McGeough, Assistant to Director for British Columbia.

Lt. Col. J. B. Harstone, Assistant to Director for Alberta.

Lt. Col. G. C. MacLean, Assistant to Director for Manitoba.

In addition, Major G. W. Northwood, K.C., has consented to act as General Representative for Manitoba.

Unemployment Relief Act, 1930

Particulars are given in the accompanying table of the relief provided by the Dominion Government, in co-operation with the Provinces, municipalities and railway companies, under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief Act, enacted at the special session of the Parliament of Canada in September, 1930 (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1930). The statistics show the actual volume of employment provided from the commencement of operations under the Act to the end of September, 1931. Details for each Province are as follows:

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ACT, 1930.
EMPLOYMENT AFFORDED TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1931.

Province, etc.	(1) Individuals given employment	Number of man-days work given
Prince Edward Island.....	2,195	19,389
Nova Scotia.....	33,457	532,121
New Brunswick.....	21,097	283,900
Quebec.....	89,006	1,225,100
Ontario.....	43,000	2,384,000
Manitoba.....	36,107	392,971
Saskatchewan.....	29,418	630,150
Alberta.....	23,957	407,164
British Columbia.....	34,724	756,186
Yukon.....	150	2,096
C. N. R.....	7,775	243,296
C. P. R.....	11,067	376,439
Banking N. S. Coal (?).....		65,759
Totals.....	331,953	7,318,571

(1) These figures do not include repeaters, i.e. no one individual is counted more than once.

(2) The number of individuals given employment is not available.

Unemployment Benefit Plans in the United States and Other Countries

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics recently published Bulletin No. 544 (Employment and Unemployment Series) outlining (1) unemployment benefit plans in the United States, and (2) unemployment insurance in other countries. Part 1 presents the result of a survey made by the Bureau last April, when it was found that 70 unemployment benefit or employment guaranty plans were in existence in the United States, the number of employees potentially affected by them being about 226,000, though the number of those actually eligible for benefit at the time of the survey was considerably below that figure. The plans were distributed, by type, as follows:—

1. Fifteen company plans: i.e. those established by employers either individually or in groups. These companies employed about 116,000 employees at the time of this study, and of this number it is estimated that slightly more than 50,000 were eligible to benefits.

2. Sixteen joint-agreement plans, established by agreement between trade-unions and employers, and covering approximately 65,000 workers. In some instances union membership totals were used, as the figures representing number of persons eligible were not available.

3. Forty-eight trade union plans, maintained solely by labour organizations, either national or local, for the benefit of their own members. These covered about 45,000 persons.

The bulletin describes each of the plans that are included in the totals given above. The company plans described are those of the Dennison Manufacturing Co. Framingham, Mass.; Columbia Conserve Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Dutchess Bleachery (Inc.), Wappingers Falls N.Y.; Croker-McElwain Co. and

Chemical Paper Manufacturing Co., Holyoke, Mass.; United Diamond Works (Inc.), Newark, N.J.; John A. Manning Paper Co. (Inc.), Troy, N.Y.; Behr-Manning Corporation, Watervliet, N.Y.; S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis.; Leeds and Northrup Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Proctor & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Brown and Baily Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co., Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.; General Electric Company; Joint Plan Fond du Lac, Wis.; Rochester (N.Y.) unemployment benefit plan; Delaware and Hudson Railroad.

The Joint Agreement plans described in the Bulletin are those in the men's clothing industry in Chicago; New York City, and Rochester, N.Y.; women's garment industry, Cleveland, Ohio; cloth hat and cap industry, New York City and Philadelphia, Pa.; straw-hat industry, New York City; full-fashioned hosiery industry; lace curtain industry, Kingston, N.Y.; lace industry, Philadelphia, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, P.A. The Bulletin also describes the trade union plans in the Deutsche-Amerikanische Typographia; International Association of Sidergrahpers; Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America; Bookbinders, Locals No. 31-125, San Francisco, Calif., No. 119 New York City, and No. 8, Chicago, Ill.

Part 2 of the Bulletin deals with the public unemployment insurance systems in effect in eighteen countries which were found to have adopted such systems up to May, 1931. These countries are as follows:—Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Irish Free State, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Queensland, Spain and Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

THE Nineteenth Annual Convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services was held in Cincinnati, on September 22-24, over one hundred delegates attending. The delegates from the United States outlined the relief work program in the various centres, indicating substantial plans along lines similar to those in Canadian municipalities.

A great deal of time was devoted to a discussion of the best possible organization of a Federal-State Employment Service in the United States, and comparison very favourable to the Canadian method of organization was made by all the speakers. Professor Leiserson, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, urged that the re-organization of the Public employment system of the United States should follow the lines of the Canadian Employment Service.

The President of the Association, Mr. H. C. Hudson, Department of Labour, Toronto, and Mr. J. T. Hopkins of the Employment Centre of Rochester, N.Y., delivered brief address over a local radio station, dealing with the work of the Employment Service in their respective communities. Mr. Hopkins described the experiment which is carried on in Rochester under which local employers and State and municipal authorities are organizing an experimental office to try out different methods of conducting a public employment office. The results of the Rochester plan have been entirely satisfactory so far. (A note on the Rochester plan appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1931, page 295).

Mr. Emanuel Koveleski of Rochester, N.Y., was elected President for 1932, while Mr. A. J. Odam of the Department of Labour, Ottawa, was added to the Executive. Washington, D.C., was selected as the meeting place for the convention in 1932.

Industrial Commission of Colorado Refuses Reduction of Coal Miners' Wages

On August 4, 1931, the Industrial Commission of Colorado rendered a decision refusing the demand of the Bluff Springs Leasing Co., a coal mining company, for a reduction in the wage rates of its employees.

On July 7 the company served notice of its intention to reduce the wages of its employees, effective August 7, 1931. On July 11, 21 employees of the company filed a petition with the Commission protesting against the proposed reduction. At the hearing before the commission the company contended that it was necessary to reduce the price of coal \$1.50 per ton in order to meet the competition of the large coal companies which had already reduced the price of coal. The company also contended that it had to pay a royalty of 55 cents per ton to the owners of the mine and 50 cents per ton commission for selling its coal, which caused a loss of 93 cents on each ton of coal sold. The employees contended that

if their wages were reduced it would be impossible for them to earn more than \$3.50 to \$4 per day, and that such a wage was not sufficient for them to support their families and was therefore not a living wage.

The commission pointed out that, according to the records of the State coal mine inspector the coal miners of Colorado averaged a trifle over 183 days' work per annum during the last 10 years, and that the average number worked during 1930 was only 164 days. Considering the number of days a coal miner works per year, the commission in its award, said:—"The present wage scale is not sufficient, and it is to be regretted that the employees should be required to sell their labour at a lower price. Labour should be the first charge against every industry, and the welfare of the wage earner should be the first consideration of every employer."

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN AUGUST, 1931

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on September 1 was 7,798, the employees on their payrolls numbering 972,537 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions report-

ing for August was 1,833, having an aggregate membership of 197,863 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 68 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

(1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of September, 1931, as Reported by Employers

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there was a further increase in employment at the beginning of September; this was largely due to increased highway construction work undertaken for the relief of unemployment in Quebec. The working forces of the 7,798 co-operating employers aggregated 972,537 persons, compared with 955,991 in the preceding month. The index number (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 107.1, as compared with 105.2 on August 1, 1931, and with 116.6, 126.8, 119.1, 111.0, 106.2, 97.8, 94.2, 101.2, 94.8 and 89.8 on September 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The record for these years shows that there is often a slackening in industrial activity on September 1; last year, this had involved the release of a considerable number of workers, but the index then, (as on the same date in 1929, 1928 and 1927) was higher than on the date under review.

Logging, mining, highway construction and services showed heightened activity, that in road construction being especially noteworthy; there was no general change in manufacturing as a whole, while building and railway construction and trade were slacker.

Employment by Economic Areas

Firms in Quebec showed important gains, and improvement was also recorded in the Prairie Provinces; in Ontario, the general

situation remained practically unchanged, while the Maritime Provinces reported contractions.

Maritime Provinces.—In the Maritime Provinces, there was a decline in employment, which, however, involved a much smaller number of workers than that registered on September 1, last year. Most of the loss this year took place in construction, owing to curtailment of road work, but manufacturing, mining and trade also released employees, while logging, shipping and building were busier. Statistics were received from 581 firms, whose staffs aggregated 70,378 workers, compared with 73,468 in the preceding month. The index was much lower than on the same date in 1930.

Quebec.—Practically no general change was noted in manufacturing; logging, mining and services reported moderate gains, while there were very important increases in highway construction, largely as an unemployment relief measure. On the other hand, transportation, building and railway construction were slacker. Within the manufacturing group, there were large decreases in pulp and paper, but considerable seasonal improvement was noted in the textile industries. The working force of the 1,806 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 292,909 persons, as against 272,904 on August 1. Decreases were registered at the beginning of September, 1930, but the index then was a few points higher.

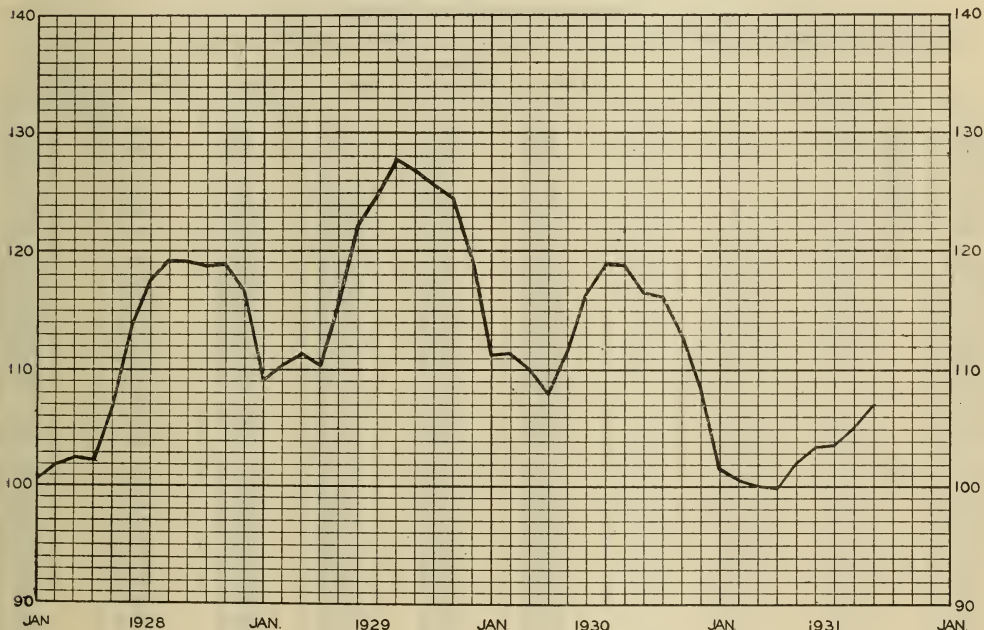
Ontario.—In this province, 3,468 firms reported very little general change in their staffs; manufacturing, especially of vegetable food products, showed considerable improvement; musical instruments, chemical, electrical apparatus and mineral product plants were also busier, while the lumber, pulp and paper, textile, metal, transportation and construction industries and retail trade recorded curtailment. The payrolls of the 3,468 firms making returns aggregated 373,202 persons, or 59 less than in the preceding month. Em-

railway transportation, building construction and trade showed curtailment.

British Columbia.—Employment as indicated by employers in British Columbia showed a further decrease; this took place chiefly in construction and manufacturing, notably of lumber, animal food and non-ferrous metal products, while shipping, mining and trade reported greater activity. The working force of the 791 firms furnishing data declined from 79,476 persons on August 1, to 78,339 at the beginning of September. The

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



ployment was not so active as in the early autumn of 1930, although the decline then indicated involved a much greater number of persons.

Prairie Provinces.—There was a small increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces, where the index was approximately the same as on September 1, 1930, when an increase had also been indicated by the firms making returns. Data were tabulated from 1,152 employers of 157,717 workers, as compared with 156,882 at the beginning of August. Mining, local transportation, highway and railway construction afforded heightened employment, but manufacturing was slacker, notably in the iron and steel and lumber divisions, and steam

contraction involved a slightly larger number of workers than that indicated on September 1, 1930, when employment was in greater volume.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Employment advanced in Quebec City, Toronto and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities; in Winnipeg, there was practically no general change, while curtailment was registered in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver.

Montreal.—Employment in Montreal showed a slight falling-off on September 1, 404 workers having been released from the pay-lists

of the 1,007 co-operating firms, who employed 138,204. Manufacturing (except of clothing and tobacco products) reported general contractions, and transportation was also slacker; but construction and trade showed improvement. The index was lower than on the same date in 1930, although a greater contraction had then been recorded.

Quebec.—A slight increase was indicated in Quebec, according to 136 employers of 13,411 persons. Minor gains were noted in manufacturing, services and construction, while

there were similar losses in trade. Employment as reported by employers was not so active as at the beginning of September a year ago.

Toronto.—Manufacturing showed considerable improvement, while construction, trade and local transportation recorded declines. Statements were received from 1,094 firms with 118,713 workers, or 382 more than on August 1. A fairly large decrease had been indicated on the same date a year ago, but employment was then above its present level.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	104.9	83.3	89.1	97.8	84.8
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	101.4	87.3	97.9	100.5	90.5
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	113.8	95.4	104.5	100.4	94.6
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
April 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
April 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
April 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Relative weight of employment by districts as at Sept. 1, 1931	100.0	7.2	30.1	38.4	16.2	8.1

Ottawa.—There was a decline in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing and construction. The 159 firms furnishing returns reported 14,193 employees, compared with 14,349 in the preceding month. On September 1, 1930, a reduction involving a much larger number of workers had been noted, but the index then was rather higher.

Hamilton.—Manufacturing (particularly of iron and steel products), transportation and construction reported contractions in Hamil-

ton, while other industries showed little general change; 234 employers recorded 30,058 persons on their payrolls, as against 30,635 on August 1. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of September a year ago, when considerably greater curtailment had been indicated.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.—A slight advance was registered in the Border Cities, where the 134 co-operating firms reported 9,542 workers, as against 9,217 in the

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1922	91.7		97.6				101.2	88.5
Sept. 1, 1923	94.8		99.0				92.0	90.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.1	97.5	94.2	114.5	97.1		88.4	90.0
Sept. 1, 1925	98.5	98.5	97.8	104.9	91.5	85.3	90.1	98.6
Sept. 1, 1926	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Sept. 1, 1927	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
April 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	104.8
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
April 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
April 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
April 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Sept. 1, 1931	14.2	1.4	12.2	1.5	3.1	1.0	3.1	3.1

preceding month. Automobile plants afforded increased employment, but construction was not so active. A much smaller gain had been noted on the same date last year, but the index was then considerably higher.

Winnipeg.—Employment in Winnipeg showed very little change; manufacturing as a whole was rather more active, in spite of losses in iron and steel products, but construction showed curtailment. An aggregate working

force of 29,981 persons was reported by the 368 employers who made returns for September 1. A slight increase had been recorded on the same date in 1930, when the index was higher.

Vancouver.—There was a further decline in activity in Vancouver, according to statements received from 327 firms employing 30,351 workers, as against 30,719 on August 1. Manufacturing and construction reported decreases

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Sept. 1, 1921.....	89.9	85.8	75.6	100.4	91.8	98.4	86.9	89.6	91.4
Sept. 1, 1922.....	94.8	93.6	65.9	101.6	88.8	103.3	100.8	87.7	90.1
Sept. 1, 1923.....	101.2	100.7	78.4	108.8	91.4	104.7	110.8	100.4	91.3
Sept. 1, 1924.....	94.2	91.5	79.0	103.7	97.1	99.6	101.4	101.5	91.4
Sept. 1, 1925.....	97.8	96.8	69.5	98.0	98.6	100.4	107.7	105.2	94.8
Sept. 1, 1926.....	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Sept. 1, 1927.....	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1.....	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
April 1.....	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1.....	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1.....	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	113.7	113.7
July 1.....	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1.....	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1.....	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	118.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1.....	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1.....	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
April 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
April 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
April 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Relative weight of employment by industries as at Sept. 1, 1931.....	100.0	48.0	.9	4.9	2.8	11.7	20.3	2.5	8.9

in personnel, while retail trade and services registered moderate improvement. Employment was in less volume than on the same date a year ago, when additions to staffs had been noted.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Iron and steel and other metal, lumber, pulp and paper, woollen and edible animal product factories showed curtailment, in some cases of a seasonal character, while the vegetable food, clothing, silk, tobacco, electrical apparatus, leather, electric

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight	Sept. 1, 1931	Aug. 1, 1931	Sept. 1, 1930	Sept. 1, 1929	Sept. 1, 1928	Sept. 1, 1927	Sept. 1, 1926
<i>Manufacturing</i>	48.0	94.7	94.7	108.2	119.8	115.9	106.8	104.8
Animal products—edible.....	2.0	109.3	112.2	120.9	121.0	125.9	117.6	111.6
Fur and products.....	0.2	92.3	94.0	98.7	104.3	99.3	99.9	100.8
Leather and products.....	1.9	91.3	90.6	86.6	96.4	97.4	103.9	100.1
Lumber and products.....	4.2	77.5	81.2	98.9	120.7	120.5	114.4	118.9
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.3	67.5	74.4	95.7	122.0	121.8	119.6	128.9
Furniture.....	0.8	95.7	91.2	100.8	121.7	116.5	105.8	98.4
Other lumber products.....	1.1	93.7	93.9	106.9	115.6	117.9	102.7	102.6
Musical instruments.....	0.2	61.9	56.2	66.3	99.4	104.2	97.2	105.0
Plant products—edible.....	3.6	124.1	108.9	134.3	123.4	112.9	109.4	108.9
Pulp and paper products.....	5.8	94.3	97.4	109.2	113.1	108.8	108.8	105.0
Pulp and paper.....	2.5	82.8	87.3	205.7	110.9	115.8	112.3	109.8
Paper products.....	0.8	99.1	100.1	108.3	115.3	121.0	107.6	100.4
Printing and publishing.....	2.5	107.9	110.0	114.3	115.3	109.4	104.5	99.7
Rubber products.....	1.3	95.7	95.8	110.5	140.6	137.4	115.7	99.5
Textile products.....	7.9	93.3	92.3	96.9	104.8	104.0	104.4	99.6
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	2.9	95.9	93.9	92.9	100.6	111.9	111.0	98.9
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.5	76.9	77.0	79.6	91.7	103.6	106.5	97.8
Woollen yarn and cloth.....	0.5	96.9	103.1	80.1	94.6	107.7	98.6	102.9
Silk and silk goods.....	0.5	283.5	226.6	214.5	158.1	.....	.....	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.6	100.1	100.7	103.2	113.1	103.6	97.7	100.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	92.4	90.0	101.0	105.7	101.8	98.9	100.3
Other textile products.....	0.8	76.9	80.9	87.7	100.9	107.0	109.6	98.6
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.6	118.7	115.7	125.2	120.0	121.5	111.3	104.1
Tobacco.....	0.9	108.0	102.0	108.9	103.3	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	0.7	133.8	135.2	150.9	146.1	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.0	86.8	97.6	123.8	160.8	138.8	104.1	84.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	0.8	112.0	110.3	116.3	120.6	109.9	104.4	100.2
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	107.9	109.1	133.4	139.9	124.6	109.5	111.8
Electric current.....	1.7	133.0	131.4	134.0	136.8	129.3	117.2	103.3
Electrical apparatus.....	1.5	133.1	131.3	157.9	154.7	123.1	107.8	101.3
Iron and steel products.....	10.6	79.7	80.7	99.3	122.3	117.6	100.1	102.1
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.0	81.9	87.9	102.0	133.3	122.7	106.9	102.3
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.1	92.3	95.1	113.4	131.9	128.8	112.2	100.8
Agricultural implements.....	0.2	25.7	34.7	47.9	108.3	97.4	94.3	97.1
Land vehicles.....	4.7	77.0	76.6	76.6	97.9	114.6	117.9	102.8
Automobiles and parts.....	0.8	57.6	52.9	99.9	129.1	171.0	89.7	108.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	0.4	100.8	80.5	101.4	142.1	107.1	92.0	98.1
Heating appliances.....	0.5	103.2	95.1	111.1	130.8	121.4	105.4	103.0
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.....	0.7	109.3	115.3	149.6	181.3	145.6	116.6	101.2
Foundry and machine shops products.....	0.4	79.2	80.2	96.0	128.3	121.7	96.3	97.5
Other iron and steel products.....	1.6	85.2	86.6	98.7	114.2	114.4	105.5	103.3
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.7	107.5	111.2	130.7	133.6	124.1	111.5	105.7
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.3	132.2	129.2	140.2	148.8	135.0	105.9	103.2
Miscellaneous.....	0.5	106.5	108.1	110.4	118.4	108.6	101.2	98.8
<i>Logging</i>	0.9	30.5	28.8	54.3	83.6	75.0	78.7	66.8
<i>Mining</i>	4.9	105.6	104.5	116.6	123.8	115.7	109.9	101.7
Coal.....	2.5	91.3	89.8	101.6	105.9	102.9	104.4	98.9
Metallic ores.....	1.7	142.1	143.8	141.0	147.2	131.4	118.5	104.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	0.7	98.9	94.4	134.0	153.2	138.5	117.8	109.2
<i>Communications</i>	2.8	105.8	105.9	120.9	128.8	114.8	107.2	103.2
Telegraphs.....	0.5	108.6	109.3	130.4	140.3	125.1	113.0	108.0
Telephones.....	2.3	105.1	105.1	118.6	125.7	112.1	105.7	101.9
<i>Transportation</i>	11.7	97.8	97.8	110.2	117.2	111.5	105.9	104.7
Street railways and cartage.....	2.5	121.6	121.6	128.7	134.3	117.7	108.6	104.4
Steam railways.....	7.4	90.9	91.5	105.1	112.2	110.8	104.6	103.4
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.8	100.9	98.4	112.2	121.2	107.0	108.6	112.7
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i>	20.3	176.8	182.8	169.2	181.3	158.7	150.4	133.5
Building.....	4.7	117.5	119.4	155.4	174.8	137.7	134.7	124.8
Highway.....	11.6	337.0	285.2	299.9	293.5	243.7	238.8	188.1
Railway.....	4.0	98.3	101.8	122.3	137.7	145.6	129.1	121.2
<i>Services</i>	2.5	134.8	133.0	143.4	146.6	132.5	120.0	110.4
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.4	140.5	138.9	154.1	158.3	137.5	126.0	116.9
Professional.....	0.2	123.7	123.5	124.9	124.5	121.9	100.7	101.0
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.9	129.6	126.8	131.6	133.2	128.3	116.4	103.6
<i>Trade</i>	8.9	120.5	120.9	127.3	127.8	118.0	108.4	98.1
Retail.....	6.4	125.7	126.4	129.9	130.1	118.3	108.1	96.1
Wholesale.....	2.5	108.9	108.6	121.3	122.7	111.0	109.2	102.2
<i>All industries</i>	100.0	107.1	105.2	116.6	126.8	119.1	111.0	106.2

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

current, chemical musical instrument and non-metallic mineral divisions recorded improvement. Statements were received from 4,711 manufacturers employing 465,748 operatives, as compared with 465,815 at the beginning of August. Employment on September 1, 1930, had declined, but the index then was many points higher than on the date under review.

Animal Products, Edible.—Declines were shown in dairies and fish-preserving establishments, those in the latter occurring in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. The payrolls of the 223 co-operating factories aggregated 19,187 employees, as compared with 19,733 in the preceding month. Employment on September 1, 1930, had also decreased, but the index number then was higher than on the date under review.

Leather and Products.—A slight gain was shown in leather factories, chiefly in footwear plants; this was about the same in size as that noted at the beginning of September last year, when the level of employment was lower. Statements were received from 241 manufacturers having 18,630 persons in their employ, as against 18,508 on August 1. Quebec firms reported most of the increase.

Lumber and Products.—Further seasonal reductions were made in sawmills, but furniture and vehicle factories were busier. The general decrease (in which all provinces shared although the largest losses were in Ontario), was smaller than that noted on September 1, 1930, but the index then was very much higher. A combined working force of 40,804 persons was registered by the 788 establishments from which returns were received, and which employed 42,706 in their last report.

Musical Instruments.—Additions to staffs were recorded in musical instrument works, 34 of which increased their working forces by 171 persons to 1,790 on September 1. The increase was largely confined to Ontario. Although reductions had been indicated at the beginning of September, 1930, employment was then at a higher level.

Plant Products, Edible.—Confectionery, chocolate, cocoa, sugar and syrup and fruit and vegetable factories reported heightened activity, that in canneries being most pronounced. The general improvement was on a larger scale than on the same date last year, but the index was then higher. Data were compiled from 396 firms in the vegetable food group, whose payrolls rose from 31,162 on August 1, to 35,336 at the beginning of September. Ontario reported important advances; an increase was also indicated in British Co-

lumbia, while elsewhere the trend was generally downward.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Employment in this group showed a reduction, mainly in pulp and paper mills and printing shops; larger losses had been noted on September 1 last year, when the index was higher than on the date under review. The forces of the 547 co-operating establishments included 56,686 persons, as compared with 58,510 in the preceding month. There were declines in all provinces.

Rubber Products.—Practically no change was indicated in rubber factories, 43 of which employed 12,212 workers. A decrease had been registered on September 1, 1930, but the index was then much higher than on the date under review.

Textile Products.—Increases were noted in textile factories, 739 of which had 76,481 employees, as against 75,609 on August 1. Most of the advance took place in Quebec. Garment and personal furnishing and silk factories registered the bulk of the gain, while woollen and miscellaneous textile mills were slacker. Employment on the same date last year was in somewhat greater volume; the increase then reported had, however, involved a smaller number of workers.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Considerable improvement occurred in this industry on September 1, when 344 persons were added to the payrolls of the 145 co-operating factories, which employed 15,210 operatives. Large seasonal gains were reported in tobacco factories, but beverage plants were rather slacker. The level of employment was lower than at the beginning of September, 1930, when a slight decline had been indicated in the group as a whole.

Chemical Products.—Employment in this division showed an advance, according to statistics from 133 employers of 8,082 persons, compared with 7,923 on August 1. The situation was not so favourable as on the same date a year ago.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Stone works released employees, while the glass division showed some improvement. Statements were received from 166 plants, having 11,152 workers, as against 11,408 in the preceding month. A smaller reduction had been noted on the same date last year, and the index then was considerably higher.

Electric Current.—Greater activity was shown in electric current plants, 93 of which employed 16,172 persons, compared with

16,004 in their last report. The improvement took place chiefly in Quebec. The index was very slightly lower than on September 1, 1930.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment in this group increased at the beginning of September, when 209 workers were added to the forces of the 75 co-operating establishments, which had 14,715 employees. This gain occurred mainly in Ontario; it was not so large as that noted on the corresponding date in 1930, when the index was above its level at the time of writing.

Iron and Steel Products.—The agricultural implement, railway car, rolling mill, structural iron and steel and some other branches of the iron and steel group recorded contractions in employment, while automobile, shipbuilding and heating appliance factories were busier. There was a reduction of 1,346 in the forces of the 730 co-operating iron and steel manufacturers, who employed 103,221 persons at the beginning of September. Activity was curtailed in all except the Maritime Provinces, but chiefly in Ontario. The trend on September 1, 1930, was decidedly unfavourable, but the index number then was much higher than on the date under review.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—The precious metal division reported heightened employment, while smelting and refining showed considerable curtailment; 124 manufacturers in the groups as a whole employed 16,562 operatives, as against 17,105 on August 1. Gains had been indicated on the same date last year, when activity was greater.

Mineral Products.—Employment in this group showed a further increase, according to statements from 95 establishments with 12,943 persons on their payrolls, as against 12,669 at the beginning of August. Quebec and Ontario reported most of the improvement. The index was lower than on September 1, 1930, although contractions had then been noted.

Logging

Employment in logging camps showed a slight seasonal increase at the beginning of September, according to the 215 co-operating firms, whose payrolls aggregated 8,254 workers, compared with 7,716 in the preceding month. The number employed in the bush was smaller than in any other year on record.

Mining

Coal.—Data were received from 80 operators having 24,220 men on their payrolls, as compared with 23,821 at the beginning of August. The Western coal-fields reported the expan-

sion, which involved a smaller number of workers than that registered on the same date a year ago, when the index number was higher.

Metallic Ores.—Employment in metallic ore mines showed a slight falling-off, according to returns from 62 firms whose forces declined from 16,700 persons on August 1, to 16,534 at the beginning of September. A contraction had also been shown on September 1, 1930, when the index number was slightly lower.

Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal).—Further gains were reported in this group, in which 77 firms enlarged their staffs by 306 workers to 6,592 on September 1. Practically all the improvement took place in Quebec. A minor decrease had been noted on the corresponding date last year, but the level of employment was then higher.

Communications

Practically no change was noted in the communications division, in which the companies reporting employed 27,458 workers. Employment continued in smaller volume than on the same date in 1930, when a slight reduction had been indicated.

Transportation

Street and Electric Railways and Cartage.—Very little change was shown in local transportation on the date under review, when the 160 employers furnishing data reported 24,628 workers, or almost the same number as in the preceding month. There were increases in the Prairie Provinces, but declines in Quebec and Ontario. The index number was several points lower than at the beginning of September, 1930, when a considerable gain was indicated.

Steam Railways.—There was a further decrease in the number employed in steam railway operation on September 1, according to the 102 companies and branches from which returns were received, and which had 71,456 employees, compared with 71,871 on August 1. Employment was at a lower level than on the same date last year, when improvement had been noted. Comparatively small losses were reported at the beginning of September in all provinces except British Columbia, where there was a minor gain.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There was an increase in employment in water transportation, in which activity was, however generally less than on the same date in 1930. Statements were received from 85 employers of 17,468 workers, as against 16,976 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—A falling-off was noted in building construction, in which employment was slacker than in the late summer of 1930. Data were received from 721 contractors, whose pay-rolls declined from 47,271 on August 1, 1931, to 46,339 persons on the date under review. The trend was favourable in the Maritime Provinces, but there were losses in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Highway.—There was a very pronounced increase in this group, 17,879 men being added to the forces of the 355 co-operating employers, who had 114,055 workers; there were losses in all provinces except Quebec and Saskatchewan, in both of which important road construction programs were under way for the relief of unemployment. Activity was greater than on September 1 in any other year on record.

Railway.—A decrease in employment was indicated by the 50 firms furnishing data in this division, who employed 38,679 persons, as against 40,079 in the preceding month. Improvement was reported in the Prairie Provinces, but elsewhere there were losses. Heightened activity had been noted on the corresponding date of 1930, but the index number then was many points higher.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of August, 1931

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

The present article on unemployment among members of local trade unions deals with the situation at the end of August, and is based on the returns tabulated by the Department of Labour from 1,833 local unions, representing 197,863 members. Of these 31,247, or a percentage of 15.8 were without employment on the last day of the month, compared with 16.2 per cent of inactivity in July. Conditions were largely depressed from August a year ago, when 9.3 per cent of the members involved were idle. The unemployment volume in the various provinces changed but slightly from July, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Alberta and

Services

There was a moderate increase in the service group, in which business this year has not been so brisk as in 1930. The 279 establishments furnishing returns for September 1, 1931, reported 24,751 assistants, as against 24,637 on August 1.

Trade

There was a decrease in the staffs of retail establishments, while a slight gain occurred in wholesale trade; employment in this group continued at a rather lower level than in the late summer of last year, when improvement had been recorded. Returns were received from 833 establishments employing 86,355 persons, compared with 86,529 at the beginning of August, 1931.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Quebec unions reporting an upward employment trend, while in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and British Columbia slight curtailment of activity was noted. All provinces shared substantially in the unemployment increase shown from August of last year, the contractions in Alberta and Manitoba being particularly heavy.

Each month a separate tabulation is made of unemployment in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. The unemployment percentage in Halifax during August exceeded by over 5 per cent that shown in July. In Edmonton also moderate employment curtailment was registered, and declines on a smaller scale were shown by Saint John, Montreal and Winnipeg unions. Toronto, Vancouver and Regina unions, however, reported a higher level of activity than in July. Extensive increases in slackness from August a year ago were recorded by Winnipeg, Vancouver, Saint John, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax unions, and in Regina and Edmonton recessions of lesser degree, though noteworthy, were indicated.

Accompanying this review is a chart which shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1925, to date. The projection

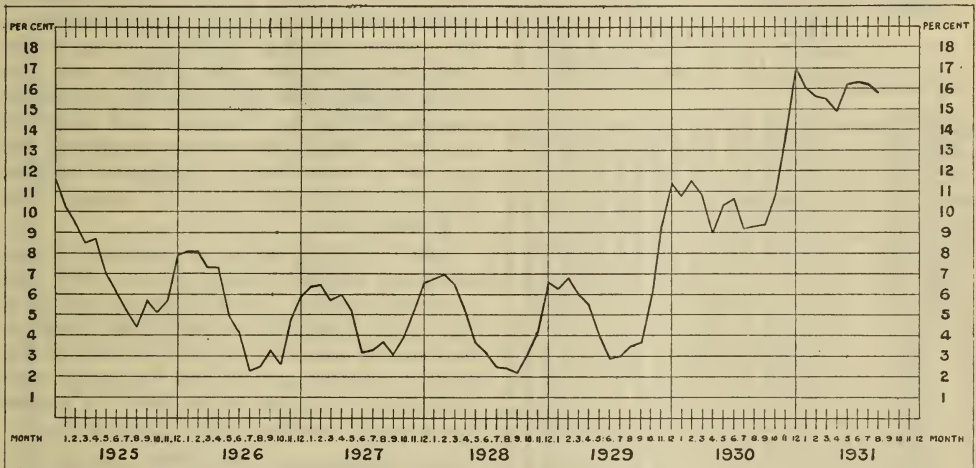
of the curve during August was downward from that of July, indicating some improvement in the employment volume afforded. A sharp rise in the curve, however, was shown from August a year ago when conditions were less depressed than in the period surveyed.

A slightly higher volume of employment was afforded workers in the manufacturing industries during August than in the previous month, according to the reports tabulated from an aggregate of 493 local unions, with 57,238 members. Of these 8,041 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 14.0 in contrast with 16.1 per cent of unemployment in July. Pronounced increases in activity were registered by hat and cap work-

ers all reported a much better situation during the month reviewed. Paper makers, garment, iron and steel, and metal polishers, on the other hand, reported large increases in slackness, and noteworthy declines in activity were registered by fur, hat and cap workers, and bakers and confectioners. The situation for printing tradesmen also declined moderately, and nominal recessions were indicated by cigarmakers.

Among coal miners the same percentage of idleness was maintained during August as in the preceding month, namely 17.5, though fluctuations were apparent in the various provinces. The August percentage was based on the returns received by the Department of

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



ers and metal polishers from July, which, however, had little effect upon the percentage for the group as a whole, as these workers formed a very small share of the total membership in the manufacturing industries. The change in the garment trades from July was slight, with a tendency toward greater activity. In the iron and steel trades some employment expansion was noted and better conditions prevailed for glass and leather workers, papermakers and cigarmakers. On the contrary, textile and wood workers, bakers and printing tradesmen suffered some curtailment in available employment. Among general labourers the situation remained uncharged from July. In making a comparison with the returns for August, 1930, in the manufacturing industries, when the unemployment percentage stood at 8.0, textile, leather, glass and general labour-

Labour from 49 unions of these workers, embracing a membership of 19,443 persons. In Alberta unemployment eased off slightly from July, though conditions still remained slack, and in Nova Scotia and British Columbia a slightly lower level of activity was indicated. Employment was largely curtailed from August of last year when 6.6 per cent of the miners reported were without work, the recessions being largely confined to the miners of Alberta, though in Nova Scotia and British Columbia also the employment movement was less favourable.

Activity in the building and construction trades continued at a low level during August, with slight employment, losses from July. This was manifest by the returns tabulated for August from 264 unions of building tradesmen with 27,002 members, 11,207 or a percentage

of 41.5 of whom were idle on the last day of the month, in contrast with a percentage of 39.9 in July. A lower level of employment from July was indicated in all trades, the most extensive declines and which ranged around 4 per cent, being recorded by granite and stonecutters, hod carriers and building labourers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, painters, decorators and paper hangers, and bridge and structural iron workers. Among electrical workers and bricklayers, masons and plasterers the recessions indicated were slight, while curtailment of less than 1 per cent oc-

cured among carpenters and joiners, and plumbers and steamfitters. Important recessions in employment were registered in the building trades from August a year ago when 28.8 per cent of the members recorded were idle, all tradesmen with the exception of hod carriers and building labourers showing large increases in slackness, while among these workers the situation was substantially better.

The transportation industries with 779 unions reporting 68,655 members in August, indicated 9.5 per cent of idleness on the last day of the month in contrast with 8.9 per cent in July. The percentage of unemployment for August also exceeded that shown in the corresponding month a year ago when 5.0 per cent of inactivity was recorded. Steam, and street electric railway employees, navigation workers, and teamsters and chauffeurs all contributed a share to the slight increase in idleness shown from July. Responsibility for the adverse situation indicated in the transportation industries from August last year rested largely with steam railway employees, though activity for teamsters and chauffeurs and street and electric railway employees was also at a lower level. Navigation workers, however, were slightly better engaged than in August, 1930.

Retail clerks reported a fractional unemployment increase during August over the previous month as shown by the returns tabulated from 5 associations with 1,296 members. Of these 32 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 2.5, contrasted with 2.0 per cent of inactivity in July. In August last year all members were reported busy.

Civic employees in all three months used here for comparison reported a high level of activity, the 70 unions from which reports were tabulated in August, with a total of 7,612 members, showing .1 per cent of unemployment, contrasted with .3 per cent in July and .5 per cent in August a year ago.

The employment situation in the miscellaneous group of trades during August remained practically the same as in the previous month, according to the reports tabulated from 124 unions, embracing 6,025 members. Of these 1,137 or a percentage of 18.9 were unemployed on the last day of the month in contrast with 19.0 per cent in July. Activity for hotel and restaurant employees showed a noteworthy increase from July, and among theatre and stage employees, barbers and unclassified workers, the gains in employment were fractional only. Stationary engineers and firemen reported little change in conditions from July, with a slight tendency toward

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

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	3.7	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	7.8	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Aug., 1919.....	5.4	1.5	2.7	1.3	-.8	2.0	1.1	4.1	2.2
Aug., 1920.....	3.3	1.0	7.5	1.7	-.3	-.5	-.7	4.7	3.3
Aug., 1921.....	7.4	8.3	11.5	5.0	3.5	3.1	4.8	12.7	8.7
Aug., 1922.....	2.4	2.8	5.4	2.5	1.6	2.8	3.6	6.1	3.6
Aug., 1923.....	-.5	-.4	2.2	2.2	-.4	1.0	3.6	2.0	2.2
Aug., 1924.....	9.2	3.1	8.9	5.8	4.4	4.4	5.7	4.7	6.5
Aug., 1925.....	7.2	4.2	6.0	3.8	2.8	1.3	3.0	3.5	4.4
Aug., 1926.....	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	5.0	3.9	2.5
Aug., 1927.....	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	1.9	3.5	4.7	3.7
Aug., 1928.....	1.6	-.7	4.0	1.9	1.4	-.8	1.2	2.8	2.4
Jan., 1929.....	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Feb., 1929.....	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.8
Mar., 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
April, 1929.....	6.0	1.3	9.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.5
May, 1929.....	3.9	-.5	6.8	2.6	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.3	4.0
June, 1929.....	3.3	1.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	2.6	2.9
July, 1929.....	2.0	-.8	4.8	2.2	3.1	1.8	4.7	2.7	3.0
Aug., 1929.....	2.2	-.8	4.6	2.5	2.7	1.5	4.7	3.9	3.5
Sept., 1929.....	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.1	4.5	2.5	6.1	4.5	3.7
Oct., 1929.....	2.3	2.3	7.8	4.4	9.3	4.0	7.2	6.9	6.0
Nov., 1929.....	5.1	3.0	13.6	6.3	10.5	8.8	10.8	9.8	9.3
Dec., 1929.....	5.2	2.4	14.5	9.7	12.8	13.0	13.9	11.5	11.4
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar., 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June, 1930.....	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	8.2	8.9	14.3	8.4	10.6
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.9	9.2
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Nov., 1930.....	4.4	5.1	19.2	13.9	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Dec., 1930.....	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.8	16.8	17.0
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
Aug., 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8

greater unemployment. A noteworthy drop in the volume of work afforded was shown in the miscellaneous group of trades from August of last year when 12.4 per cent of the members reported were without employment, stationary engineers and firemen, and theatre and stage employees being particularly depressed. Reductions on a smaller scale were registered by hotel and restaurant employees and barbers. Unclassified workers, on the other hand, were much better employed than in August last year.

The 3 unions of fishermen from which returns were tabulated during August including 1,305 members, indicated 7.7 per cent of inactivity, compared with percentages of 1.5 in the previous month and 1.2 in August last year.

(3) Employment Office Reports for August, 1931

During the month of August, 1931, reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed declines in the average daily placements of five per cent from those of the preceding month, and of twenty-six per cent from those effected during the corresponding month a year ago. The loss in the former instance was largely due to decreased placements in construction and maintenance, and in the latter case to a decline in farming. The only gain over July was registered in farming, all other industrial divisions showing losses, except transportation, which remained unchanged. Construction and maintenance alone recorded a gain over August, 1930, the heaviest declines, other than that in farming, occurring in services, manufacturing, transportation and logging.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1929, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each one hundred applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications declined throughout the month, though during the latter half of the period the downward trend was very slight. At the close of August, however, the curve of vacancies was 33 points below that shown at the end of August, 1930, and the curve of placements nearly 31 points lower than the level recorded for the corresponding period last year. The ratio of vacancies to each one hundred applications was 38.0 during the first half and 37.2 during the second half of August, 1931, in contrast

Further reductions occurred among lumber workers and loggers during August, as shown by the reports received from 4 unions with 764 members. Of these 289, or a percentage of 37.8 were idle on the last day of the month, compared with a percentage of 33.8 in July. Activity for these workers was largely curtailed from August a year ago when 18.8 per cent of unemployment was recorded.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1930 inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for August of each year from 1919 to 1928 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1929, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in table I.

with the ratios of 67.6 and 70.4 during the corresponding periods of 1930. The ratios of placements to each one hundred applications during the periods under review were 36.2 and 35.8 as compared with 64.7 and 66.6, respectively, during the corresponding month of 1930.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during August, 1931, was 1,032 as compared with 1,078 during the preceding month, and with 1,407 in August a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,746, in comparison with 2,550 in July, 1931, and with 2,037 during August last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during August, 1931, was 987, of which 478 were in regular employment and 509 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with the total daily average of 1,039 during the preceding month. Placements in August a year ago averaged 1,339 daily, consisting of 958 placements in regular and 381 in casual employment.

During the month of August, 1931, the offices of the Service referred 27,223 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 25,662 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 12,434 of which 8,930 were of men and 3,504 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 13,228. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 19,314 for men and 7,495 for women, a total of 26,809, while applications for work

numbered 71,383 of which 59,754 were from men and 11,629 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1921, to date:—

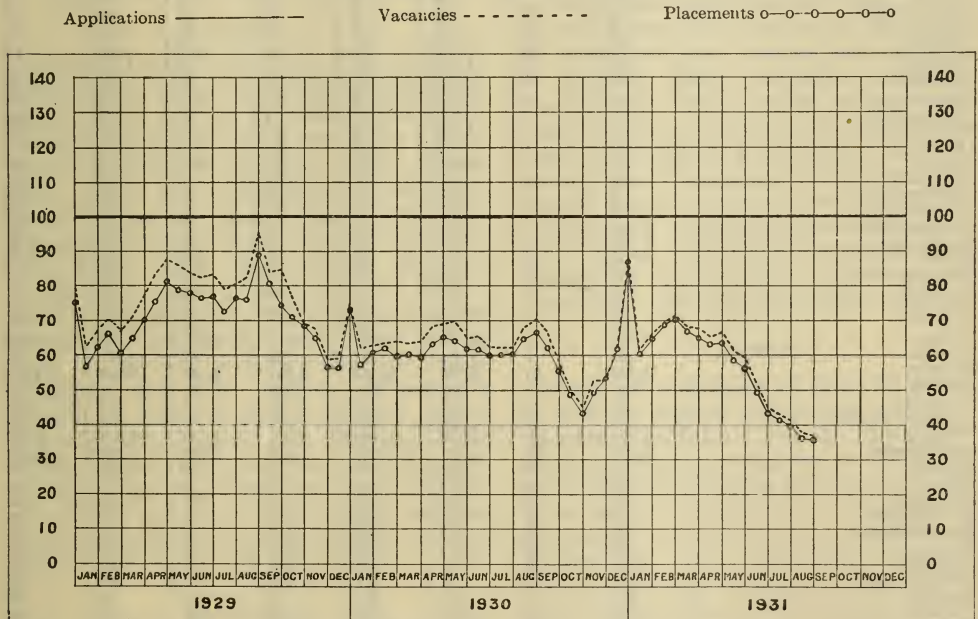
Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931 (8 months).....	95,526	201,043	296,569

ation and logging being the largest. Placements by industrial groups included: construction and maintenance, 235; trade, 35, and service 315, of which 236 were of household workers. During the month regular employment was found for 239 men and 61 women.

NEW BRUNSWICK

There was a gain of over 13 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in New Brunswick during August, when compared with the preceding month and of over 11 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 14 per cent higher than in July and over 13 per cent above August, 1930. The gain in placements over August of last year was due to orders re-

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



NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of August, 1931, positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia were over 6 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 24 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline of nearly 5 per cent in placement when compared with July and of nearly 24 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. All industrial divisions, except construction and maintenance and farming, participated in the decline in placements from August, 1930, those in transport-

ceived for firefighters and, with this exception, placements in all industrial divisions showed little change from August, 1930. Services, in which 667 placements were effected, accounted for the majority of the positions secured for applicants during the month. There were also 49 placements in the logging industry. Placements in regular employment numbered 79 for men and 51 for women.

QUEBEC

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in the

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1931

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1930
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	675	41	758	687	300	344	904	276
Halifax.....	268	32	340	237	26	211	531	52
New Glasgow.....	129	9	138	170	81	46	186	125
Sydney.....	278	0	280	280	193	87	187	99
New Brunswick	812	6	822	804	130	674	937	176
Chatham.....	275	3	241	275	4	271	414	8
Moncton.....	264	2	270	257	92	165	104	85
Saint John.....	273	1	311	272	34	238	419	83
Quebec	1,851	141	6,326	2,457	1,456	223	2,928	1,355
Amos.....	10	11	6	6	0	0	10	44
Hull.....	184	0	405	196	196	0	109	211
Montreal.....	770	43	3,815	741	452	160	2,203	411
Quebec.....	357	30	889	787	248	45	403	352
Rouyn.....	164	27	508	136	134	2	47	49
Sherbrooke.....	208	17	420	288	286	3	65	184
Three Rivers.....	158	13	279	303	140	13	91	134
Ontario	10,417	522	32,465	10,228	4,138	5,527	39,244	5,663
Belleville.....	175	0	693	175	84	91	634	93
Brantford.....	532	0	876	442	212	230	2,096	93
Chatham.....	285	16	370	287	104	183	673	79
Cobalt.....	58	0	96	50	46	4	73	74
Fort William.....	42	0	60	45	22	23	263	107
Guelph.....	524	15	855	527	14	490	901	39
Hamilton.....	612	25	1,308	620	192	382	4,538	183
Kingston.....	523	15	1,679	521	84	437	1,364	196
Kitchener.....	86	0	460	102	46	38	924	92
London.....	281	20	968	279	145	111	1,630	206
Niagara Falls.....	179	5	161	160	73	86	326	131
North Bay.....	206	7	1,315	214	191	23	1,251	116
Oshawa.....	441	0	526	434	60	374	455	51
Ottawa.....	677	112	1,884	627	340	201	2,212	438
Pembroke.....	184	0	451	177	105	72	235	151
Peterborough.....	179	5	196	178	133	37	156	148
Port Arthur.....	212	0	3,617	196	173	23	3,559	492
St. Catharines.....	128	5	384	114	44	70	2,102	281
St. Thomas.....	169	9	398	159	45	114	523	87
Sarnia.....	183	0	517	183	43	140	545	83
Sault Ste. Marie.....	171	2	914	176	79	79	437	53
Stratford.....	117	0	539	116	86	30	839	.....
Sudbury.....	147	1	1,150	153	118	35	1,201	252
Timmins.....	135	1	212	120	87	33	780	76
Toronto.....	3,786	275	10,751	3,742	1,363	2,039	7,890	1,898
Windsor.....	385	9	2,085	431	249	182	4,073	244
Manitoba	4,224	27	6,798	4,259	2,011	2,185	9,459	5,272
Brandon.....	857	5	886	853	402	451	30	976
Dauphin.....	69	0	212	69	64	5	153	238
Fortage la Prairie.....	274	0	274	274	274	0	0	364
Winnipeg.....	3,024	22	5,426	3,063	1,271	1,729	9,276	3,694
Saskatchewan	2,531	92	4,361	2,420	1,419	1,000	5,504	6,155
Estevan.....	115	4	104	107	31	76	287	217
Melfort.....	110	0	110	110	110	0	0	207
Moose Jaw.....	540	29	802	521	163	357	1,400	1,244
N. Battleford.....	127	15	114	106	101	5	12	228
Prince Albert.....	180	9	416	133	101	32	365	343
Regina.....	427	14	1,212	458	313	145	2,067	1,621
Saskatoon.....	446	10	719	421	348	73	903	1,328
Swift Current.....	150	2	294	146	128	18	279	366
Weyburn.....	261	1	312	255	59	196	80	309
Yorkton.....	175	8	273	163	65	98	111	292
Alberta	3,276	26	6,317	3,259	2,386	871	9,781	4,050
Calgary.....	1,533	1	3,383	1,509	1,250	259	5,262	1,283
Drumheller.....	145	1	869	138	69	69	676	284
Edmonton.....	875	6	1,226	892	741	149	2,923	1,829
Lethbridge.....	391	17	565	389	138	251	621	349
Medicine Hat.....	332	1	274	331	188	143	289	335
British Columbia	3,023	35	13,536	3,100	594	2,404	12,599	1,818
Cranbrook.....	153	1	494	152	4	148	270	63
Kanilooks.....	35	1	247	42	26	13	71	70
Kelowna.....	38	0	232	38	33	5	65	52
Nanaimo.....	365	0	505	353	18	335	736	63
Nelson.....	60	2	605	60	51	9	658	248
New Westminster.....	46	0	282	46	29	17	440	49
Penticton.....	190	3	522	184	39	140	453	32
Prince George.....	9	1	44	8	8	0	247	66
Prince Rupert.....	19	0	103	19	7	12	471	135
Revelstoke.....	2	1	96	1	0	1	54	3
Vancouver.....	514	25	7,244	617	273	241	7,224	761
Vernon.....	44	0	698	42	16	26	283	50
Victoria.....	44	1	1,974	1,547	90	1,457	1,627	226
All Offices	26,809	890	71,383	27,223	12,434	13,228	81,356	*24,909
Men.....	19,314	200	59,754	19,324	8,930	10,271	73,015	20,627
Women.....	7,495	690	11,629	7,899	3,504	2,957	8,341	4,282

* 84 placements effected by offices since closed.

Province of Quebec during August, was over 13 per cent higher than in the preceding month, and over 11 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain of nearly 23 per cent in placements over July and of over 11 per cent in comparison with August, 1930. Substantial gains under construction and maintenance and services accounted for the increase in placements over August last year, but were offset in part by a large reduction in logging placements. Declines also were recorded in manufacturing, farming and transportation. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 76; logging, 199; construction and maintenance, 556; and services 756, of which 563 were of household workers. During the month 879 men and 577 women were placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

During August, 1931, orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario called for nearly 11 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but were over 3 per cent in excess of the corresponding month of last year. There was a reduction in placements of over 12 per cent when compared with July, but a gain of nearly 5 per cent in comparison with August, 1930. The increase in placements over August of last year was due to gains in farming and construction and maintenance. Of the declines in all other groups, those in services, manufacturing and transportation were the largest. Placements effected by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 740; logging, 174; farming, 1,590; transportation, 111; construction and maintenance, 3,054; trade, 289; and services, 3,634, of which 1,936 were of household workers. During the month, regular employment was found for 2,671 men and 1,467 women.

MANITOBA

Orders listed at Employment Offices in Manitoba during August called for nearly 40 per cent more workers than those of the preceding month, but there was a decline of over 36 per cent from the total of the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of nearly 39 per cent in placements when compared with July, but a decrease of nearly 38 per cent in comparison with August, 1930. Construction and maintenance was the only industrial division in which more placements were made during the month under review than in August of last year. This gain was due to work provided in relief of unemployment. Of the declines, those in farming were very heavy and exceeded the net

decreases in all groups. Services was the only other division to show a large reduction in placements. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were: manufacturing, 42; farming, 1,471; construction and maintenance, 1,290; trade, 95, and services, 1,283, of which 816 were of household workers. There were, during the month, 1,604 men and 407 women placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during August, were 40 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but nearly 70 per cent less favourable than in the corresponding month last year. Placements increased nearly 38 per cent when compared with July, but declined nearly 68 per cent in comparison with August, 1930. All industrial divisions participated in the declines in placements from August last year, that in farming being particular heavy and accounted for more than 70 per cent of the reduction. Of the losses in all other divisions, those in construction and maintenance and services were the largest. Placements by industrial groups included: farming, 925; construction and maintenance, 650; and services, 766, of which 514 were of household workers. During the month regular employment was secured for 1,046 men and 373 women.

ALBERTA

There was a decrease of about 35 per cent in both the number of positions offered and placements effected through Employment Offices in Alberta during August, when compared with the preceding month, and of about 32 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. As in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, farm placements were very much below those of August, 1930, and were mainly responsible for the large reduction under this comparison. Construction and maintenance was, however, the only group in which there was any gain, but losses in other divisions were not large. Industrial groups in which employment was found for the majority of workers included: farming, 1,194; construction and maintenance, 1,373; and services, 609, of which 443 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment were found for 2,044 men and 342 women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia during August, were about 12 per cent less favourable than during both

the preceding month and the corresponding month last year. Corresponding declines were recorded in placements under both comparisons. There was a large increase in placements in construction and maintenance when compared with August, 1930, but this gain was offset by losses in all other industrial divisions. Of the declines, those in services and manufacturing were the largest. Placement by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 73; farming, 119; construction and maintenance, 1,828; and services, 874, of which 355 were of household workers. During the month 368 men and 226 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of August, 1931, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 12,434 placements in regular employment, 6,641 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 403 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 357 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 46 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4.00, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The reduced rate certificates issued in Quebec during August were granted at the Hull office which transferred 10 to Pembroke.

Taking advantage of the reduced transportation 65 persons secured certificates at Ontario centres during August, 63 of whom travelled to provincial points and 2 outside the province. The latter were salesmen journeying from Fort William to Winnipeg. Proceeding from Sudbury 6 mine workers went to Sault Ste. Marie and 25 bushmen, one saw mill worker, one cook and one cookee to points within the Sudbury zone. From Cobalt 7 miners and one power dam labourer were conveyed to Timmins, one carpenter to Peterborough and one mine worker to Port-Arthur. To the Timmins' zone also 2 pipe fitters, one rock driller, one carpenter and one concrete inspector were transferred from Niagara Falls. For employment within their respective zones Port Arthur despatched 10 bushmen, and Fort William one carpenter and 2 cooks. Destined to the Port Arthur zone in addition was one hotel chef, travelling from Toronto.

In Manitoba 116 persons availed themselves of the reduced transportation rate during

August, 96 of whom went to employment within the province, the balance representing an inter-provincial movement. The Winnipeg office was instrumental in all provincial transfers, despatching 3 farm domestics to the Brandon zone and 83 farm hands, 3 teamsters, 4 painters, one cookee, one mine worker, and one store clerk to centres within its own zone. Of the 20 persons proceeding to other provinces 19 travelled on certificates secured at Winnipeg and included 3 farm hands, one farm domestic, and one cafe cook going to Port Arthur, one hotel waitress and one domestic to Regina, and 12 farm workers to employment at various rural points in Saskatchewan. The one remaining transfer was of a farm hand sent from Dauphin to the Moose Jaw zone.

Saskatchewan offices granted 86 reduced rate certificates during August, 84 provincial and 2 inter-provincial. Of the former 58 were issued at Regina to 32 highway construction labourers going to Prince Albert, 3 farm hands and one blacksmith to Saskatoon, one millwright and one housekeeper to North Battleford, 3 farm hands and one farm domestic to Moose Jaw, one farm hand to Yorkton, one janitor, one farm worker, and one housekeeper to Swift Current, and 11 farm hands and one domestic within the Regina zone. From Saskatoon the transfers included one farm worker and one farm domestic proceeding to North Battleford, one domestic to Prince Albert, 2 farm hands to Yorkton and 8 farm hands and one domestic to points within the Saskatoon zone. Journeying from Moose Jaw 2 sheet metal workers, one farm hand and one housekeeper were bound for Saskatoon, 2 farm hands for North Battleford, one farm hand for Prince Albert and 4 farm hands and one town domestic for employment within the Moose Jaw zone. Of the two persons travelling outside the province one, a farm hand, was despatched from Moose Jaw to Lethbridge and one, a domestic, was conveyed from Regina to Winnipeg.

Workers benefiting by the reduced transportation rate in Alberta during August were 110 in number, 99 of whom went to provincial employment and 11 to centres outside. Within the province the Edmonton office transferred 5 farm hands to Drumheller, one farm hand each to Calgary and Medicine Hat, and 65 farm hands, 6 farm housekeepers, 2 carpenters, 5 highway construction workers, one miner, 2 bushmen, 3 housekeepers, 2 hotel workers, one engineer, one cook and one waitress within the Edmonton zone. From Calgary, in addition, 2 harvesters were carried at the reduced rate to Edmonton and one farm hand to Drumheller. The movement

outside the province was of agricultural workers travelling from Edmonton, 9 of whom went to the Saskatoon zone and 2 to North Battleford.

Reduced rate certificates were granted by British Columbia offices during August to 16 persons, 15 of whom were bound for employment within the province. All of these secured their certificates for reduced transportation at Vancouver, from which point one farm hand, one mine worker, and 2 farm housekeepers proceeded to Penticton, one hotel cook to Vernon, one flunkey and one cook to

Revelstoke and 4 bush workers, 3 mine workers and one farm hand to centres within the Vancouver zone. The one transfer outside the province was of an engineer travelling from Nelson to Calgary.

Of the 403 workers who profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during August 209 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 176 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 10 by the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, 5 by the Northern Alberta Railway and 3 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During August, 1931

There was a seasonal decline in the value of the building permits issued during August, 1931, as compared with July, while in comparison with August last year, there was also a considerable reduction; during the month under review, the 61 co-operating centres authorized building estimated to cost \$8,224,074, as compared with \$10,879,505 in July, 1931, and \$14,029,564 in August, 1930. There was, therefore, a decrease of 24.4 per cent in the first comparison, and of 41.4 per cent in the second. The aggregate value of the building authorized in the first eight months of this

year, viz., \$76,575,853, was lower than in 1930, and also than in most years of the record. In considering these data, however, it should be noted that there has also been a very significant decline in wholesale costs of building materials, the Bureau's index, based on the 1926 average as 100, having fallen from 156.3 in the first eight months of 1920, to 83.4 in the period, January-August, 1931.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics showing that they had issued about 1,000 permits for dwellings estimated to cost nearly \$3,900,000, and over 2,000 permits for other

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	August, 1931	July, 1931	August, 1930	Cities	August, 1931	July, 1931	August, 1930
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Prince Ed. Island..	-	-	Nil	Sarnia.....	11,503	20,390	39,916
Nova Scotia.....	326,365	299,123	784,075	Sault Ste. Marie..	201,345	18,638	258,350
*Halifax.....	274,865	276,895	653,700	*Toronto.....	1,834,752	2,445,215	1,494,796
New Glasgow.....	350	13,995	81,450	York and East			
*Sydney.....	51,150	8,233	48,925	York Townships..	460,777	560,675	479,080
New Brunswick..	170,670	91,635	63,027	Welland.....	12,990	28,420	9,555
Fredericton.....	43,950	2,475	Nil	*Windsor.....	11,235	29,135	414,286
*Moncton.....	32,335	69,830	35,932	East Windsor....	2,100	1,350	8,800
*Saint John.....	94,385	19,330	27,095	Riverside.....	3,280	10,400	19,125
Quebec.....	2,540,638	3,982,387	3,724,665	Sandwich.....	3,150	1,400	1,250
*Montreal—*Maison-neuve.....	2,092,943	3,652,015	2,611,050	Walkerville.....	Nil	1,000	88,000
*Quebec.....	251,960	205,687	558,974	Woodstock.....	5,967	9,508	17,596
Shawinigan Falls..	8,760	600	15,180	Manitoba.....	253,582	347,400	782,690
*Sherbrooke.....	85,400	18,000	113,600	*Brandon.....	3,752	4,200	7,260
*Three Rivers.....	28,025	6,350	21,950	St. Boniface.....	21,680	17,050	5,380
*Westmount.....	73,550	99,705	403,911	*Winnipeg.....	228,150	326,150	770,050
Ontario.....	3,473,709	4,879,170	5,776,333	Saskatchewan..	177,780	166,910	1,354,332
Bellefleur.....	9,600	21,735	18,750	*Moose Jaw.....	2,610	485	334,440
*Brantford.....	6,912	18,384	42,101	*Regina.....	64,095	66,985	185,052
Chatham.....	8,500	5,500	9,517	*Saskatoon.....	111,075	99,440	804,840
*Fort William..	10,250	38,450	217,725	Alberta.....	580,901	295,053	495,284
Galt.....	19,070	15,505	72,669	*Calgary.....	203,154	158,811	233,039
*Guelph.....	19,458	15,686	29,350	*Edmonton.....	342,840	115,965	176,275
*Hamilton.....	253,500	878,700	490,750	Lethbridge.....	14,520	19,442	84,325
*Kingston.....	28,810	49,817	355,084	Medicine Hat....	20,390	835	1,645
*Kitchener.....	56,935	41,599	273,799	British Columbia..	700,426	817,827	1,049,158
*London.....	236,950	109,920	385,620	Kamloops.....	4,983	8,215	5,825
Niagara Falls.....	6,487	5,815	30,065	Nanaimo.....	1,175	950	75
Oshawa.....	20,505	1,860	20,435	*New Westminster..	26,050	56,000	50,750
*Ottawa.....	165,655	440,505	136,140	Prince Rupert....	16,000	39,455	11,875
Owen Sound.....	5,000	15,000	15,200	*Vancouver.....	571,530	660,910	834,691
*Peterborough..	20,338	19,536	14,720	North Vancouver..	7,580	6,740	21,975
*Port Arthur....	17,761	24,255	731,419	*Victoria.....	73,108	45,557	123,967
*Stratford.....	6,649	10,515	76,803				
*St. Catharines..	32,440	28,117	23,192	Total—61 Cities..	8,224,074	10,879,505	14,029,564
*St. Thomas.....	1,790	12,140	2,210	*Total—35 Cities..	7,314,412	10,052,552	12,713,496

buildings valued at more than \$3,900,000. During July, authority was granted for the erection of some 1,000 dwellings and 2,600 other buildings, estimated at about \$4,300,000 and \$6,300,000 and \$6,300,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported gains as compared with July, 1931, that of \$285,851, or 97.9 per cent in Alberta being most noteworthy. Of the reductions elsewhere indicated, that of \$1,441,749 or 36.2 per cent in Quebec was greatest.

New Brunswick and Alberta reported a higher aggregate of building permits issued than in August last year, there being increases of 170.8 per cent and 17.3 per cent, respectively, in those provinces, as compared with August, 1930. Declines in this comparison were recorded in the remaining provinces, that of \$2,302,624 or 39.9 per cent in Ontario being most pronounced.

Of the larger cities, Toronto showed improvement as compared with August, 1930, but the total was smaller than in July, 1931, while Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported decreases in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Sydney, Fredericton, Saint John, Three Rivers, Oshawa, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Sandwich, St. Boniface, Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Nanaimo registered gains in both comparisons.

Cumulative Record for First Eight Months, 1920-31.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during August and in the first eight months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale

prices of building materials in the first eight months of the years since 1920 are also given (average 1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in August	Value of permits issued in first eight months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first eight months (1920=100)	Average Indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first eight months (1926 average=100)
	\$	\$		
1931.....	8,224,074	76,575,853	88.7	83.4
1930.....	14,029,564	115,268,330	133.6	93.4
1929.....	21,582,221	168,894,072	195.7	99.6
1928.....	17,448,542	145,247,485	168.3	97.5
1927.....	29,478,378	126,690,292	146.8	96.8
1926.....	11,672,599	109,211,942	126.5	101.7
1925.....	9,511,008	88,223,328	102.2	104.3
1924.....	9,406,733	81,762,083	94.7	109.1
1923.....	11,425,031	97,551,074	113.0	111.7
1922.....	18,158,932	105,181,416	121.9	108.4
1921.....	10,928,039	77,665,614	90.0	128.6
1920.....	10,805,846	86,303,601	100.0	156.3

The aggregate for the first eight months of this year was 33.6 per cent lower than in 1930, and was also lower than the average of \$109,272,658 recorded in the eleven years, 1920-1930, while the average index number of wholesale prices of building materials was much lower than in any other year of this record. During August, the index of wholesale prices of building materials stood at 82.1, compared with 87.8 in August, 1930.

The accompanying table gives the value of building permits issued by 61 cities during July and August, 1931, and August, 1930. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary showing the employment situation during August, 1931, is reproduced below. The following report on unemployment conditions in the United States is based on the statistics published by the United States Department of Labour, showing the recent trend of employment throughout the country. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labor,

the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 24 representative cities. Summary figures for August, 1931, and previous months are reproduced below.

Great Britain

Employment during August showed a further decline in a number of important industries, but this was offset to a large extent by an improvement in coal mining. The net decline, in industry as a whole, was therefore small.

A decline occurred in the brick and tile, glass, iron and steel, tinplate and motor vehicle industries, in shipbuilding and ship-repairing, in the textile trades except linen, jute and hosiery, in the clothing and distribu-

tive trades, and in building and public works contracting.

There was some improvement, however, in coal mining, in jute manufacture, and in the boot and shoe industry.

Employment showed little net change in any of the administrative divisions; it remained moderate in London and the Southern areas, and very bad in all other areas.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,400,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at August 24, 1931 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 22·7, as compared with 22·6 at July 27, 1931, and with 17·1 at August 25, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed at August 24, 1931, was 17·3, as compared with 16·7 at July 27, 1931; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5·4, as compared with 5·9. For males alone the percentage at August 24, 1931, was 23·7, and for females 20·0; at July 27, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 23·8 and 19·5.

At August 24, 1931, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,958,395 wholly unemployed, 661,829 temporarily stopped, and 113,558 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,733,782. This was 20,432 more than a month before, and 694,080 more than a year before. The total included 1,986,268 men, 75,908 boys, 610,729 women, and 60,877 girls.

The 1,958,395 wholly unemployed included approximately 1,310,690 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 539,390 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 108,320 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,774,734, included 257,245 men, 6,191 boys, 56,448 women and 3,200 girls, who had been on the Register for less than one month.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Register of Employment Exchanges at August 24, 1931, was 2,805,416, and at August 31, 1931, it was 2,833,722.

United States

The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labour reports the changes in employment and pay-roll totals in August, 1931, as compared with July, based on returns made by 46,917 establishments in 15 major

industrial groups, having in August 4,583,275 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$105,527,491.

The combined total of these 15 industrial groups shows a decrease of 0·3 per cent in employment from July to August and a decrease of 1·1 per cent in earnings.

Increased employment in August was shown in 3 of the 15 industrial groups: Anthracite mining, 3·4 per cent; bituminous coal mining, 0·8 per cent; and canning and preserving, 39·8 per cent.

Decreased employment was shown in each of the remaining 12 groups: Manufacturing, 0·6 per cent; metalliferous mining, 0·8 per cent; quarrying and non-metallic mining, 3·0 per cent; crude petroleum producing, 4·5 per cent; telephone and telegraph, 0·8 per cent; power, light, and water, 0·8 per cent; electric-railroad operation, 0·9 per cent; wholesale trade, 0·3 per cent; retail trade, 2·5 per cent; hotels, 0·5 per cent; laundries, 1·7 per cent; and dyeing and cleaning, 5·2 per cent.

Unemployment Percentage.—Since the fall of 1927, the American Federation of Labor has compiled statistics each month which indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in 24 representative cities of the United States. These figures are included in the monthly review of industrial and economic conditions which is given in the *Monthly Survey of Business*, published by the Federation. In August, 1928, the proportion of unemployed union members was 9 per cent; in August, 1929, 9 per cent; in August, 1930, 22 per cent; in August, 1931, 18·4 per cent. The percentages since the beginning of 1931 are as follows: January, 19·8; February, 19; March, 18·1; April, 17·7; May, 17·1; June, 18·2; July, 18·8; August, 18·4.

According to an estimate by the American Federation of Labor, approximately 5,100,000 wage earners were unemployed in the United States during August.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has undertaken an inquiry into the household and personal expenditures of representative groups of Dominion civil servants, this information being desired by the Commission now engaged in investigating the salaries and wages paid to government employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 619). It is pointed out that no such information now exists in regard to any class of workers in Canada, and that the results of the inquiry may have general statistical value. Individual civil servants will be asked to fill forms giving details of their expenditures under the headings of clothing, food, rent, fuel, etc.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE FOR MANITOBA, 1931-1932

UNDER the provisions of Section 10 of Chapter 69, Consolidated Amendments, 1924, being "An Act to Establish and Protect the Wages of Workmen Employed on Public Works," the Minister of Public Works of Manitoba has approved of the rate per hour and working hours set forth in the following schedule, as the minimum rate per hour payable to any employee engaged in the respective trades, and the maximum number of hours during which an employee engaged in the respective trades shall be required to work. The schedule will apply and be effective from September 14, 1931, until April 30, 1932, or until such times as another order may be made by the said Minister of Public Works. The previous schedule for Winnipeg, effective from May 1, 1930, until April 30, 1931, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 713.

As compared with last year's schedule, decreases appear in the rates of wages of the following classes of labour:—

In Winnipeg and District:—Asbestos workers, journeymen from 95 to 85 cents; improvers 75 to 70 cents; bricklayers from \$1.45 to \$1.35; carpenters from \$1.10 to \$1; electrical workers from \$1.10 to \$1; marble setters from \$1.40 to \$1.30; mosaic and tile setters from \$1.35 to \$1.25; engineers in charge of machines of three drums or more, from \$1.20 to \$1.10; engineers in charge of double-drum machines, from \$1.10 to \$1; engineers in charge of single-drum machines, from \$1.05 to \$1; firemen from 75 to 70 cents; painters from 95 to 85 cents; sheet metal workers from 90 to 85 cents; stone cutters from \$1.25 to \$1.15.

In the rest of the Province of Manitoba (exclusive of Winnipeg):—Asbestos workers, journeymen from 90 to 80 cents; improvers from 75 to 70 cents; bricklayers, from \$1.35 to \$1.25; carpenters from \$1 to 90 cents; electrical workers from \$1 to 90 cents; marble setters, from \$1.30 to \$1.20; mosaic and tile setters, from \$1.25 to \$1.15; engineers in charge of machines of three drums or more, from \$1.10 to \$1; engineers in charge of double-drum machines, from \$1 to 90 cents; engineers in charge of single-drum machines, from 95 to 90 cents; painters from 85 to 80 cents; plumbers, from \$1.12½ to \$1.05; sheet metal workers from 80 to 75 cents and stonecutters, from \$1.10 to \$1.

Fair Wage Schedule for Winnipeg

The following schedule will apply to the City of Winnipeg and a radius of thirty miles therefrom:—

Trades	Rate per hour	Hours per week
	\$ cts.	
1. Asbestos workers—		
(a) Journeymen.....	0 85	44
(b) First class improvers.....	0 70	44
2. Asphalters—		
(a) Finishers.....	0 65	44
(b) Men engaged preparing, mixing and heating material	0 50	50
3. Blacksmiths.....	0 75	44
*4. Bricklayers.....	1 35	44
(b) Helpers—		
1. Mixing and tempering mortar.....	0 55	50
2. Attending bricklayer on or at scaffold.....	0 50	50
5. Bridge and structural steel and iron workers.....	0 90	44
*6. Carpenters.....	1 00	44
(b) Helpers.....	0 50	50
7. Cement finishers.....	0 70	50
8. Electrical workers, inside wiremen—licensed journeymen.....	1 00	44
9. Labourers—		
(a) Skilled — comprising the following: placing or assisting mechanics in placing face brick, cut stone, architectural terra cotta, marble (real or imitation), roofing slate, plaster castings, ornamental bronze and iron, interior joinery, laying drain tiles, mixing concrete by machinery, puddling concrete in forms or levelling and finishing in slabs, bending and placing reinforcing material, movable scaffolding and runways.....	0 50	50
(b) Unskilled.....	0 40	54
10. Lathers (metal, wood)—		
(a) Metal lathers.....	1 00	44
(b) Wood lathers.....	0 90	44
*11. Marble setters.....	1 30	44
(b) Helpers.....	0 55	50
*12. Mosaic and tile setters.....	1 25	44
(b) Helpers.....	0 55	50
13. Operating engineers on construction—		
(a) Engineers in charge of machines of three or more drums.....	1 10	50
(b) Engineers in charge of double-drum machines.....	1 00	50
(c) Engineers in charge of single-drum machines.....	1 00	50
(d) Firemen.....	0 70	50
14. Painters, decorators, paper-hangers, and glaziers.....	0 85	44
*15. Plasterers, until Jan. 1, 1932.....	1 45	44
(b) Helpers.....	0 55	50
From January 1, 1932 until April 30, 1932.....	1 35	44
*16. Plumbers.....	1 25	44
(Subject to clause in existing agreement providing for a reduction of 10 cents per hour if and when such reduction is put into effect by agreement between employers and employees.)		
(b) Helpers.....	0 50	50
17. Sheet metal workers.....	0 85	44

*Subject to any adjustment which may be necessary should an agreement between the employees and employers be effected prior to May 1, 1932.

Trade	Rate per hour	Hours per week
	\$ cts.	
*18. Steamfitters..... (Subject to clause in existing agreement providing for a reduction of 10 cents per hour if and when such reduction is put into effect by agreement between employers and employees.)	1 25	44
(b) Helpers.....	0 50	50
*19. Stonecutters— Journeyman.....	1 15	44
*20. Stonemasons..... (b) Helpers—	1 35	44
1. Mixing and tempering mortar.....	0 55	50
2. Attending stonemasons on or at scaffold.....	0 50	50
21. Teamsters.....	0 50	60
22. Terrazzo workers— (a) Layers.....	0 72½	44
(b) Helpers.....	0 55	50

Trade	Rate per hour	Hours per week
	\$ cts.	
8. Electrical workers; inside wiremen—licensed journeymen....	0 90	44
9. Labourers— (a) Skilled — comprising the following: placing or assisting mechanics in the placing of face brick, cut stone, architectural terra cotta, marble (real or imitation), roofing slate, plaster castings, ornamental bronze or iron, interior joinery, laying drain tiles, mixing concrete by machinery, puddling concrete in forms or levelling and finishing in slabs, bending and placing reinforcing material, movable scaffolding and runways.....	0 45	50
(b) Labourers on buildings....	0 40	50
(c) Unskilled.....	0 35	..
10. Lathers (metal, wood)— (a) Metal lathers.....	0 95	44
(b) Wood lathers.....	0 85	44
*11. Marble setters..... (b) Helpers.....	1 20	44
0 50	50	
*12. Mosaic and tile setters..... (b) Helpers.....	1 15	44
0 50	50	
*13. Operating engineers on construction— (a) Engineers in charge of machines of three or more drums.....	1 00	50
(b) Engineers in charge of double drum machines.....	0 90	50
(c) Engineers in charge of single drum machines.....	0 90	50
(d) Firemen.....	0 65	50
14. Painters, decorators, paper-hangers and glaziers.....	0 80	44
*15. Plasterers, until Jan. 1, 1932... (b) Helpers.....	1 35	44
0 50	50	
From January 1, 1932 until April 30, 1932.....	1 25	44
*16. Plumbers..... (b) Helpers.....	1 05	44
0 45	50	
17. Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	44
*18. Steamfitters..... (b) Helpers.....	1 05	44
0 45	50	
*19. Stone cutters— Journeyman.....	1 00	44
20. Stonemasons..... (b) Helpers—	1 25	44
1. Mixing and tempering mortar.....	0 50	50
2. Attending stonemasons on or at scaffold.....	0 40	50
21. Terrazzo workers— (a) Layers.....	0 72½	44
(b) Helpers.....	0 50	50

Fair Wage Schedule for the Province of Manitoba (Exclusive of Winnipeg.)

The following schedule applies to any portion of the Province of Manitoba, and a radius of thirty miles therefrom, effective from September 14, 1931, to April 30, 1932.

Trade	Rate per hour	Hours per week
	\$ cts.	
1. Asbestos workers— (a) Journeymen.....	0 80	44
(b) First class improvers.....	0 70	44
2. Asphalters— (a) Finishers.....	0 65	44
(b) Men engaged preparing, mixing and heating material	0 50	50
3. Blacksmiths.....	0 75	44
*4. Bricklayers..... (b) Helpers—	1 25	44
1. Mixing and tempering mortar.....	0 50	50
2. Attending bricklayer on or at scaffold.....	0 40	50
5. Bridge and structural steel and iron workers.....	0 90	44
6. Carpenters..... (b) Helpers.....	0 90	44
0 40	50	
(c) Carpenters on hydro electric development.....	0 85	..
7. Cement finishers.....	0 70	50

*Subject to any adjustment which may be necessary should an agreement between the employees and employers be effected prior to May 1, 1932.

NOTE.—All men hired in Winnipeg to go into the country to work on buildings shall be paid the city schedule, excepting where other agreements for specific work are in effect.

Proposed Economic Congress in United States

A proposal to establish a National Economic Congress in the United States was recently submitted to American industry by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor. Many of the major industries were later reported to be in favour of establishing such a congress, which would be composed of representatives of all existing forms of industrial organization and would estimate economic and industrial factors and draw up a plan for co-ordinating industrial activities for a definite period. Simultaneously with Mr. Woll's proposal, the United States Chamber of Commerce sent out

a questionnaire seeking to ascertain the views of American business leaders as to the feasibility of setting up a permanent council to formulate a plan for regulating employment and business. The questionnaire, which contains nine questions, was sent to about 200 trade association leaders; it asked *inter alia* whether the recipient considered that a planning council should be set up by a purely governmental authority or through the co-operation of Congress and business men, or by business men alone, and whether labour, agriculture, consumers, etc., should be represented.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30, 1930. The text of this measure appeared in the April, 1930, issue page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

- (a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;
- (b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Act was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions as to current and fair and reasonable rates of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

With respect to contracts for other classes of work, the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, (which has been in effect since 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended

April 9, 1924) requires that they must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above-mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are general accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour here-

under shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the

contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, those included under the "A" groups containing either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the General Fair Wages Clause above-

mentioned, and those coming under the "B" groups containing the Fair Wage Clause specified in the "B" conditions, as given above:—

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

The completion of Hangar A. 3 at the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Station, Trenton, Ont., including concrete apron, concrete floors, stuccoing and plastering, glazing, plumbing, heating and electrical work. Name of contractors, Messrs. Quinte Construction Ltd., Trenton, Ont. Date of Contract, September 17, 1931. Amount of contract, \$50,960. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$ 1 00	8
Bricklayers' and masons' helpers..	0 45	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters.....	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 65	8
Ordinary labourers.....	0 40	8
Roofers (sheet metal).....	0 70	8
Roofers (tar and gravel).....	0 60	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 70	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers	0 45	8
Concrete workers.....	0 40	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 45	8
Structural iron workers.....	0 90	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 60	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 55	8
Truck driver.....	0 45	8

The removal and renewal of the outer portion of York Pier, Halifax Harbour, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. W. R. Morgan, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 9, 1931. Amount of contract, \$8,492. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a public building at Huntingdon, Que. Name of contractor, Mr. Alphonse Daris, Richmond, P.Q. Date of contract, September 9, 1931. Amount of contract, \$26,000 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Cement finishers.....	\$0 75	8
Stone masons.....	1 00	8
Stone cutters, limestone.....	0 75	8
Stone cutters, granite.....	1 00	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Structural steel workers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8
Terrazzo layers.....	1 00	8
Marble and tile setters.....	1 00	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Metal lathers.....	0 60	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 60	8
Plumbers.....	0 60	8
Steamfitters.....	0 60	8
Electricians.....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Skilled labourers and helpers.....	0 40	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 60	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	per day 5 00	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	6 50	8
Motor truck driver.....	per week 17 50	8

Construction of a public building at Penetanguishene, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Michael H. Braden, Orillia, Ont. Date of Contract, September 9, 1931. Amount of contract, \$24,975 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete finishers.....	\$0 60	8
Cement mixer engineer.....	0 55	8
Stone masons.....	1 00	8
Stone cutters.....	0 90	8
Tile layers.....	1 00	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 90	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 60	8
Terrazzo layers.....	1 00	8
Marble setters.....	1 00	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 70	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 70	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 70	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 60	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Steam hoist engineer.....	0 65	8

Construction of a public building at New Liskeard, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. McLarty, Harten & Wiber, Ltd., Sault St. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, September 4, 1931. Amount of contract, \$48,456 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 50	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	1 25	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 25	8
Structural steel workers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Felt and gravel roofers.....	0 60	8
Terrazzo layers.....	1 10	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Marble and tile setters.....	1 25	8
Metal lathers.....	0 75	7
Plasterers.....	1 25	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 45	8
Electricians.....	0 75	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 60	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8

Supply and installation of a steam turbine driven generator set in Government central heating plant, Cliff Street, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, The General Supply Co. of Canada, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 31, 1931. Amount of contract, \$6,200. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Electricians.....	\$0 80	8
Steamfitters.....	1 05	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0 70	8
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	1 00	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8

Construction of renovations and repairs to the public building at Barrie, Ont. Name of contractors, Heather & Little, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 31, 1931. Amount of contract, \$4,237. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Stonemasons.....	\$1 00	8
Stonecutters.....	0 90	8
Bricklayers.....	1 00	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 65	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 40	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 60	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8

Construction of additions and alterations to the public building at Stratford, Ont. Name of contractor, Alex. J. Schnarr, Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, September 21, 1931. Amount of contract, \$22,595 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Cement finishers.....	\$0 60	8
Cement mixer engineer.....	0 55	8
Bricklayers and masons.....	1 00	8
Stone cutters.....	1 00	8
Tile layers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Structural ironworkers.....	0 90	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 50	8
Terrazzo layers.....	1 00	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Marble setters.....	1 00	8
Marble setters' helpers.....	0 45	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 75	8
Lathers, metal, helpers.....	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 45	8
Electricians.....	0 75	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0 65	8
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	0 90	8
Steam hoist engineer.....	0 70	8

Construction of a sheet pile revetment wall at the public General Hospital at Chatham, Ont. Name of contractors, the Chatham Dredging & General Contracting Co., Ltd., of Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, September 21, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$4,237.95. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
		per day	per week
Carpenters.....	\$0 75	8	48
Timberman.....	0 50	8	48
Labourers.....	0 40	8	48
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8	48
Steam hoist engineer.....	0 70	8	48
File driver engineer.....	0 70	8	48
Teamsters.....	0 40	8	48

Waxing linoleum floors in the new Customs Building, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Russell E. Smith, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 31, 1931. Amount of contract, \$780. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
		per day	per week
Varnishers and polishers.....	\$0 75	8	48
Labourers.....	0 45	8	48

Construction of new partitions in the Confederation Buildings, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, The Buyers Door & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 28, 1931. Amount of contract \$3,870.25 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
		per hour	per day
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	\$1 25		8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 90		8
Electricians.....	0 80		8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 70		8
Plasterers.....	1 00		8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 50		8
Labourers.....	0 45		8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0 70		8
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	1 00		8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50		8

Construction of an extension to the orthopaedic factory of the Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Teagle & Son, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 25, 1931. Amount of contract, \$3,200. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract, as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
		per hour	per day
Concrete workers.....	0 50		8
Concrete mixer.....	0 50		8
Concrete floaters.....	0 75		8
Concrete finishers.....	0 75		8
Bricklayers and masons.....	1 35		8
Tile layers.....	1 25		8
Structural ironworkers.....	0 90		8
Carpenters and joiners.....	1 10		8
Sheet metal workers.....	1 07½		8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 45		8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 70		8
Lathers, metal.....	1 37½		8
Plasterers.....	1 37½		8
Plasterers' labourers.....	0 80		8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 85		8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 25		8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 45		8
Electricians.....	1 25		8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 45		8
Labourers.....	0 50		8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 85		8
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	1 10		8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50		8

Construction of repairs to the roof of the Post Office, Halifax, N.S. Name of contrac-

tors, Messrs. Walsh Bros., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 23, 1931. Amount of contract, \$3,985. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
		per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 73		8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 85		8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 45		8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 60		8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 73		8
Labourers.....	0 40		8
	per day		
Driver, horse and cart.....	4 80		8
Driver, team and wagon.....	6 50		8
	per hour		
Motor truck driver.....	0 50		8

Construction of a pile and cribwork wharf and road approach at Ray's Creek, Annapolis Co., N.S. Name of contractors, Messrs. Ralph and Arthur Parsons, Windsor, N.S. Date of contract, September 26, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,117.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract, as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
		per hour	per day
Timbermen.....	\$0 42½		8
Engine man (hoist).....	0 50		8
Blacksmith.....	0 50		8
Labourers.....	0 35		8
Teamster, horse and cart.....	0 53		8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 70		8

Reconstruction of 505 lineal feet of the Government wharf at Parry Sound, Ont. Name of contractors, The Chatham Dredging and General Contracting Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, October 2, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$84,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
		per hour	per day
Steam hoist engineer.....	\$0 65		8
Firemen.....	0 45		8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 55		8
Driver.....	1 25		8
Timbermen.....	0 50		8
Labourers.....	0 40		8
Concrete finishers.....	0 60		8
Men, team and wagon.....	0 75		8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70		8
Blacksmiths.....	0 60		8
Quarry men.....	0 45		8
Motor truck and driver (5 tons).....	2 50		8
Motor truck and driver (1 and 2 tons).....	1 50		8

Construction of repairs to wharf at Rimouski, P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux, Ltd., Ste. Marie, Beauce, P.Q. Date of contract, October 2, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,788. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Timbermen.....	\$0 42½	8
Carpenter.....	0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 50	8
Blacksmiths' helper.....	0 40	8
Engineer (hoist).....	0 50	8
Teamster and team.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

Repairs to chimney of Power House, Champlain Dry Dock, Lauzon, Quebec. Name of contractor, Mr. Joseph Grant, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 28, 1931. Amount of contract, \$9,445. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 60	8
Bricklayers.....	1 00	8
Hoist operator.....	0 65	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 45	8
Pneumatic tools operator.....	0 50	8
Blacksmith.....	0 60	8
Mortar mixers.....	0 50	8
Ordinary labourers.....	0 40	8
Painters.....	0 60	8
Coppersmith.....	0 75	8
Coppersmiths' helper.....	0 45	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 60	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 80	8

Construction of extension to Harbour wall at Oshawa, Ont. Name of contractors, T. A. Brown Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 23, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$34,039.09. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8
Boatman.....	0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Cement mixer operator.....	0 53	8
Divers.....	1 25	8
Drill runner.....	0 43	8
Steam hoist engineer.....	0 70	8
Firemen.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Quarryman.....	0 43	8
Teamster and team.....	0 75	8
Timbermen.....	0 50	8
Concrete finisher.....	0 60	8
Motor truck driver and 5 ton truck.....	2 50	8
Motor truck driver and 1 and 2 ton truck.....	1 50	8

Construction of alterations to heating system, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, W. G. Edge Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 3, 1931. Amount of contract \$8,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Electricians.....	\$0 80	8
Steamfitters.....	1 05	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0 70	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	1 00	8

Dredging Little Cataraqui Bay at Kingston Elevator Company's Elevator, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 14, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$66,399.16. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)

Construction and installation of interior fittings for public building at Kamsack, Sask. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, September 14, 1931. Amount of contract, \$1,128. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in this contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings for public building at Lumsden, Sask. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, September 14, 1931. Amount of contract, \$978. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the Post Office at Rodney, Ont. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, September 17, 1931. Amount of contract, \$781. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Port Credit, Ont. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, September 4, 1931. Amount of contract, \$995. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Middleton, N.S. Name of contractors, The Canadian Office and School Furniture Ltd., Preston,

Ont. Date of contract, September 14, 1931. Amount of contract, \$1,349. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Guniting surface of certain walls of Port Colborne Elevator and marine towers and other work connected therewith, Port Colborne, Ont. Name of contractors, E. P. Muntz, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 23, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,557. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Nozzlemen.....	\$1 25	8
Assistant nozzlemen.....	0 60	8
Cement gunmen.....	0 85	8
Cement finisher.....	0 70	8
Labourer.....	0 40	8

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in September, 1931, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.</i> —Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	\$ 282 97
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, dater, etc.</i> —Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	128 44
<i>Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms</i> —Wm. Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	35 36
<i>Mail Bag Fittings</i> —	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.	519 60
John Morrow Screw & Nut Co., Ingersoll, Ont.	730 12
Hamilton Cotton Co., Hamilton, Ont.	1,293 52
Baker Bros., Ottawa, Ont.	104 00
<i>Scales</i> —Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	140 00
<i>Stamping Ink and Pads</i> —	
J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont.	170 45
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	43 50

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—BREWERS OF REGINA AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 318.

Agreement to be in effect from July 2, 1931, to July 2, 1933. Either party desiring change to give 60 days notice prior to expiration date.

Only union members to be employed, if available. If none available, extra men may be employed and will be granted permit cards by the union. No discrimination to be shown employees for upholding union principles. The brewers are to give preference to union-made material and machinery if possible and if quality and price are the same.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week, except on days when bottling is done when 9 hours will be worked and 5 hours on Saturdays. Engineers to work 8 hours per day, 7 days per week with the exception of days when bottling is carried on when 9 hours will constitute a day's work.

Overtime: time and one-half; double time on Sundays and holidays.

Wages: firemen \$130 per month; truck driver \$140; night watchman \$90; machinist helper 65 cents per hour; other classes included: 40 cents for inexperienced men for first two months; 45 cents per hour for first year; 47½ cents for second and third year, 50 cents per hour after three years.

If necessary to reduce staff, the men will be laid off in rotation in each department in a fair and impartial way.

The union label will be supplied to firms observing the agreement.

The union reserves the right to discuss grievances with the management. No strike or lockout to occur until a dispute has been referred to an arbitration board consisting of three members of each party and a neutral chairman chosen by them.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN HAT MANUFACTURERS AND THE CLOTH HAT, CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 49.

This agreement was signed by certain employers and verbally accepted by others, following the strike reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, page 977.

Agreement to be in effect from August, 1931, to August 15, 1932 and for another year unless notice of change is given by either party thirty days before August 15, 1932.

Only union members to be employed and they will be employed through the union. The firm will not give out any work to be made in a non-union shop.

Hours: 44 per week.

Except for the trial period, workers are to be paid by the week. The minimum wage for a qualified worker in the blocking department will be \$40 per week. At the beginning of each season a committee of the union will meet representatives of the firm to adjust wages of employees whose work has entitled them to such an adjustment.

When there is not sufficient work for full time, the available work will be equally and impartially divided among all workers of the shop, the division of work to be arranged between the firm and the shop committee.

If the union is unable to supply sufficient help, non-union workers may be employed, but they must join the union unless they are engaged during the busy season only.

One week's notice of leaving position to be given by union members.

No worker to be discharged without sufficient cause before submitting the case to the board of adjustment which is to consist of an equal number of representatives of each party and an impartial chairman chosen by them.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN CLOTHING MANUFACTURER AND THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.

This agreement was signed following the strike reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August page 879, September page 976 and this issue page 1070.

Agreement to be in effect from September 28, 1931, to May 1, 1934, but notice of any change in the agreement or adjustment of the existing wage scale desired may be given by either party 90 days before May 1, of any year.

The terms are similar to those of the agreement between the Associated Clothing Manufacturers and the union effective May 1, 1922 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August 1922, page 889) which has been renewed from time to time. This provides for: preferential union shops; forty four hour week; time and one-half rates of pay for any overtime work necessary; double time to be paid for work on legal holidays; adjustment of all grievances through shop stewards and union representative with arbitration if not settled in three days; outside work to be given to contract shops employing union members; equal division of work among employees during slack seasons; regulation of hiring, discharge and absenteeism without good reason. A wage scale of rates for the various operations

provides for weekly rates ranging from \$16 per week for general help and \$18 for helpers to \$36-\$38 for cutters.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—THE MASON AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND THE GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTIONS OF THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 2 (BRICKLAYERS) AND No. 26 (STONEMASONS).

Agreement to be in effect from September 8, 1931, to December 31, 1932. If any change is desired, seventy days notice must be given before December 31, 1932 and a new agreement made before December 1, 1932. If no agreement is reached by that date, the union is to send for an official representative of the International Union executive board to negotiate a settlement.

No member of Local No. 2 will work for anyone who employs non-union stonemasons and no member of Local No. 26 will work for anyone employing non-union bricklayers.

Union members will not work for employers laying brick by the thousand or stone by the toise or on a piece work basis. Employers to notify union for men required.

Hours: 8 per day or night.

Overtime: time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages: bricklayers and stonemasons \$1.10 per hour and no union member will work for any employer for less.

Wages for apprentices: from 25 cents per hour for first year to 60 cents during fourth year.

Not more than two members of a firm will be permitted to lay brick. Any union member desiring to engage in contracting or sub-contracting must resign his union membership.

No strike until matter in dispute is brought before the joint arbitration committee. No sympathetic strike except under direct authority of the international union.

A joint arbitration committee consisting of three members from Locals 2 and 26 (combined) and three members of the employers to be appointed and to meet whenever required.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—VANCOUVER FLOORLAYING CONTRACTORS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 1875 (FLOORLAYERS).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1930, page 1092 and October, 1929, page 1162, with the following exception:

No union member will be allowed to work on floors for any contractor who is not a member of the Master Floorlayers Association of Vancouver except with the written consent of both parties to the agreement.

The hours and wages are unchanged, that is 40 hours per week except during December and January when it is 35 hours per week. The wages for journeymen floorlayers and scrapers \$1.12½ per hour, finishers \$1.10.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 170.

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1930, page 327, and October, 1927, with the following exceptions:

Overtime: the rate of payment for overtime is changed from double time to time and one-half.

Wages: \$9 for an 8-hour day (The rate in effect previously was \$10). On all work figured before July 1, 1931, \$1 per day extra will be paid to the local union.

Construction: Shipbuilding

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN SHIPBUILDING COMPANIES AND OTHER FIRMS ENGAGED IN SHIP REPAIRS AND THE BOILERMAKERS AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' UNION OF CANADA, LOCAL No. 1.

This agreement which came into effect May 15, 1929 to continue until May 15, 1930 and

thereafter until 30 days notice by either party is still in effect.

No discrimination to be shown any employee belonging to the union.

Hours: 8 per day, a 44-hour week for regular day work. Where two or three shifts are worked, the second and third shifts to work 7 hours and 10 minutes and will be paid for 8 hours; a 40-hour week for second and third shifts.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours; double time thereafter. Double time for work on holidays. For work under certain conditions work to be paid at time and one-quarter for regular hours.

Wages per day: acetylene welders and burners \$6.46, acetylene welders' helpers \$4.30; anglesmiths \$7, anglesmiths' helpers \$5.24; boilermakers, chippers and caulkers, riveters; shipfitters, drillers and tappers \$7, ironworkers' helpers \$5.24; holders-on \$5.92; punch and shearmen \$5.94; passer boys \$3.20; reamers and countersinkers \$5.50, rivet heaters \$5.30, frame bender helpers \$5.62, drilling out rivets \$5.92.

Reductions in Wages in the United States

Reductions in wages were announced during September by various large employers of labour in the United States, to become effective on October 1, as follows:—

United States Steel Corporation, employing 220,000 workers, 10 per cent reduction;

Bethlehem Steel Corporation, 50,000 workers, 10 per cent reduction;

Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, 10 per cent reduction;

General Motors Corporation, 10 to 20 per cent reduction for salaried employees, workers on an hourly wage basis not affected;

United States Rubber Company, a 5-day working schedule involving a reduction in the earnings of 25,000 employees of about 9 per cent, the hourly scale remaining as before;

American Smelting and Refining Company, 10 per cent reduction;

Utah Copper Company, 10 per cent reduction;

Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, 10 per cent reduction;

General Refractories Company, 10 per cent reduction;

Jones and Laughlin Steel Company, about 20,000 workers, 10 per cent reduction;

B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, 10 per cent reduction;

Pepperell Manufacturing Company (cotton goods), 10 per cent reductions in salaries and wages; and reduction in common stock dividend from 6 to 4 per cent;

The salaries and wages of employees of the Chicago Stock Exchange, except those receiving under \$20 a week, were to be reduced 10 per cent from October 1.

The following statement was issued by the Ontario Department of Labour recently in reference to the control by the Provincial Government of the use of benzol in industry. "Benzol is used principally as a solvent in forty-five to fifty miscellaneous industrial occupations, and its unrestricted use creates a hazard which is detrimental to the health of industrial workers. The Factory Inspection Branch of the Department of Labour is required by law to control and regulate its use so as to prevent exposure to the poisonous vapour from this highly volatile liquid. An order prohibiting its use is issued only when conditions are such as to impair the health or endanger the lives of the employees."

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1931

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was again downward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in sixty-nine cities was somewhat lower at \$8.03 for September, as compared with \$8.20 for August; \$10.38 for September, 1930; \$11.64 for September, 1929; \$11.15 for September, 1928; \$10.87 for September, 1927; \$10.94 for September, 1926; \$10.81 for September, 1925; \$10.28 for September, 1924; \$10.46 for September, 1923; \$10.28 for September, 1922; \$11.82 for September, 1921; \$15.95 for September, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.31 for September, 1918; and \$7.83 for September, 1914. The decline was due mainly to a fall in the price of potatoes. There were, however, less important decreases in the prices of beef, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon, lard, bread, and flour. Seasonal advances occurred in the prices of eggs and butter, while the prices of evaporated apples and prunes were also somewhat higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$18.06 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$18.30 for August; \$20.75 for September, 1930; \$21.90 for September, 1929; \$21.38 for September, 1928; \$21.05 for September, 1927; \$21.15 for September, 1926; \$21.02 for September, 1925; \$20.65 for September, 1924; \$20.97 for September, 1923; \$20.90 for September, 1922; \$22.37 for September, 1921; \$26.38 for September, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.11 for September, 1918; and \$14.33 for September, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower, due to a decrease in the price of wood. Little change occurred in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again slightly lower at 70.0 for September, as compared with 70.9 for August; 82.1 for September, 1930; 97.8 for September, 1929; 95.4 for September, 1928; 97.1 for September, 1927; and 98.5 for September, 1926. One hundred and thirty-five prices quotations declined, forty-five advanced and three hundred and twenty-two were unchanged.

In the classification according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups declined, one advanced and one was unchanged. The groups which declined were:

the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due to lower prices for corn, flax, oats, wheat, flour, bran and shorts, which more than offset higher prices for oranges, lemons and rye; the Animals and their Products group, due to reduced quotations for steers, hogs, lambs, beaver skins and leather, which more than offset higher prices for calves, canned lobsters and eggs; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due mainly to reductions in the prices of raw cotton, raw silk, raw wool, denim and certain woollen fabrics; the wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to lower prices for lumber and ground wood pulp; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of lower quotations for antimony, copper, lead, tin and zinc; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to lower prices for citric acid, copper sulphate and certain other chemicals. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group was somewhat higher, due mainly to increased prices for plate glass, gasoline, kerosene and anthracite coal. The Iron and its Products group was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were lower, the former because of declines in the prices of flour, bran, shorts, potatoes, coffee and silk hosiery which more than offset advances in the prices of eggs, coal, gasoline and kerosene, and the latter owing to lower prices for lumber, wheat, flax, steers, hogs and copper, which more than offset advances in the prices of rye, calves, silver and plate glass.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods declined, mainly because of lower prices for wheat, oats, raw silk, raw cotton, steers, hogs and copper, which more than offset higher prices for rye, calves, eggs, raw jute and silver. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods were also lower, due mainly to declines in the prices of flour, bran, shorts, butter, cheese, leather and citric acid. Canadian farm products and articles of forest origin were lower, while articles of marine origin and articles of mineral origin advanced.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of September, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of sixroomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of

commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climate conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published

in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1919, quarterly from 1920 to 1929 and monthly since January, 1930. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3;

(Continued on page 1150)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Table with columns for Commodities, Quantity, and prices for years 1900 through 1931. Rows include Beef, Lard, Eggs, Milk, Butter, Beans, Apples, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Potatoes, and totals for All Foods, Starch, laundry, Fuel and light, and Rent.

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Table showing average costs of staple foods by province for the years 1900 through 1931. Provinces listed include Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

†December only. ‡Kind most sold. *For electric light and gas see text. ††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
Dominion (average)	28·2	23·0	20·9	14·5	11·8	16·5	24·1	22·3	21·9	28·0	31·9	53·1
Nova Scotia (average)	33·3	26·3	24·8	18·2	14·4	14·0	25·6	26·0	23·5	27·3	30·3	52·2
1—Sydney	32·4	25·8	24·6	19·5	15·9	13	25	25·7	23·3	27·9	29·3	55·6
2—New Glasgow	31·7	26·7	24·2	16·2	11·8					25	28·8	52
3—Amherst										22	27·8	
4—Halifax	35·8	26·4	25·6	19	15·4	15	26·2	26·2	20·8	27·1	30·3	54·5
5—Windsor										25	32·5	45
6—Truro										25·1	32·8	53·8
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	30·8	25·6	25·4	17·6	16·5	15		27·2	21	27	30	51·2
New Brunswick (average)	31·9	24·6	23·2	17·8	13·9	15·5	21·7	23·8	22·6	28·3	31·7	54·1
8—Moncton	30	25	22	18	15			25	21·2	27·3	27·5	51·2
9—St. John	33·5	25	22·5	17	12·7	19		24·5	25·2	26·7	33·4	56
10—Fredericton	35·8	25	25	16·8	12·8	14	21·7	24·2	22·6	31·1	34·2	54·2
11—Bathurst	28·3	23·3	23·3	19·3	15	13·5		21·3	21·3	28	31·7	55
Quebec (average)	25·6	22·5	21·5	13·5	10·3	11·3	22·5	19·2	19·4	27·4	29·9	55·3
12—Quebec	25·8	24	20·9	15·7	10·4	14	25	20·1	21·1	28·9	30·9	52
13—Three Rivers	25·4	20·8	21·7	14·1	10·7	15·2	22	19·4	19·4	30	33·3	57·6
14—Sherbrooke	31·5	24		16·7	12·7	11	20	18	21·7	27	31·2	61
15—Sorel	25	25	25	12	7	10	25	18	21	27·5	30	56·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	21	18·3	19·3	13	10·7	10·7	17·5	17	15	29·3	31·7	52·5
17—St. John's	28·3	24	18·7	12·5	11	13·7		21	17·5	25·6	28·6	54·3
18—Theftord Mines	20	20	18	9·5		9		20	16	18·8	28	52
19—Montreal	29·1	24·7	26·1	13·4	10·2	8·9	25·9	20·7	19·8	26	28	57
20—Hull	24·1	21·4	22·3	14·7	9·9	9·3	23·4	22·4	20·2	24·3	27·4	55·7
Ontario (average)	28·8	23·3	20·7	14·5	11·5	18·1	24·9	23·0	22·0	25·8	29·4	52
21—Ottawa	29·7	24·3	22·8	14·9	9·1	15·8	22·7	21·2	18·7	25·6	29·4	54·8
22—Brockville	33·2	27	25·7	14·9	9·8	15		23·7	20	32·8	34	55
23—Kingston	29·5	23·7	21·5	15·4	10·5	14·4	24	21·9	18·6	22·9	26·4	50
24—Belleville	24	19·3	21	12·7	9	17·3		22·5	23	20	31·3	54
25—Peterborough	30	23·1	21	14·4	10·8	17	25·7	23·4	22·7	27·6	31·2	50·8
26—Oshawa	29·3	24·3	19·3	14·2	16·3	19·2		21·7	20	31·6	33·8	54·4
27—Orillia	28·2	22·2	20·5	15·7	12·5	20·5	28·7	25·5	21·2	24·8	28·2	51
28—Toronto	30·7	24	22·1	14·3	13·3	17·9	25	23·3	20	27·6	33·7	54·8
29—Niagara Falls	31	25·4	22	16·6	8·9	19·6		24	25	25·9	29·4	56·9
30—St. Catharines	27·8	21·7	21·5	14·4	8·8	17·4	24·5	23·2	18·8	22·7	25·3	48·9
31—Hamilton	30·3	24·4	22·4	15·4	13·1	18·4	21·8	23·7		23·9	28·6	51·8
32—Brantford	28·9	23·3	19·9	15	11·2	18·6	27·4	22·7	25	25·4	28·6	53·2
33—Galt	30	24	23	16	14	18·3	24	26	28	26·1	29·4	54·5
34—Guelph	28·8	24	19·8	13·8	12·7	18·2		22	20·2	22·3	27·8	48·9
35—Kitchener	25·9	21·9	17·9	13·9	10·8	16	27·5	21·6	23	21·6	25·2	49·8
36—Woodstock	29	23·9	19·5	14·9	11·6	18·2		22·5	25	21·8	25·9	53·1
37—Stratford	28·5	23·3	18·1	13·9	12	20	25	21·8		24·9	29·4	50
38—London	29·6	23·6	21	13·2	11·1	18·1	23·7	22·4	21	25	29·4	54·5
39—St. Thomas	28	23·5	19·7	14·5	11·8	18	26·5	24	20	24·5	27·9	55·3
40—Chatham	25·2	21·7	19·2	14·7	9·9	19·2	23·6	22·5	20·7	23·9	28·4	48·4
41—Windsor	25·5	19·9	18·3	13·5	11·3	16·8	25	21·9	16	22·1	26·3	50·1
42—Sarnia	28·8	22·5	21·3	14·4	11·8	19·1	25·7	24	21·2	22	26·3	52
43—Owen Sound	25	20	20	13	11·7	20·3	20	22·3	21·7	25·8	28·8	50·8
44—North Bay	30	23·5	18·5	10	8	16·5	24	20	21·3	26·5	29	50·5
45—Sudbury	30	24·5	22·2	15·4	11·2	21·7		26·2	23	24·9	29·6	55·1
46—Cobalt	29·2	24·2	19·3	15·7	13	18		24·2	24·6	25·9	30·1	54·8
47—Timmins	32·5	25	23	16·2	14·5	22·5	32	25·5	23·4	29·1	32·6	52·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	29	24·2	20·1	13·8	10·8	19·7	26·7	24·4	25·7	29·3	32·6	54·2
49—Port Arthur	26·6	22·6	17·6	15	11·1	15·2	25	20·1	25·4	28·4		56·6
50—Fort William	30	23·6	22	15	13·6	17·3	23·5	24·2	23·8	29·3	34·6	55
Manitoba (average)	24·9	19·0	19·2	13·2	10·3	13·3	21·5	19·9	18·7	26·1	31·0	52·4
51—Winnipeg	27·4	20·3	20·1	13·1	10·8	13·2	19·6	19·3	18·3	27·4	32·5	51·6
52—Brandon	22·4	17·6	18·3	13·2	9·8	13·4	23·3	20·4	19	24·7	29·4	53·1
Saskatchewan (average)	24·2	19·3	17·2	11·6	9·3	13·8	19·9	18·3	18·3	29·7	34·3	51·9
53—Regina	23	18·6	16·3	11·4	9·6	12·3	21·1	17·4		26·5	30·3	50·9
54—Prince Albert	25	20	12	10	15	20		20	20	36·7	43·3	50
55—Saskatoon	19·8	15·9	15·5	10·7	7·5	11·9	18·6	17·2	15	27·9	32	50·4
56—Moose Jaw	28·8	22·8	17	12·2	10·3	16	20·7	20	20·7	27·6	31·5	56·1
Alberta (average)	24·5	19·8	17·2	12·2	9·8	15·3	20·6	19·6	20·6	30·3	35·0	49·7
57—Medicine Hat	22·5	17·3	15·5	12·5	9·8	15·5	20·5	20	22·5	31·7	37·5	51
58—Drumheller	22·7	18·7	17	12	9	15	19	18·3	19	27·5	31·3	49
59—Edmonton	25·2	20·6	19·3	12·1	10·2	14·9	24·6	19·1	20	31·4	35	47·7
60—Calgary	25·2	20·2	17·3	12·6	11·3	16·1	19	21·8	16·6	29·7	34·2	50
61—Lethbridge	26·8	22·3	16·9	12	8·8	14·8	19·8	18·8	25	31	36·9	50·7
British Columbia (average)	30·4	25·0	22·4	15·6	14·3	20·6	28·5	24·9	26·2	36·1	41·7	55·5
62—Fernie	30	25	18	15	12·5	15	25	25	22·3	36	42·5	53
63—Nelson	31·5	25·8	23·8	15·8	13	20·9	31·3	26·3	25	31	39·2	55·8
64—Trail	29·3	24	22	16·7	17	19	29	26·3	25	36·6	42	54
65—New Westminster	29·5	25·8	21	15	14·3	19	25	21·1	29·4	33·6	40·3	55·8
66—Vancouver	30·1	23·7	21·4	14·4	14·4	21·2	28·2	23	24·9	36·3	42·6	56·4
67—Victoria	30·9	23·9	21·5	13·4	12·7	20·3	27·3	22·3	22	33·7	37·2	54·7
68—Nanaimo	30·7	26·3	27·3	18	18·3	27	30	26	30	39·3	43·1	58·8
69—Prince Rupert	30·8	25·7	24	16·7	12	22·3	32·3	29·3	31	42·6	46·4	53·3

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1931

Fish								Eggs			Butter			
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan baddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1s and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18.9	26.0	17.2	17.2	55.6	20.1	19.9	25.1	13.8	30.3	25.7	10.5	23.6	27.2	
13.6	23.3			56.7	17.0	17.5	21.0	14.7	34.7	30.7	10.7	24.0	29.4	
12.5	30			55	16.5	15	19.5	14	37.7	31.2	a 12.9	22.7	28.8	
12	25			55	17.2		29.8	14.6	35.8	30	10-12	26	29.7	
					18	20	19.2	14	32.2	29.3	9	25	29.4	
16.2	30			60	16.9		18.1	15.1	37.3	32	a 12.5	20	28.9	
					16.5		19.2	15.7	30		10	24	30.0	
					16.8		20	15	35	31	a 9	26	29.8	
					18		34.4	15.5	31	25.3	9-10	25	28.2	
15.7	35.0			53.3	17.9	18.3	30.9	13.6	32.5	25.8	10.9	24.4	26.3	
20	35			60	17.8	17.3	24.3	14.4	33	26.5	11	25	28.7	
					16.4	17.3	33.3	12.2	36.1	30.2	a 12.5	22.8	28	
15	35			60	18.5	20.3	30.1	14.2	28.3	26.5	10	25.5	26.8	
12				40	19					20	10	21.5	11	
13.0	26.5			57.5	20.9	20.5	23.0	15.3	30.7	27.2	9.1	23.0	25.2	
					20	20.7	25.3	15.3	32.6	27.1	b 12	21.5	24.8	
							20	16.7	32.7	28.4	b 10		25.1	
								22.8	15.7	32.1	a 9.1	21.5	24.9	
								25	16.8	26	8	25	15	
								21.6	14.3	27	b 6	25	16	
								27.9	15.1	32.3	b 7	23.5	17	
								18.3	15.5	26.5	8	22.3	18	
11	23			60	21	20.9	26	14.1	35.9	28.9	10-11	26	27.3	
15	30	20		55	25	22.7	20.5	14.6	31.3	26.3	b 11	21	25.1	
18.5	28.4	20.3		20.0	20.0	18.8	30.5	13.2	29.5	25.6	10.5	24.4	26.9	
	29.2				18		33.2	12.5	36	27.8	11	25.5	26.8	
	30	20	10		20	17	25.6	15.8	27		8	25.8	21	
	25	20			20	18	24.2	12.9	27.2	22.7	10	21.7	22	
							29.2	14.1	29.6	26.1	a 7-8	27.7	24	
							27.7	14.3	25.2	22.1	10	22.7	25	
							32.9	15.4	29	26.7	ab 10.5	25	26	
							29.8	14.1	26.2	24.1	10	24.8	27	
		19.5					34.8	13.3	32.7	26.4	11	22.7	28	
							26.7	12.4	32.3	31.7	11	25.5	29	
							33	11.4	32.5	29.6	11	25	27.7	
							36.4	12.5	30	26.7	11	24.3	31	
							28.4	11.2	26.7	24	10	23.7	32	
							18							
							29.9	12.4	27.1	24.6	a 11.8	23	26.9	
							32.1	11.3	27.2	25.4	10	24.5	34	
							23	11.3	26.5	19.3	9	23	35	
		25					32.6	11.6	23.7	20.7	9		36	
							29.1	12.3	26.5	22.3	10	23.3	37	
							20	18	34.3	12.3	9	24.3	38	
							20		36.9	13.3	10	28.2	39	
							20		30.3	12.1	10	24.6	40	
							20		35.2	10.9	11	27.1	41	
							34.8	14.6	26.5	25	10	25	42	
							31.9	13.3	22.8	19	10	25	43	
							17		36.5	13	11	23	44	
		22.5					23		22.1	14	13		45	
							21		20.7	13.2	ab 12.5		46	
							23		23.9	16.7	a 14.3		47	
		19.4					21		33.6	16.5	11	25	48	
		18					20		36.1	14.2	a 11.1	22.5	49	
		19					20		26.3	13.6	a 11.1	25	50	
							19.0		25.2	11.2	10.5	21.9	51	
20.5	26.7	17.1					16.2		11.2	26.6	22.9	26.2	52	
16	27.2	15.8					17.3		11.2	28.4	24.2	26.8	53	
25	26.2	18.3					15		11.1	24.8	21.6	20.5	54	
22.4	24.0	11.5	13.8				21.7		12.3	24.7	19.7	19.4	55	
21	24.4	10	12.5				20		10.8	28	22	25.8	56	
25	22.5	11.5					20		15	22	17.9	10	57	
21.3	24	10.5	15				25		21.3	18.2	11	17.1	58	
	25	14					21.3		11.7	29.3	12	21	59	
24.4	25.1	14.2	19.0				22.3		28.4	13.1	9.8	20.3	60	
25	27.5						18		27.6	14.1	10	19.3	61	
26.5	22.5	15	15				22.5		21.3	13.5	11	16.7	62	
25	25						21.2		12.6	25.8	10	20.4	63	
24.7	27.4	15	22				25		11.6	27.5	19.2	21	64	
21	23.2	12.5	20				23.8		35	13.6	30.9	23.7	65	
18.3	22.2	15.0	18.8				22.3		15.2	34.9	29.7	26.6	66	
25	30	25					17.5		16	31.5	30	29.4	67	
25	28.2	15	20				23.5		22.3	35	28.8	30	68	
22.5	25.7	15	18				25		20	23.7	16.4	25	69	
14.3	20	20					23.2		19	25.4	13.9	27.6	70	
13.3	17.5		11.2				19.4		17.9	32.1	14.3	8.3	71	
11.5	19.1						22.8		19.6	28.3	12.8	34	72	
										33.3	14.2	31.3	73	
16.2	15						25		23	38.3	18.8		74	

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold) per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold) in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold) per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½s, per can	Peas, standard, 2 s, per can	Corn, 2 s, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
 Dominion (average).....	23.0	a 6.1	16.7	3.1	5.0	9.1	11.6	12.7	11.7	13.7
 Nova Scotia (average).....	22.7	6.9	16.6	3.4	5.0	9.2	13.7	14.2	11.7	14.2
1—Sydney.....	22.9	7.3	16	3.2	4.9	8.9	14.5	13.4	11	13.4
2—New Glasgow.....	22.2	6.7-7.3	16.6	3.4	5	8.8	12.6	14.4	11.7	14.7
3—Amherst.....	19.7	6.7	15	3.3	4.7	8.7	12.5	13.8	10.6	13.8
4—Halifax.....	24	6.7	17	3.4	5.3	9.7	12.7	14.1	11.5	13.6
5—Windsor.....	22.5	6.7-7.3	18.7	3.8	5.3	10	16.5	16	14.7	15.7
6—Truro.....	25	6.7	16.4	3.4	5	9.2	13.4	13.6	10.4	13.8
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	24.6	6.7-7.3	19	3.4	5	10	15	15	13	14.7
 New Brunswick (average).....	21.0	7.0	16.2	3.5	4.9	9.0	13.2	11.8	10.8	12.3
8—Moncton.....	21	6.7-7.3	16.3	3.6	5.1	9.5	13.7	13.6	10.2	13.4
9—Saint John.....	20.4	7.3	17	3.3	5	8.3	11.3	11	9.5	10.6
10—Fredericton.....	22.4	6.7-7.3	16.4	3.6	5	9	14.1	12.6	10.3	12.4
11—Bathurst.....	20	6.7	15	3.5	4.5	9	13.5	10	13	12.7
 Quebec (average).....	19.9	5.1	15.4	3.3	5.3	8.1	11.5	10.6	11.3	12.2
12—Quebec.....	22.4	6.7	15.3	3.6	5.6	8.9	11.6	10.1	10.8	12.1
13—Three Rivers.....	21.7	4.4-7	16.4	4	.....	7.8	10.9	11.2	13.6	14
14—Sherbrooke.....	18.7	5	14	3	5.3	8.1	12.8	11.1	11.8	14
15—Sorel.....	17.7	5.2	17.6	3.5	5	7	10.4	10.3	10.5	12
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	21.4	4	14.7	2.8	6	8.7	12.1	10.3	11.2	12.6
17—St. John's.....	15.6	4.7-5.3	16.2	2.9	4.5	8.1	11.7	10.7	12.5	11.3
18—Theftford Mines.....	19.8	4.3	14.4	3.2	5.7	6.5	10.7	10.7	10	10.5
19—Montreal.....	22.5	6.6-7	17	3.7	5.1	9.5	11.1	11	11.3	12.8
20—Hull.....	19.2	4.7-6	12.7	3.4	5	8.4	12.6	10.1	9.9	10.3
 Ontario (average).....	23.1	5.7	16.2	2.8	4.8	9.8	12.1	12.3	10.9	12.9
21—Ottawa.....	26.3	5.3-7.3	18.3	3.8	5.2	10.5	11.5	11.7	11.1	13.2
22—Brockville.....	19.2	4.5-5.1	13.7	2.9	4.8	9.7	12	11.3	11.3	12.8
23—Kingston.....	18.5	5.3	14.8	3.2	4.8	8.6	11.2	11.3	10	12
24—Belleville.....	21.2	5	16.4	2.6	4.9	10.1	11.8	10.5	9.9	11.5
25—Peterborough.....	20.3	4.7	14.8	2.8	4.2	9.7	12.3	12.1	10.2	12.6
26—Oshawa.....	26.7	4.7-6.7	15	2.4	5.5	9.7	10.3	12.7	10.4	12.9
27—Orillia.....	22	5.3-6	16.7	2.8	4.5	10	12.7	11.7	10.8	12.1
28—Toronto.....	27.8	6.7-7.3	17.2	3.1	4.9	9.8	11.2	12.5	11.2	13
29—Niagara Falls.....	26.4	6.7	17.2	2.6	4.8	9.4	13.2	11.9	9.7	12.7
30—St. Catharines.....	21.2	4.7	16.8	2.7	4.6	9.3	11.5	11.3	9.7	12.4
31—Hamilton.....	28.6	5.3-6.7	17.7	2.6	4.9	10	11.1	12.1	11.2	13.2
32—Brantford.....	26.6	4.7-6.7	15.9	2.3	4.3	10	11.9	10.9	10.2	12.4
33—Galt.....	26	6	17.1	2.7	4.9	10.6	11.9	13.2	10.4	13
34—Guelph.....	25.4	5.3	17.5	2.6	5	10	11.8	12.2	11	13.6
35—Kitchener.....	22.5	6	17.2	2.5	5.1	9.9	12.9	13	11.6	12.9
36—Woodstock.....	23.2	4.5-3	15.5	2.4	4.7	9.5	12.6	12.5	10.8	13.3
37—Stratford.....	22	4.7-6	17.5	2.5	5	10.7	12.2	14.1	12.1	13.7
38—London.....	22.9	5.3-6	17.4	2.4	4.5	9.6	11.7	12.1	10.9	12.6
39—St. Thomas.....	21.3	5.3	17.6	2.6	4.6	10.1	12.3	13.4	11.6	13.7
40—Chatham.....	20.1	4.5-3	16.3	2.5	4.8	10.1	13.3	12.5	10.7	13.3
41—Windsor.....	21.8	6.7-7.3	16.7	2.5	4.7	9.3	12.4	11.8	10.5	11.3
42—Sarnia.....	22	6.7	15.5	2.2	5	9.3	11.1	13.2	12.2	13.8
43—Owen Sound.....	23.7	5.3-6	16.7	2.6	4.5	11	11	13	12	13.6
44—North Bay.....	23.8	5.3	15	3.6	5.3	10.7	13.1	12.3	10.4	13.2
45—Sudbury.....	21	6.6-7	15.7	3.6	5.5	9	15	11.5	11.1	13.4
46—Cobalt.....	22.5	6.7	15	3.4	.....	9.3	15.5	12.7	10.5	13.4
47—Timmins.....	21.5	6.7	14	3.5	4.5	8.8	10	13.1	12.2	13.7
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	22.8	5.3-6	16	3.4	5.4	11.5	13.1	12.8	11.4	13.1
49—Port Arthur.....	22.3	5.3	16	3.1	4.6	9.6	11.2	12.4	11	13
50—Fort William.....	23.1	5.3	16	3.1	5	9.4	10.5	12.6	11.3	12.8
 Manitoba (average).....	23.9	5.9	17.4	3.1	5.2	10.1	10.9	14.8	13.2	15.6
51—Winnipeg.....	24.7	5.6-6	16.7	3	5.1	10.4	10.9	14.8	12.8	15.8
52—Brandon.....	23.1	5.6-6.2	18	3.1	5.3	9.7	10.9	14.8	13.5	15.3
 Saskatchewan (average).....	24.8	6.3	17.3	3.0	5.2	10.3	12.0	14.9	14.0	15.5
53—Regina.....	25.6	5.6-7	.....	2.9	6	12.8	12.8	14.5	13.9	14
54—Prince Albert.....	27	5.7	19	2.9	5	8.8	12.9	15.4	14.5	15.8
55—Saskatoon.....	22.2	6.7	15	3.1	4.6	9.3	11.2	13.5	12.8	15.4
56—Moose Jaw.....	24.4	6.7	18	3	.....	10.1	11	16.3	14.8	16.6
 Alberta (average).....	22.8	6.5	16.6	3.0	4.2	8.5	9.9	13.6	13.5	15.3
57—Medicine Hat.....	26	5.7-6.3	17.7	3.1	4	9.4	10.3	14.4	14.4	16.3
58—Drumheller.....	21.7	6.5-6.9	.....	2.8	4	7.4	10.2	12.9	13.8	15.1
59—Edmonton.....	19.8	6.7	15.6	3	4.2	7.3	8.9	12.8	12.2	14.3
60—Calgary.....	23.1	5.6-7	16.5	3.1	5	9.5	10.1	13.8	13.5	15.7
61—Lethbridge.....	23.3	6.3-8.3	.....	3	4	8.8	10	14	13.7	15
 British Columbia (average).....	26.3	7.5	19.8	3.4	5.6	7.1	8.3	13.8	13.1	16.0
62—Fernie.....	23.8	7.1	17.5	3.4	4	8.5	9.2	14.6	15.6	18.8
63—Nelson.....	28.3	8.3	.....	3.2	6	8	9.5	13.8	14.4	16.7
64—Trail.....	25	6.3	17.5	3.5	4.6	7.1	8	12.5	11.3	17.2
65—New Westminster.....	26.2	6.3-7	21.7	3.4	4.7	6.5	7	13.7	13.1	14.8
66—Vancouver.....	26	6.3-7	19.2	3.5	5.8	6.9	7.7	12.5	13.1	15.3
67—Victoria.....	24.4	8.3	19.9	3.4	5.8	6.2	7.5	13	12	15
68—Nanaimo.....	32.5	8.3	22.5	3.5	7.5	6.9	9.5	15	12.5	15.8
69—Prince Rupert.....	24.9	8.3	20	3.3	6	6.5	8	15	13	14.5

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1931

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, Bright, per lb.								
5.9	4.8	.968	20.6	20.4	17.3	12.2	15.9	17.2	63.2	23.6	54.4	41.1	
5.4	5.5	1.070	21.8	17.4	16.4	12.2	15.0	17.0	57.5	22.2	51.9	41.0	
4.9	4.1	1.321	24.8	15	16	12.8	14.4	17.5	22.9	22.9	45	1	
5	4.6	1.119	23.1	18.3	14.7	11.5	15.3	15.7	65	20.2	56	41	2
5	4.6	1.00	22	15	20	9.4	15	15	50	19.7	55	3	3
6.2	4.4	1.045	22.6	21.7	16.5	12.8	15	17.7	65	24	50	40	4
6	4.7	1.05	17.5	15	15	15	15	20	25	25	38	6	5
5	4.6	.886	20.6	19.2	15	11.7	15	16.2	50	21.1	46.5	38	6
6.2	6	1.075	19.3	20	13.7	15	15	15	27.5	27.5	39.2	7	7
5.2	4.8	.915	22.0	19.5	14.8	12.1	14.5	16.1	57.5	21.0	50.8	39.2	8
5.5	5	1.10	24.3	16.2	16.2	11.3	14.9	16.4	22.4	22.4	50	35.9	8
5.2	3.8	1.01	21.8	14.5	11.5	15	15	15	65	25	47.5	35	9
5	4.7	.80	20	22.8	15	13.7	15	17	50	20.6	55	43.7	10
5	5.5	.75	21.9	15	12	13	16	16	16	16	39	39	11
5.2	5.5	.782	17.4	22.7	15.6	12.3	15.8	15.1	62.5	23.9	58.6	39.6	11
5	4.9	.811	17.8	23.3	15	14	14.8	16.7	75	23.3	66.2	38.6	12
5	7	.802	18	18	15	17.2	15	15	26.7	26.7	40	40	13
4.3	5.4	.767	15.4	22	14.7	11.2	16.7	17.5	60	25.8	61.3	39.6	14
5.9	6.2	.817	18.7	14.7	11.7	16.5	14.3	13	24.4	24.4	41.6	15	15
4.7	5.1	.704	16.6	15	11.5	14.7	13.4	50	19.7	19.7	39.6	16	16
5.5	5.2	.665	15.8	14.7	11.2	15	13.3	50	24	24	39	17	17
4.3	5.8	.875	18.2	25	15	11.7	17	13.1	65	25.7	42.5	18	18
6	4.7	.723	16	21.9	16.2	12.3	15.9	15.7	75	24	53.8	36.9	19
5.1	4.9	.875	20	18.7	17.3	11.7	14.4	17.2	22	22	53	38.7	20
5.6	4.3	.852	18.8	20.7	17.0	12.5	15.7	18.0	62.5	23.3	53.4	37.9	21
6	5.7	.995	20.6	24.2	15	12.7	15.5	19	24.2	24.2	53.3	36.8	21
5	5	1.12	22	22.5	15	15	15.5	16.5	22.5	22.5	59.3	40.7	22
5.1	4.8	1.02	22.1	18.6	10.9	15.5	17.5	17.5	21.7	21.7	52.5	37.3	23
5.9	4.4	.933	20	24.2	13.7	14.8	16.7	65	22.5	22.5	62	38	24
5.1	4	.67	12.6	16.5	11.7	15.5	17.7	60.6	22.8	22.8	55.6	35.2	25
5.7	4.3	.671	15.7	20	13.2	16	18	55	24.5	24.5	62	37.6	26
5.6	4.5	.858	18.7	15	12.3	16.7	18.7	67.5	27.7	27.7	56	37.3	27
6.2	4.5	.739	15.8	18.5	12.6	15.3	17.9	67.5	23.2	23.2	56.5	37.3	28
5	3.9	.964	19.5	14.3	12.5	17.2	17.2	70	18.8	18.8	65	38	29
5	3.8	.772	19	18	12.7	16.3	18	56.5	21.6	21.6	48.5	38	30
6.6	4.2	.738	17.4	20	12	15.7	15.9	61.7	23.2	23.2	47	36.8	31
5.5	3.5	.86	16.1	15.8	12.5	16.1	16	24.6	24.6	24.6	50	36.5	32
5.3	3.5	.836	18.4	19.4	13.7	15.4	18	22.1	22.1	22.1	53.5	34.8	33
6.1	3.2	.743	19.4	16.5	10.3	15.6	16.6	66	21.2	21.2	57	36.8	34
6.6	3.8	.712	16.1	11.7	12.3	14.9	16.8	50	22.1	22.1	60	35.4	35
5	3.8	.667	14.4	18.8	14.2	15	17	24.7	24.7	24.7	35	36	36
6	3.5	.658	14.3	15	13.5	15	18.3	31	23.1	23.1	38.8	37	37
5.1	3.6	.684	14.9	17.7	12.4	14.2	16.3	60	22	22	40	40	38
4.5	3.1	.742	14.5	14.1	12.2	15.1	17.5	62	23.4	23.4	47	37.4	39
5.4	3.3	.70	14.7	22.5	11.2	14.4	17.1	62	26.7	26.7	47	34.4	40
4.3	3.3	.722	13.1	15.1	11.2	15	16.4	23.7	23.7	23.7	45	36.5	41
5.8	3.7	.638	15	15	13.3	15	18.3	33	26.7	26.7	45	40	42
5.5	4	.75	17.5	24.8	13.3	16	18.3	50	23.8	23.8	46.3	37	43
5.9	5.3	1.188	27.5	20	10.9	16.7	19	61	23.8	23.8	46.3	41.3	44
5.4	5.1	.989	18.6	19	13.2	16.2	19.2	73	24.4	24.4	52.5	40	45
6.8	7.1	1.31	27.5	25	16	12	18.5	20.7	67.4	67.4	47	39.2	46
8.2	4.8	1.30	26.2	41.7	17	14	16.5	18.3	77.5	21.8	53.3	42	47
5.9	5	1.177	25.2	39	15	13.1	17	20.2	69.2	24.4	50	40	48
5.6	4.6	1.23	25.3	34	18.1	11.7	14.7	19.3	61	23	48.9	38.5	49
4.8	5.5	1.17	22.2	16.1	12	15.1	22.1	15.6.9	56.9	22.9	52.9	39	50
6.1	4.8	.899	18.2	17.8	12.9	17.2	18.7	66.7	25.0	25.0	55.5	42.7	51
6.9	5.2	.758	15.4	17.5	12.4	16.6	18.1	64.6	23.9	23.9	50.4	40.3	51
5.3	4.4	1.04	21	24.2	18	13.4	17.8	19.2	68.8	26	60.5	45	52
6.7	6.0	1.105	22.2	19.9	12.3	18.0	19.7	66.9	26.2	26.2	56.7	48.9	52
7.3	6.4	1.41	25	11.5	11.5	18	20	65	25	25	57.5	50	53
7.6	6.9	1.03	20	22.5	14.2	20	20.5	71	31.7	31.7	55.6	50	54
6.2	5.3	.881	17.9	17.3	11.8	16.8	19.1	66.6	24.3	24.3	56	47.4	55
5.7	5.3	1.10	25.8	11.7	11.7	17	19	64.8	23.8	23.8	57.8	48	56
6.4	4.1	1.147	23.9	17.4	11.4	14.7	18.0	65.0	23.9	23.9	56.1	49.2	57
8	4.3	1.43	28.6	18.8	12.3	18.3	20.4	67.1	23.8	23.8	60.5	50	57
6.1	4.7	1.19	25	19	11.3	16.8	17.8	65	23.5	23.5	55	53.3	58
6	4.3	.696	17.5	16.9	10.5	16.3	17.6	62.9	23.4	23.4	51.3	47.2	59
6.8	4.1	1.39	25.7	15	11.3	17.1	16.9	64.1	24	24	53.9	47.2	60
5.1	3.3	1.03	22.5	17.3	11.5	16.7	17.5	65.7	25	25	60	48.3	61
7.7	5.1	1.263	27.0	20.2	11.1	16.3	15.7	65.7	24.3	24.3	55.4	46.3	61
8.3	5.3	1.54	32.7	22.5	13.3	17.5	18.1	71.3	25.6	25.6	65	50	62
8.7	4.7	1.48	30	22.5	11.5	16.7	15	71.7	26.7	26.7	58.3	50	63
6.7	6.5	1.58	34	20	11	16.5	15	65	25	25	50	47.5	64
6.2	4.7	.874	19	16.7	10.6	15.1	14.8	58.3	24.1	24.1	49	43	65
6.8	4.1	.836	18.8	14	10.9	15.4	14	62	21.3	21.3	51.1	39.7	66
7.4	4.7	1.19	25.8	20	10.2	16.3	15	62.7	23.9	23.9	54	44.1	67
8.5	5.4	1.16	29.3	10.2	10.2	16.6	16.6	65.8	25	25	59.7	48.3	68
8	5.3	1.44	26.2	25	11.1	15.9	16.9	68.8	22.8	22.8	56.3	47.5	69

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per 1/2 lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
Dominion (average)	6.2	6.0	47.9	54.4	25.9	15.5	3.1	51.9	51.9	11.8	5.6	15.906
Nova Scotia (average)	6.4	6.0	50.0	53.6	27.2	12.4	3.0	51.5	38.1	13.2	5.9	15.500
1—Sydney.....	6	5.6	53.2	46.8	26.3	17.3	3.2	60	47.5	13	5.7	
2—New Glasgow.....	6.7	6.2	47.8	55.6	26.4	12.2	3	45	35.8	13.8	6.5	
3—Amherst.....	6.1	5.7	45	60	26.7	10	2.9	50	35	13	5.7	
4—Halifax.....	5.9	5.8	53.2	47.1	26.2	12.2	2.9	50	40	13	6.2	15.50
5—Windsor.....	7	6.3	44.5	55.8	30	10	3.1		35	14	6	
6—Truro.....	6.8	6.2	56.2	56	27.4	12.4	3.1	52.5	35.5	12.4	5.2	
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	6.3	6	62.5	56.7	26.5	15	4	47.5	40	14	5.8	15.40
New Brunswick (average)	6.0	5.7	52.9	53.5	25.9	12.7	2.9	52.8	37.4	11.9	5.3	15.938
8—Moncton.....	6.1	5.9	53.6	59.3	26.3	12	3.1	57.5	38.2	12.7	5.3	15.50g
9—Saint John.....	6	5.7	46.7	48.3	23	12	2.6	48.3	37.5	12.3	5	15.25
10—Fredericton.....	6.4	6	53.6	59.5	26.7	11.9	3	52.5	39	11.6	5.7	16.00
11—Bathurst.....	5.5	5.1	57.5	47	27.5	15	2.9		35	11	5.2	17.00
Quebec (average)	5.6	5.3	50.4	55.1	25.1	14.5	3.2	53.6	55.2	10.5	5.2	15.525
12—Quebec.....	5.6	5.3	50.3	58.1	25.1	16.2	3.4	54.2	65	10.2	5.5	15.50
13—Three Rivers.....	6.1	5.7	52	58.3	23	13.7	4	50	60	11	5.4	15.50
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.4	5.1	47.7	55.6	24.3	13.6	3.1	58.4	55.7	10.6	5.2	15.85-16.10
15—Sorel.....	5.9	5.5	47	51	25.2	12.5	2.3	52.5	45	10	5.4	14.50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5.6	5.3	55	54.2	26.6	12.9	3.7	48.7	57.5	10.7	5	14.25
17—St. John's.....	5.3	5.1	53.3	58.7	26.2	15	2.8	57.5	60	10	5	14.50
18—Thetford Mines.....	5.9	5.3	49	58	26	14.5	3.4	43.3	45	11.7	5.2	17.00-17.50
19—Montreal.....	5.5	5.4	52.2	57.7	24.5	15.1	2.9	55	58.3	10.4	5.2	16.25
20—Hull.....	5.5	5.4	47	43.9	24.7	16.7	3	62.5	50	10	5	16.00
Ontario (average)	6.3	6.0	48.5	56.9	25.0	14.1	3.0	50.0	54.3	10.8	5.4	15.740
21—Ottawa.....	5.8	5.5	51.4	56.5	24.7	13.9	2.9	61.7	62.2	11.3	5.5	15.50-16.00
22—Brockville.....	6.1	5.6	49.2	54.7	26.1	13.4	3.7	52.5	52.5	10.7	5	15.00
23—Kingston.....	5.7	5.5	47.6	52.9	25.4	12.6	3.1	45.8	46	10.3	5.2	15.00
24—Belleville.....	6.4	6.2	55.5	57.8	25.2	13.5	3.1	54.5	60	11	5.8	15.50
25—Peterborough.....	6	5.7	50.4	52.2	24.3	14.8	3.2	51.8	51.1	10.3	5.8	15.25
26—Oshawa.....	6.2	6	50.5	68.3	25	12.5	2.8	51.7	51.7	11.3	6.2	15.00
27—Orillia.....	6.4	6.4	56.7	52.7	25	14.3	3.3	43.3	53.3	10.7	5.2	17.00
28—Toronto.....	6	5.9	49.8	59.7	24.5	12.1	3	50	55.6	10	5.5	15.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	6	5.8	46.7	51.3	24	14.2	2.9	46		10	5	13.50
30—St. Catharines.....	6.2	6.1	44.6	59.7	24.4	12.8	3.1	46.7	55	10.4	5.7	15.50
31—Hamilton.....	6.1	5.9	49.9	60.3	24.7	11	2.6	44.2	52.8	9.8	5.6	14.75
32—Brantford.....	6	5.9	51.1	54.4	24	12.9	3	59.2	55.8	10.1	5.8	15.25
33—Galt.....	6.1	5.9	47.8	53.6	24.7	13.8	3	51.7	56.1	9.9	5.7	15.25
34—Guelph.....	6	5.7	49	56	24.5	16.7	2.8	47	53.3	10	5.5	15.50
35—Kitchener.....	6.1	6.1	40.7	54.2	24.2	13.4	2.7	49.3	45	10.7	4.8	15.50
36—Woodstock.....	5.8	5.4	51.7	49.5	24.7	12.9	3	47.7	53	10.7	5	13.50
37—Stratford.....	5.8	5.7	50.1	58.6	24.9	13	2.7	50	52.5	10.4	5.2	15.50
38—London.....	6.2	6.2	52.9	58.9	24	14.1	2.8	47.7	55	9.7	5.2	16.50
39—St. Thomas.....	6.4	6.4	52.3	60	25.6	13.8	3	50.5	57.1	11.2	6.2	15.50
40—Chatham.....	6.1	6.1	48	52.5	24.3	13.4	3.2	50		10.6	5	16.00
41—Windsor.....	6	5.7	43.7	55	25	13.6	2.7	50	60	10.3	5	15.50
42—Sarnia.....	7.1	6.9	46	60	25.7	13.2	3.1	46.7		11	6.1	15.75
43—Owen Sound.....	6.4	6	54.7	56.3	22.7	16	2.9	51.7	60	11	5	15.00-15.50
44—North Bay.....	6.6	6	58.3	63.8	27.3	16.5	3	53.3			5	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	6.5	6.3	40.7	63	25	17.6	3.2	52.5		12.5	5.4	16.75-17.00
46—Cobalt.....	7	6.2	42	50.6	26	16.2	3.2	48.3	41.7	12.5	5	18.50
47—Timmins.....	6.9	6.4	43.4	55.8	27.6	16	2.8	49.1		10	5.6	17.70-18.20
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	6.7	6.5	46.8	59.8	25.2	15	2.6	47.2	53	13.7	5.4	15.50
49—Port Arthur.....	6.3	6	39.5	58	26.5	16	2.9	50	60	11.7	5	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	6.7	6.3	45	60	25.4	14.1	2.9	50	60	12.5	5.2	16.75-17.00
Manitoba (average)	6.6	6.6	44.2	52.0	26.6	14.9	3.3	48.5	59.2	12.5	7.0	20.500
51—Winnipeg.....	6.4	6.4	44	55.9	26.6	14.7	3.2	49	60	12.6	7.6	19.50
52—Brandon.....	6.8	6.7	44.4	48	26.6	15	3.3	48	58.3	12.3	6.3	21.50
Saskatchewan (average)	6.5	6.6	45.5	56.6	27.2	20.7	3.4	57.0	50.5	15.0	6.8	
53—Regina.....			52.5	60	26	a	22.5	5.4	60	15	7.5	
54—Prince Albert.....	6.8	7	40.8	56.8	30	a	20	3.9	62	15	6.3	
55—Saskatoon.....	6.4	6.4	41.8	52.9	25.8	a	20.8	3.1	49.1	15	5.9	
56—Moose Jaw.....	6.4	6.4	46.8	56.5	26.8	a	19.6	3.1		15	7.4	
Alberta (average)	6.8	6.6	41.1	48.7	27.0	17.1	3.4	51.0	57.9	14.2	5.8	
57—Medicine Hat.....	7.3	7.3	42.5	51.8	28.7	a	20	3.5	63	14.3	6.3	g
58—Drumheller.....	7	7	35	50	26.7	a	20	3.6	50		5.8	
59—Edmonton.....	6.5	6	42.6	50.9	26.3	a	15	3.3	44.6	47.5	13.6	5.6
60—Calgary.....	6.4	6.1	40.6	41	26	a	15.4	3.4	47.5	61.7	14	6.2
61—Lethbridge.....	6.8	6.7	45	50	27.3	a	15	3.4	50	57.5	14.7	5
British Columbia (average)	6.1	5.9	43.6	48.3	27.4	a	22.5	3.3	57.3	56.4	12.6	5.6
62—Fernie.....	7.3	7.2	51.3	57.5	28.8	a	22.5	3.4	60	60	13.8	5.8
63—Nelson.....	6.3	5.7	48.3	58.3	30	a	25	4.1	63.3	57.5	15	5
64—Trail.....	6	5.6	37.5	50	25	a	25	3.1	60		11.3	4
65—New Westminster.....	5.3	5	41.3	43	26.6	a	17.5	2.9	50.8	57.5	12.1	5
66—Vancouver.....	5.3	5	40.4	42.9	24.2	a	21.4	2.9	52.5	57.5	11.5	6.2
67—Victoria.....	6.5	6	42.5	44.3	27	a	21.6	3.2	48.3	52.5	10.6	4.8
68—Nanaimo.....	5.9	5.8	48	46	29.6	a	22	3.5	66	52.5	13.8	6.4
69—Prince Rupert.....	6.5	6.5	39.8	44.5	28.3	a	25	3.5	57.5	57.5	12.5	7.4

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35. p. Mining company houses \$20, other

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1931.

Bituminous coal per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Rent			
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths) per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths) per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Marbles, parlour, per box (400)	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$	
9.702	12.293	11.379	13.803	8.421	10.273	7.882	27.6	10.3	27.477	19.604	
8.829	12.080	9.083	10.583	6.800	8.400	6.000	30.3	10.6	24.333	16.333	
7.00-7.25	9.20-9.60	6.00	7.00	5.00	8.00	5.00	29.4	10.7	18.00-23.00	14.00-18.00	
7.35		6.00	10.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	28.5	11.5	20.00	10.00-12.00	
8.00-9.25	13.00	9.00	10.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	32.0	10	15.00-18.00	10.00	
9.00-11.00	12.00	15.00	16.00	8.00	9.00	8.00	32.0	10	30.00-45.00	20.00-30.00	
10.00-12.00	13.50	10.00	11.00	9.00	10.00	7.00	31.3	11	25.00	15.00-17.00	
8.00-9.75	12.50	8.50	9.50	6.00	8.00	5.00	30	10.4	20.00-28.00	15.00-20.00	
10.50	12.75	9.00	10.50	6.75	8.00	7.50	30	10.7	21.00-26.00	11.00-18.00	
10.813	13.000	9.375	10.625	6.000	8.250	5.700	27.9	10	25.750	19.250	
10.50-12.50g	13.00g	9.00g	10.00g	7.00g	8.00g	5.00g	30.8g	10	25.00-40.00	20.00-25.00	
11.00-12.50	12.00-14.00	13.00-16.00	14.00-17.00	6.00-8.00	7.50-10.00	8.00-9.00c	28.3	10	20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00	
8.00-12.00	13.00	6.00	7.00	4.00	6.00	4.80-6.40c	27.3	9.9	25.00	18.00	
10.00		8.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	3.00c	25	10	18.00	15.00	
9.250	12.422	12.177	12.806	8.933	9.537	8.188	26.2	9.8	23.278	14.875	
9.00	11.00	11.50	11.50	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	9.00	c 21.8	9.7	27.00-35.00		
9.00	12.00	15.00	16.00c	12.00	14.00c	7.00	28.4	10	20.00-27.00	12.00-20.00	
9.00	12.00	10.00	12.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	27.3	9.5	20.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	
8.50		8.75	9.75	7.00	8.00	6.00c	25	10	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00	
		13.333-	14.667-	9.333-	10.667-						
7.50-8.00	12.00	16.00	17.333	10.667	12.00		24.6	10	18.00-24.00	11.00-15.00	
9.00	12.50	11.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	9.00c	25.6	9.6	23.00-33.00	15.00-23.00	
11.00	14.00		9.00c		4.50c	3.00c	26.7	9.7	13.00	8.00	
10.00	12.25-12.50	15.00-16.00	16.00-18.00	10.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-16.00	9.6	9.6	20.00-35.00	15.00-20.00	
9.00	13.50	11.00	12.00	6.00	7.00	7.50c	26.7	9.7	22.00-30.00	12.00-22.00	
10.317	11.426	12.316	15.444	9.395	11.663	9.978	26.5	9.7	28.768	21.000	
9.25	12.50-13.50	12.00	14.00	8.00	10.00	7.00	30	9.5	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
9.25	11.00		18.00c		15.00c		26.5	9.4	20.00-22.00	14.00-18.00	
7.50	12.50	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	15.00	26.6	9.8	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00	
9.00-11.00	11.00-12.50	11.00	11.00	8.00	9.00	7.50	26.1	9.5	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	
10.00	9.95	14.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	7.00	25.9	8.4	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
9.75-12.00	13.50	11.00	12.50	8.00	9.50	9.00	26.7	10	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	
11.25	11.50	14.00	18.00	11.00	13.00	7.72c	29	10	22.00-25.00	15.00-18.00	
						11.00	29.2	9.8	25.00-35.00	18.00-25.00	
							25g	9.1	25.00-30.00	18.00-23.00	
							21.6g	9.7	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
9.00	10.00	16.00	17.00	14.00	15.00	12.00	25.7	9.8	25.00-35.00	18.00-25.00	
11.25	11.50		17.00		13.00	8.348c	24.2	10	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
9.00	11.50	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	12.00c	23.3	9.5	25.00	16.00-20.00	
10.00	10.00-12.00	14.00	15.50	10.00	11.50		24.2	9.9	25.00-35.00	18.00-22.00	
10.00	10.50-11.50	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00		24.7	9.6	30.00-40.00	25.00-28.00	
10.00-12.00	9.50-10.00	17.00	15.00c	9.00	10.50c		21.7	9.7	27.00-30.00	20.00-24.00	
10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	16.00	18.00		14.00	17.00	22.6	9.8	30.00-40.00	19.00-25.00	
10.00-11.00	9.50-11.50		18.00c		11.25	11.25c	24.6	9.8	30.00-40.00	17.00-30.00	
11.50	10.25-11.50		16.00c			12.00c	21.8	9.7	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
10.00	9.00-10.00		18.00		14.00	7.50-10.50	20.8	9.7	22.00-28.00	20.00-22.00	
8.00	10.00	c & g	22.00	c & g	16.00	c & g	12.00	25	9.7	30.00-45.00	
9.00	12.50		22.00				25	10	30.00-35.00	25.00-30.00	
8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	6.00	9.00	9.00	26.5	9.4	20.00-28.00	14.00-22.00	
12.50	10.00	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	8.00	32.5	9.9	30.00-35.00	18.00-20.00	
9.00-13.00	13.00		15.00c		12.00c	12.75c	32.5	10	n	25.00	
14.00-14.50	14.50-15.00	12.00	13.50c	12.00	9.00-12.00c		33.7	9.6	22.00	14.00	
8.00-11.00	9.50		12.00	6.00	5.00-6.00	7.50-9.00c	35	10	p	20.00-30.00	
11.00-13.00	13.00	8.00	12.00	9.00	10.00c		28.5	9.9	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	
9.00-12.50	12.50	7.50	8.50	7.00	8.00	6.00	30	9.7	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	
10.375	15.438			8.188	8.875	7.500	24.5	10.0	32.500	22.000	
12.00h	15.50			6.50-8.75	7.25-9.25	6.00c	22.7	10	30.00-45.00	20.00-30.00	
6.50-11.00h	14.00-16.75d			8.00-9.50	9.00-10.00	9.00	26.3	10	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	
9.125	17.363			7.833	10.688	11.167	25.9	11.0	32.500	21.250	
9.75-12.25h	14.00-16.20			10.00-10.50	11.00-12.00	11.00-13.00	25		30.00-45.00	20.00-30.00	
9.00-10.00h	19.00			5.00-6.50	6.50-8.00		28	13	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
7.50-9.00h	17.75			7.50	8.00-12.00i	8.50	25.7	10	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
6.00-9.50h	16.95-18.25d			14.00c	13.00c	13.00c	25	10	25.00-35.00	15.00-20.00	
6.500	10.000			5.000	8.000	4.125	29.5	10.2	29.625	20.750	
6.00h						32.5g	10		27.50	20.00	
5.00-6.00h						4.50	30		r	r	
8.50-10.00gh	f & g 10.00			6.00	8.00	4.00	28.1	10.4	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
4.00-6.50h				4.00g		4.00g	g	10.2	25.00-37.00	20.00-25.00	
9.775	11.440			9.600	9.224	5.118	34.4	13.2	30.00	18.00	
6.25-6.75				12.00	12.00	5.00	40	13.8	26.563	20.375	
9.50-11.50	12.70			9.00-10.00	11.50-13.00i	5.625c		12.5	22.00-31.00	18.00-20.00	
9.00-11.00	13.50			9.00		6.50c		12.5	32.00-38.00	22.00-28.00	
9.75-10.75	11.00					4.00	29.8	12.1	18.00-22.00	12.00-18.00	
9.50-10.50	11.00					4.75	30.8	10.1	27.50	24.00	
9.75-10.75	9.00			7.50	9.54c	4.772c	35.8	12.4	20.00-25.00	16.00-18.00	
7.70-8.20s					6.00	5.50	35	17.5	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	
12.00-13.50				8.00-12.00j	9.00-13.00i	4.80	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00	

d. Lower price for petroleum coke. f Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch \$40-\$60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1925	Sept. 1926	Sept. 1927	Sept. 1928	Sept. 1929	Sept. 1930	Aug. 1931	Sept. 1931
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.0	102.6	98.5	97.1	95.4	97.8	82.1	70.9	70.0
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	83.7	100.6	96.2	97.6	86.9	98.9	69.8	56.1	54.6
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	95.0	100.3	98.9	102.9	114.0	108.9	93.4	70.9	68.8
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	116.9	112.5	99.5	93.1	93.9	91.2	79.2	73.8	72.4
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	101.6	100.2	98.7	98.0	93.7	86.2	78.6	77.9
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	115.8	104.5	99.4	95.6	92.6	93.8	90.4	86.8	86.8
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.1	97.3	95.3	103.9	99.8	90.0	91.9	98.2	73.7	60.9	60.2
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.1	116.6	107.0	104.4	100.3	99.2	93.1	92.4	93.2	90.8	85.2	86.6
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	104.4	99.6	100.3	97.9	94.6	95.5	92.0	86.4	84.7
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	93.7	97.2	98.5	95.3	96.4	96.0	86.1	75.7	75.2
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	91.2	97.7	97.2	99.4	101.7	103.7	86.7	69.4	67.9
Other Consumers' Goods..	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	97.0	96.5	99.4	92.5	92.8	90.8	85.7	79.9	80.1
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	97.8	104.9	99.4	97.1	93.7	98.9	76.7	66.3	64.9
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	102.5	99.2	97.1	94.7	92.8	94.7	91.2	89.1	89.6
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	97.1	105.5	98.7	93.8	93.8	99.4	75.1	63.8	62.1
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	111.9	102.9	100.0	96.5	98.6	99.6	86.8	82.1	80.9
Manufacturers' materials	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	93.7	106.2	98.4	98.1	92.8	99.3	72.5	59.7	58.0
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	89.3	102.3	96.5	97.2	86.5	96.1	69.3	56.6	55.2
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	95.6	100.6	98.2	100.9	108.9	105.2	90.0	71.2	69.1
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.7	161.4	102.6	86.6	79.8	100.3	96.7	101.2	95.0	107.7	71.2	54.7	52.8
Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	83.6	98.3	100.7	101.7	105.2	105.5	91.3	72.1	72.9
II. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	101.6	100.2	98.6	98.9	93.5	86.0	78.4	77.8
III. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	105.8	101.6	99.7	92.4	92.3	92.7	87.2	80.2	80.9
All raw (or partly manufactured)	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	91.1	100.8	97.3	98.8	93.8	101.8	74.0	59.9	58.7
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.1	103.8	98.6	96.4	95.1	94.1	84.8	73.6	72.7

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 1142)

1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1930. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption on the basis of figures in 1926 as 100, as follows: 1923, 108.3; 1924, 105.1; 1925, 101.7; 1926, 100.0; 1927, 99.0; 1928, 97.1; 1929, 94.6; 1930, 92.3.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921,

143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0; 1930, 127.6. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 158.9; 1929, 159.1; 1930, 158.8. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

The decline in beef prices continued, sirloin steak being down from 28.9 cents per pound in August to 28.2 cents in September; round steak from 23.9 cents per pound to 23 cents; rib roast from 21.5 cents per pound to 20.9

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
FROM 1913 TO 1931*
(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	137	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Jan. 1930....	162	157	158	156	166	160
Feb. 1920....	161	157	158	155	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
April 1930....	153	157	158	155	166	157
May 1930....	152	156	160	155	166	157
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
July 1930....	149	156	160	155	166	156
Aug. 1930....	145	156	160	155	166	155
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Oct. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Nov. 1930....	140	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134	156	160	148	165	150
Feb. 1931....	129	156	160	142	164	146
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
April 1931....	121	155	160	137	164	142
May 1931....	116	154	158	137	164	140
June 1931....	111	153	158	137	164	138
July 1931....	110	154	158	131	163	137
Aug. 1931....	112	153	158	131	163	138
Sept. 1931....	109	151	158	127	163	136

cents; and shoulder roast from 15.2 cents per pound to 14.5 cents. These prices compare with 35 cents per pound for sirloin steak in September, 1930, 29.8 cents for round steak, 27.7 cents for rib roast and 21.1 cents for shoulder roast. Mutton averaged 24.1 cents per pound in September as compared with 26 cents in August. Both fresh and salt pork were down, the former from an average of 24.5 cents per pound in August to 22.3 cents in September, and the latter from 22.2 cents per pound to 21.9 cents. Breakfast bacon was down from an average of 28.9 cents per pound in August to 28 cents in September. The price in September, 1930, was 39.8 cents. Lard was again lower in most localities, averaging 13.8 cents per pound in September as compared with 14.3 cents in August and 20.9 cents in September, 1930.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal advance in most localities, fresh averaging 30.3 cents per dozen in September as compared with 26.1 cents in August, and cooking averaging 25.7 cents per dozen in September, and 22.1 cents in August. The prices in September, 1930, were 38.6 cents per dozen for fresh eggs and 34.6 cents for cooking. Milk was little changed in September at an average price of 10.5 cents per quart. Butter prices showed little change during the month, dairy being unchanged at an average price of 23.6 cents per pound and creamery averaging 27.2 cents per pound in September as compared with 27 cents in August. The prices in September, 1930, were 33.1 cents per pound for dairy and 36.4 cents for creamery.

Bread prices averaged 6.1 cents per pound in September, 6.2 cents in August and 7.4 cents in September, 1930. Flour was again slightly lower at an average price of 3.1 cents per pound. Onions were lower in most localities, the price averaging 4.8 cents per pound in September as compared with 6.6 cents in August. Potatoes showed a substantial seasonal fall, being down in the average from \$1.36 per ninety pounds in August to 97 cents in September. The price in September, 1930, was \$1.62. Evaporated apples were slightly higher averaging 17.3 cents per pound as compared with 16.9 cents in August. Prunes were also up from an average of 11.8 cents per pound in August to 12.2 cents in September. Coffee prices were lower in many localities, the average being 47.9 cents per pound in September as compared with 49.3 cents in August and 55.8 cents in September, 1930. Higher prices for anthracite coal were reported from Montreal, Orillia, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Guelph, London and Owen Sound. Hardwood, stove lengths, was down from an average price of \$13.98 per cord in

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

August to \$13.80 in September, while soft was down from an average of \$10.48 per cord in August to \$10.27 in September.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices during September moved within narrow limits, the downward tendency being continued. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was down from an average price of 55.1 cents per bushel in August to 53.6 cents in September. The high price during September was 55½ cents per bushel reached on the 22nd and the low 51½ cents on the 19th. Other grain prices, for the most part, were lower, western barley being down from an average of 31.8 cents per bushel to 30.7 cents; flax from \$1.04 per bushel to 97.4 cents; and western oats from 28.3 cents per bushel to 27.4 cents. Rye advanced from an average price of 29.4 cents per bushel to 32.5 cents. The price of flour at Toronto declined from \$4.80 per barrel to \$4.64. Bran and shorts were also lower, the price of the former at Montreal being down from \$15.79 per ton to \$15.25 and the latter from \$16.79 per ton to \$16.25. Raw sugar at New York declined from \$1.50 per cwt. to \$1.44, while granulated at Montreal was unchanged at \$4.56 per cwt. Ceylon rubber at New York was down from an average price of 5.3 cents per pound to 5 cents. Green coffee at Toronto declined from 14.3 cents per pound to 13 cents. In livestock good steers at Toronto declined from \$6.45 per hundred pounds to \$6.31 and at Winnipeg from \$5.45 per hundred pounds to \$5.01. Bacon hogs at Toronto were down from \$7.20 per

hundred pounds to \$5.99, at Winnipeg from \$6.35 per hundred pounds to \$5.16, and at Montreal from \$7.17 per hundred pounds to \$6.27. Lambs at Toronto declined from \$7.86 per hundred pounds to \$7.44. Veal calves at Winnipeg advanced from \$5.59 per hundred pounds to \$6.27 but at Toronto the price was down from \$8.52 per hundred pounds to \$8.47. The price of beef hides at Toronto was down from 10-11 cents per pound to 6.5-8.5 cents. Sheep skins declined from 75 cents per skin to 40 cents. Creamery butter at Toronto was down from 24.5 cents per pound to 24 cents and at Montreal from 24 cents per pound to 23 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal advanced from an average price of 30.4 cents per dozen to 32.4 cents and at Toronto from 27.5 cents per dozen to 29.3 cents. Raw cotton at New York declined from an average of 7.2 cents per pound to 6.5 cents. The decline followed the publication in the United States of figures indicating that supplies for 1931 would be much greater than probable consumption. Raw wool was slightly lower at an average price of 13-14 cents per pound. Spruce lumber was \$1 per thousand board feet lower at \$17 and common fir timber was down from \$14 per thousand board feet to \$12. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper at Montreal declined from \$8.86 per hundred pounds to \$8.61 and tin at Toronto from 29 cents per pound to 28.3 cents. The price of silver at New York advanced from 27.5 cents per ounce to 28.2 cents. Crude oil at Sarnia advanced from \$2.08 per barrel to \$2.33 and at Regina from \$2.30 per barrel to \$2.55. An increase of 1½ cents per gallon in the tank wagon price of gasoline was reported from Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary.

Proposed Economic and Social Policy on Present-Day Problems

At the Congress of the Labour and Socialist International, held in Vienna from July 24 to August 1, a number of resolutions on the economic crisis and unemployment were adopted. The Congress drew attention to certain characteristics of the present depression; the maladjustment of production and consumption; the impossibility of controlling productive forces which have increased beyond all measure; anarchic competition; imprudent rationalization; artificial barriers obstructing international relations; catastrophic disturbances of credit; and the general feeling of insecurity.

The Congress expressed the view that the remedy for this situation was a planned organization of the world. Among the immediate palliatives recommended was the systematic reduction of hours of work on an international basis.

In another resolution the Congress urged that organized labour should play a larger part in the work of the League of Nations. The Congress uttered a warning against the danger to society which might arise from a dislocation of credit to Central Europe. The present situation showed how far the welfare of each nation depended on the prosperity of the whole world, and demonstrated the urgent need for collective international action.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 59·9 for August, a decline of 2·6 per cent for the month. With the exception of an advance in meat and fish all of the ten groups were lower than for July, the most notable decline being one of 10·4 per cent in cotton. The index number for cotton, on the base 1924=100, was 37·9 for August.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 79·1 at the end of August, a decline of 1·3 per cent for the month. Increases were noted in vegetable foods and minerals, but all other groups were lower than at the end of July. The sugar, coffee and tea group was 6 per cent lower and textiles 5·9 per cent lower.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 145 at September 1, showing no change from August. There was no change in the index number for food, and a slight decline in clothing was offset by an advance in fuel and light.

Germany

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 134·9 for August, a decline of 1·8 per cent for the month due to a fall of 3·3 per cent in food prices and smaller declines in clothing and sundries. There was a slight advance in heat and light, while rent was unchanged.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce on the base

1913=100 (pre-war currency), was 89·8 for August, a decline of 1·9 per cent for the month. There were small advances in minerals and metals and miscellaneous vegetable products, but all other groups declined.

Australia

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Melbourne index number of the Bureau of Census and Statistics, on the base 1911=1000 was 1425 for June, a decline of one per cent for the month. Declines were noted in metals and coal, jute, leather, wool, etc., dairy produce and groceries, while increases were noted in meat, agricultural produce, etc., and chemicals. There was no change in building materials.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 70·2 for August, an advance of 0·3 per cent for the month due to a small increase in the food group, and an increase of 7 per cent in the fuel and lighting group due to increases in petroleum products. The eight other groups were all lower than in July.

The *Annalist* index number on the base of 1913=100, was 100·5 for September, a fall of 1·2 per cent for the month. Declines occurred in farm products, food products, textile products and metals, while there were advances in fuels, building materials, chemicals and miscellaneous commodities.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 85·9 for August, showing no change from July. Small increases in food and fuel and light were offset by decreases in housing and sundries, while clothing was unchanged.

The index number of the Department of Labour and Industries, Massachusetts, on the base 1913=100, was 140·4 for August, a decline of 0·1 per cent for the month. Increases in food and fuel and light were almost offset by declines in clothing, shelter and sundries.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Description of Index	Canada		Chile	Colombia	Mexico	Peru		United States			Austria		Belgium		Bulgaria		Czecho-Slovakia
		29 foods	60 cities				Foods, Lima	Cost of living, Lima	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, National Industrial Conference Board	Cost of living, Massachusetts	Foods living	Cost of living	Foods, 12 towns	Cost of living, 12 towns	Foods, 12 towns	Cost of living	
Base Period	(j)	1913	1913	March, 1928	First half, 1923	1923	1913	1913	1913	1923	1913	1914	1921	1914	1914	1914	1914	July, 1914
1913		7.34	100				(a) 100	(c) 100	100	100	100	100	(a) 100	(a) 100	(a) 100	100	100	100
1914	July	7.32	(i) 103				(a) 100	(a) 100	102	(i) 103.0	62.0	102.1	86.59	91.20	119.7	122.7	114.9	108.9
1915	July	7.74	(i) 107				(a) 107	(a) 108	100	(i) 105.1	62.2	101.7	103.48	107.51	113.9	114.9	124.5	108.3
1917	July	8.44	(i) 124				(a) 118	(a) 118	111	(i) 118.3	66.8	109.9	108.48	107.51	113.9	114.9	124.5	108.3
1917	July	8.46	(i) 124				(a) 136	(a) 137	146	(i) 142.4	79.4	129.3	123.18	124.51	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1918	July	11.62	(i) 153				(a) 136	(a) 137	146	(i) 142.4	(e) 92.6	129.3	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1918	July	13.70	(e) 152				(a) 151	(a) 158	167	(i) 174.4	104.6	171.5	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1919	July	13.77	166				(a) 176	(a) 181	180	(e) 177.3	104.6	171.5	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1920	July	16.84	200				(a) 194	(a) 202	219	(e) 216.5	123.6	202.6	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1921	July	10.96	165				(a) 171	(a) 183	142	(i) 174.3	101.4	190.8	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1922	July	10.27	156				(a) 163	(a) 183	142	(e) 166.6	96.9	196.2	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1923	July	10.17	156				(a) 155	(a) 173	147	(e) 169.7	100.3	191.1	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1924	July	9.91	153				(a) 157	(a) 179	145.3	(e) 173.8	102.7	191.9	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1925	July	10.49	155				(a) 152	(a) 184	159.9	(e) 173.8	100.3	191.1	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1927	July	11.07	157				(a) 172	(a) 186	157.0	(e) 174.8	102.7	191.9	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1927	July	10.82	155				(a) 158	(a) 175	152.8	(e) 170.0	100.0	190.5	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1928	July	10.80	155				(a) 158	(a) 175	152.8	(e) 170.0	100.0	190.5	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1929	July	10.98	156				(a) 149	(a) 171	155.4	(e) 170.2	100.0	191.1	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1930	January	11.88	160				(a) 150	(a) 168	155.4	(e) 170.2	100.0	191.1	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1930	April	11.24	157				(a) 150	(a) 166	151.2	(e) 170.2	100.0	191.1	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1930	July	10.91	156				(a) 147	(a) 163	144.0	(e) 170.2	100.0	191.1	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1930	August	10.65	155				(a) 146	(a) 162	143.7	(e) 170.2	100.0	191.1	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1930	September	10.38	152				(a) 146	(a) 161	145.6	(e) 170.2	100.0	191.1	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1930	October	10.32	152				(a) 145	(a) 160	144.4	(e) 170.2	100.0	191.1	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1930	November	10.25	152				(a) 145	(a) 158	144.4	(e) 170.2	100.0	191.1	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1930	December	10.10	151				(a) 141	(a) 156	137.2	(e) 170.2	100.0	191.1	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1931	January	9.86	150				(a) 142	(a) 157	132.8	(e) 170.2	100.0	191.1	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1931	February	9.44	146				(a) 136	(a) 154	127.0	(e) 170.2	100.0	191.1	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1931	March	9.14	145				(a) 135	(a) 153	126.4	(e) 170.2	100.0	191.1	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1931	April	8.86	142				(a) 136	(a) 154	126.4	(e) 170.2	100.0	191.1	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1931	May	8.54	140				(a) 139	(a) 154	121.0	(e) 170.2	100.0	191.1	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1931	June	8.16	138				(a) 141	(a) 154	118.3	(e) 170.2	100.0	191.1	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1931	July	8.11	137				(a) 141	(a) 154	119.7	(e) 170.2	100.0	191.1	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0
1931	August	8.20	138								85.9	140.4	107	174.49	200.72	81.0	116.7	104.4
1931	September	8.03	136								85.9	140.4	108	174.49	200.72	81.0	116.7	104.4

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Concluded
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Description of Index	Sweden		Switzerland		Egypt		South Africa		China		India		Indo-China (French)		Japan		Australia		New Zealand	
		Foods, fuel and light, 49 towns	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Foods, Cairo	Cost of living, Cairo	Foods, 9 towns	Cost of living, 9 towns	Foods, Tiens-tin	Cost of living, Tiens-tin (L)	Foods, Bombay	Cost of living, Bombay	Foods, Hanoi	Cost of living, Hanoi	Foods, Tokyo	Foods, 30 towns	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	
Base Period		July, 1914	July, 1914	June, 1914	June, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	1910 = 1000	1910 = 1000	1926	1926	July, 1914	July, 1914	1910-1914	1910-1914	July, 1914	1923-1927 = 1000	1923-1927 = 1000	July, 1914 = 1000	July, 1914 = 1000	
1913.....		100	100	(d)	(d)	100	100	1163	100			100	100				651		1000	1000	
1914-July.....		124	99			118	118	(a) 1148	100			187	186						(f) 1133	(f) 1082	
1915-July.....		142	123			157	157	(a) 1228	100			188	190						(f) 1200	(f) 1188	
1916-July.....		177	190			216	216	(a) 1275	100			174	177						(f) 1274	(f) 1282	
1917-July.....		261	281			284	284	(a) 1418	100			187	186						(f) 1408	(f) 1440	
1918-July.....		310	294			291	291	(a) 1437	100			188	186						(f) 1468	(f) 1572	
1919-July.....		297	270			281	281	(a) 1559	100			174	177						(f) 1706	(f) 1815	
1920-July.....		232	236			197	196	(a) 2049	100			160	165						(f) 1695	(f) 1782	
1921-July.....		179	190			157	160	237 (a)	100			148	157						(a) 977	(f) 1413	
1922-July.....		160	174			166	165	1556	100			151	157						(f) 1430	(f) 1580	
1923-July.....		159	171			170	168	1330	100			151	157						(f) 1430	(f) 1584	
1924-July.....		169	176			168	168	1339	100			152	157						(f) 1430	(f) 1622	
1925-July.....		156	169			158	158	1438	100			155	157						(f) 1520	(f) 1631	
1926-July.....		151	169			157	157	1337	100			143	146						(a) 1015	(f) 1433	
1927-July.....		157	173			157	160	1438	100			143	146						(a) 1002	(f) 1405	
1928-July.....		151	169			155	161	1328	100			145	146						(a) 1004	(f) 1413	
1929-July.....		145	167			155	161	1432	100			145	146						(a) 1004	(f) 1413	
1930-January.....		140	165			152	158	1410	100			145	147						(f) 1465	(f) 1592	
July.....		140	164			152	158	1293	100			138	140						963 (g)	1041 (f)	
August.....		139	159			152	159	1308	100			138	140						982 (g)	1041 (f)	
September.....		139	159			152	159	1308	100			138	140						982 (g)	1041 (f)	
October.....		137	158			152	159	1322	100			133	136						947 (g)	963 (f)	
November.....		136	157			152	157	1378	100			127	131						895 (g)	912 (f)	
December.....		134	156			148	148	1249	100			116	121						880 (g)	887 (f)	
1931-January.....		133	156			148	148	1245	100			111	116						876 (g)	887 (f)	
February.....		132	156			146	146	1374	100			111	116						880 (g)	887 (f)	
March.....		132	156			146	146	1374	100			111	116						880 (g)	887 (f)	
April.....		132	156			146	146	1374	100			111	116						880 (g)	887 (f)	
May.....		132	156			146	146	1374	100			111	116						880 (g)	887 (f)	
June.....		127	150			141	141	1361	100			102	110						851 (g)	860 (f)	
July.....		130	150			141	141	1361	100			102	110						851 (g)	860 (f)	
August.....		130	150			141	141	1361	100			102	110						851 (g)	860 (f)	
September.....		130	150			141	141	1361	100			102	110						851 (g)	860 (f)	

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) New series. (i) December. (j) Cost of food budget. (k) Highest category workmen's household. (l) Nankai University Committee on Social and Economic Research.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		Chile	Peru	United States				Albania	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria				
	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce			Bank of Nova Scotia	Michell	Official	General Bureau of Statistics					Bureau of Labour Statistics	Bradstreet	Dun	Annalist	Irving Fisher	Official	Federal Statistical Office	Ministry of Industry and Labour	National Bank
Number of Commodities	502	81	—	58	40	1900-1909	100	58	96	250	72	150	42	126	39	
Base period	1926	1923	1913	1913	1900-1909	1922-1926	100	1913	(j)	(k)	1913	1926	1st half 1914	April 1914	1914	
1913	64.0	(c)	100	100	.....	.....	60.8	96	(b)	(b)	100	66.2	.....	.....	.....	100
1914	65.4	.....	120.0	120.0	.....	.....	67.8	96	9-2076	118-576	.....	65.0	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1915	70.9	.....	145.0	145.0	.....	.....	69.3	96	8-6566	119-708	.....	65.0	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1916	81.3	.....	149.0	149.0	.....	.....	83.4	96	11-5994	121-058	.....	66.8	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1917	84.3	.....	175.8	175.8	.....	.....	83.0	96	16-0680	143-145	.....	68.0	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1918	129.3	.....	212.8	212.8	.....	.....	122.0	96	19-1624	233-572	.....	137.4	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1919	123.5	.....	245.7	245.7	.....	.....	141.1	96	18-8064	233-707	.....	128.7	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1920	155.9	.....	289.4	289.4	.....	.....	165.8	96	19-3528	260-114	.....	140.8	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1921	107.30	.....	199.3	199.3	.....	.....	93.4	96	10-7264	159-833	.....	97.3	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1922	107.8	.....	184.6	184.6	.....	.....	90.4	96	19-1060	173-243	.....	98.6	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1923	86.3	.....	189.9	189.9	.....	.....	94.4	96	13-0895	188-711	.....	101.1	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1924	86.0	.....	199.1	199.1	.....	.....	94.0	96	12-2257	188-481	.....	98.0	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1925	89.4	.....	175.6	175.6	.....	.....	104.3	96	13-8526	193-899	.....	105.2	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1926	102.4	.....	173.7	173.7	.....	.....	90.5	96	19-7378	180-899	140.6	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1927	100.2	.....	171.8	171.8	.....	.....	90.5	96	12-3483	180-503	142.8	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1928	88.9	.....	101.3	101.3	.....	.....	94.1	96	13-3418	193-183	152.6	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1929	95.0	.....	156.0	156.0	.....	.....	98.3	96	12-4733	188-683	140.1	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1930	96.2	.....	191.6	191.6	.....	.....	98.0	96	11-4850	186-953	130.8	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1931	96.0	.....	187.0	187.0	.....	.....	98.0	96	11-4850	186-953	130.8	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1932	104.24	.....	161.0	161.0	.....	.....	98.0	96	11-1833	179-204	133.6	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1933	102.31	.....	121.0	121.0	.....	.....	84.0	96	10-9018	171-356	123.8	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1934	91.6	.....	162.2	162.2	.....	.....	84.0	96	10-4358	169-524	123.8	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1935	85.6	.....	151.7	151.7	.....	.....	84.0	96	10-3258	168-209	123.8	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1936	80.24	.....	144.4	144.4	.....	.....	84.0	96	10-0978	168-168	118.7	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1937	85.8	.....	169.5	169.5	.....	.....	84.0	96	8-8532	168-020	116.9	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1938	81.1	.....	148.5	148.5	.....	.....	84.0	96	9-3082	156-719	114.8	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1939	81.5	.....	148.1	148.1	.....	.....	84.0	96	9-3082	156-039	111.2	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1940	79.57	.....	137.0	137.0	.....	.....	84.0	96	9-1690	155-540	109.3	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1941	77.10	.....	138.9	138.9	.....	.....	84.0	96	9-2291	152-525	106.1	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1942	65.9	.....	147.8	147.8	.....	.....	84.0	96	8-9134	149-419	102.9	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1943	73.02	.....	149.3	149.3	.....	.....	84.0	96	8-6416	148-885	101.2	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1944	73.48	.....	149.0	149.0	.....	.....	84.0	96	8-7786	146-591	101.9	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1945	72.88	.....	136.1	136.1	.....	.....	84.0	96	8-7786	146-591	101.9	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1946	70.0	.....	132.4	132.4	.....	.....	84.0	96	8-4904	141-724	100.5	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1947	71.95	.....	135.7	135.7	.....	.....	84.0	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1948	71.74	.....	139.1	139.1	.....	.....	84.0	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1949	70.18	.....	131.2	131.2	.....	.....	84.0	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1950	74.7	.....	128.9	128.9	.....	.....	84.0	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1951	74.2	.....	69.68	69.68	.....	.....	84.0	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1952	71.7	.....	57.4	57.4	.....	.....	84.0	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1953	71.0	.....	58.5	58.5	.....	.....	84.0	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1954	71.0	.....	55.2	55.2	.....	.....	84.0	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....
1955	70.0	.....	67.12	67.12	.....	.....	84.0	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Concluded
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Authority	Number of Commodities	Sweden	Switzerland	Yugoslavia	Egypt	South Africa	China (Shanghai)	Dutch East Indies	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
			Swensk Finans-tidning Dept.	Official (m)	National Bank	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	National Tariff Commission	Dept. of Agriculture, Industries and Commerce	Dept. of Statistics Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
			47	71	50	23	188	—	92	75	43	92	—
			July 1, 1913- June 30, 1914	July 1914	1926	Jan. 1, 1913- July 31, 1914	1910 = 1000	1926	1913	July, 1914	Oct., 1900	1911 = 1000	1909-1913 = 1000
			100	(b)	100	100	1125	—	100	100	(a) 132.3	1088 (a)	1055 (a)
1914—July	101 (a)	116	215	178.6	100	100	(a) 1090	—	100	100	(a) 126.3	1088 (a)	1055 (a)
1915—July	119 (a)	145	174	161.3	100	(a) 120	(a) 1204	—	(a)	112	(a) 126.3	1098 (a)	1098 (a)
1916—July	141 (a)	185	162	179.0	100	(a) 124	(a) 1379	—	(a)	128	(a) 127.8	1822 (a)	1235 (a)
1917—July	166 (a)	234	182	177.3	100	(a) 120	(a) 154.9	—	(a)	145	(a) 154.9	1505 (a)	1328 (a)
1918—July	207 (a)	339	188	161	100	(a) 207	(a) 1583	—	(a)	178 (a)	(a) 196.4	1715 (a)	1511 (a)
1919—July	204 (a)	320	182	145	100	(a) 207	(a) 1723	—	(a)	237 (a)	(a) 259.1	1954 (a)	1778 (a)
1920—July	221 (a)	363	182	145	100	(a) 225	1810	—	(a)	209	(a) 326.8	2008 (a)	1858 (a)
1921—July	186 (a)	211	175	178.6	100	283	2613	—	(a)	200	316.6	2671 (a)	1811 (a)
1922—July	174 (a)	165	173	161.3	100	164	1688	—	(a)	183	259.8	1813 (a)	2025 (a)
1923—July	169 (a)	157	162	179.0	100	138	1423	—	(a)	170	266.0	1789 (a)	1736 (a)
1924—July	172 (a)	148	157	177.3	100	123	1395	—	(a)	170	254.5	2052 (a)	1666 (a)
1925—July	175 (a)	175	188	160	100	132	1404	—	(a)	174	258.4	1855 (a)	1698 (a)
1926—July	182 (a)	143	182	145	100	151	1424	—	(a)	175	262.4	1846 (a)	1644 (a)
1927—July	178 (a)	141	178	145	100	129	1368	—	(a)	145	236.5	1833 (a)	1541 (a)
1928—July	171 (a)	149	164	144.1	100	118	1356	—	(a)	150	224.6	1785 (a)	1557 (a)
1929—July	180 (a)	133	169	142.8	100	117	1355	—	(a)	148	223.2	1833 (a)	1541 (a)
1930—January	88.2	172	172	135.6	100	99.7	(a) 101.7	(i)	(a)	142	219.6	1813 (a)	1557 (a)
April	85.0	187	172	129.4	100	109	1289	—	(a)	142	219.6	1813 (a)	1557 (a)
July	83.8	189	170	114	100	101	1170	—	(a)	131	201.4	1719 (a)	1557 (a)
August	81.8	188	170	112	100	102	1121	—	(a)	123	192.8	1662 (a)	1539 (a)
September	79.6	187	174	123.0	100	104	1119.6	—	(a)	115	176.6	1644 (a)	1519 (a)
October	78.4	187	174	122.4	100	105	1119.6	—	(a)	114	175.6	1620 (a)	1518 (a)
November	78.6	187	175	119.6	100	105	1119	—	(a)	111	175.6	1532 (a)	1498 (a)
December	76.2	188	175	117.4	100	102	1119.6	—	(a)	104	164.6	1437 (a)	1482 (a)
1931—January	71.6	173	175	115.2	100	100	1148	—	(a)	98	160.8	1399 (a)	1482 (a)
February	72.5	175	175	114.7	100	100	1148	—	(a)	99	158.5	1445 (a)	1476 (a)
March	74.1	174	175	113.6	100	100	1148	—	(a)	111	158.0	1448 (a)	1442 (a)
April	74.8	172	175	112.2	100	105	1115	—	(a)	100	157.9	1456 (a)	1433 (a)
May	73.4	169	175	110.8	100	97	1115	—	(a)	98	150.0	1447 (a)	1417 (a)
June	73.4	169	175	110.4	100	97	1115	—	(a)	106	150.0	1440 (a)	1417 (a)
July	73.4	169	175	110.4	100	97	1115	—	(a)	93	150.7	1425 (a)	1394 (a)
August	73.4	169	175	110.4	100	97	1115	—	(a)	93	150.7	1425 (a)	1394 (a)
September	73.6	109	175	109.5	100	73.6	1104	—	(a)	93	152.8	1379 (a)	1379 (a)

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) New Series. (i) Revised series. (j) Sum totals of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption. (k) Estimated cost per capita of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets. (l) Until end of 1926 "Gosplan". (m) Until end of 1927 "Dr. Lorenz".

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Employer is Required to Provide Safe Conditions of Labour

A workman was employed by a financial company in Quebec, being required, among his other duties, to carry the ashes out of the boiler room and to deposit them outside the building in an adjoining shed. For this purpose he used a wheelbarrow, and was obliged to mount an inclined gangway about eighteen inches wide in order to reach the platform on which he dumped the ashes. Early one morning while he was so engaged, the light which should have illuminated the inclined gangway failed, and the workman in attempting to push his barrow up the gangway, misjudged his position owing to the lack of light, the wheel-barrow toppling over and precipitating him to the floor. In an action brought by the workman against the company for damages the District Court awarded him \$3,000 for his injuries, and on appeal by the employer this judgment was affirmed by the Court of King's Bench of Quebec. On further appeal, the Supreme Court of Canada varied the judgment of the lower courts, reducing the amount of damages, as against the employer, to four-fifths of the total amount, or \$2,400.

The employing company had contended that the workman had voluntarily accepted the risk, thus absolving the employer from liability in the event of an accident. On this point Mr. Justice Duff said:—

"This is not a case governed by the principle *volenti non fit injuria*. That principle involves, in its essence, the postulate of an intentional acceptance of risk by the workman, for himself exclusively, as between him and his employer. There is nothing of the kind here. Indeed, the respondent was not only not *volens*, he was not, in the pertinent sense, *sciens*; he had not, that is to say, a real appreciation of the risk involved in attempting to pass over the gangway in the prevailing obscurity. On the other hand he was negligent; and his negligent conduct contributed directly to the physical slip which was the immediate cause of his injury. So likewise were the appellants negligent, and their negligent conduct, in failing to provide adequate light, was operative up to the last moment and was a direct concurrent cause, in the juridical sense, with the respondent's negligence, of what occurred.

"It is plainly a case for division of damages. The appellants, I think, should bear four-fifths. The respondent's excess of zeal in their behalf was his undoing, and, for him, faithful

servant as he was, there is much to be said in excuse. Unfortunately, he must bear his own costs of both appeals, although he is entitled to the costs of the action."

General Trust of Canada versus St. Jacques (Supreme Court of Canada) 1931, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 3, page 654.

Master not Liable for Employee's Negligence outside Scope of Employment

In the case of *Battistoni versus Thomas* (reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1931, page 377) one of the co-defendants subsequently appealed from the judgment of Mr. Justice D. A. MacDonald, and the British Columbia Court of Appeal allowed the appeal. The circumstances of this case, as already stated, were as follows:—Morgan Thomas (the appellant) had a contract to collect milk in cans from farmers in Fraser Valley and deliver the filled cans at a dairy in Vancouver, and he employed his son to drive the truck. On Christmas day, 1929, the son, having delivered his load, took a friend with him, and passed the afternoon driving about Vancouver instead of returning home with the truck as his father expected him to do. While he was so driving around, his car struck and seriously injured a woman (she and her husband being the plaintiffs in the case), who brought the action against the father and son, the former being included as being the employer of the driver of the truck. On appeal by the father against the decision of the lower court, the Court of Appeal held that in such cases the decision must depend upon particular circumstances. In the present case, the driver at the time of the accident was acting outside the scope of his employment and was going "on a frolic of his own," without being at all upon his master's business.

Battistoni versus Thomas (British Columbia) 1931, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 3, page 44.

The Appellate Division of the Ontario Supreme Court reversed the judgment of Mr. Justice Raney earlier in the year in the case of *Boyd versus Smith*. The facts of this case, with the judgment of the lower court, were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1931, page 499. A young girl had received serious injury when she was struck by an automobile which was driven by an employee of a firm while he was engaged on the firm's business, the employee, however, not having any authority from the firm to use the car, which belonged to one of the directors. The Appeal Court held that although the employee was

engaged in his employer's business yet he had acted beyond the course of his employment in wrongfully taking possession of the automobile without the consent of his employer, and in driving it to the premises of a customer without being a licensed driver. The Court found that the accident occurred because the employee drove the car, which he had no authority from his employer to do. "He had no licence to drive, was an inexperienced and incompetent driver, and the illegal taking out of this dangerous machine without the knowledge of the company and attempting wrongfully to drive it on the public highway was contrary to Smith's duty as an employee of the defendant company and was outside the scope of his employment. The *causa causans* was the driving of the car."

Boyd versus Smith (Ontario) 1931, *Dominion Law Reports*, vol. 3., par. 748.

Alleged Wrongful Dismissal

The Ontario Court of Appeal allowed the appeal of the defendant company in the case of *Kadish versus Thuna Balsam Remedies, Limited*, which was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1931, page 112. The lower court had given judgment for the plaintiff, awarding him damages for wrongful entry and dispossession at \$500, and damages for wrongful dismissal at \$90. The plaintiff in this case was engaged by the defendant company as manager of their store at Hamilton at a weekly salary plus a percentage of the proceeds of the weekly sales. There was a stipulation that he should handle only such merchandise as was supplied to him by the company, and a further stipulation that in the event of the parties severing business connections the plaintiff would not engage in the same line of business in the city for a period of two years from the date of the severance. The plaintiff was dismissed from the position after less than two years, the company paying him at the rate of \$15 a week in lieu of notice.

Kadish versus Thuna Balsam Remedies, Limited, Ontario, 1931, *Ontario Weekly Notes*, vol. 40, page 500.

Injunction not Warranted Unless Acts of Union are Unlawful

The Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New Jersey recently held that an injunction is not warranted in an employer's

action against a labour union if the facts disclose no unlawful acts of the union and show that the combination of employees was for their mutual protection and economic welfare. (*Bayer v. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local 301, et al.*).

The difficulty arose over the alleged activity of the contractor in encouraging the use of machines instead of manual labour to apply paint, which practice the union regarded as inimical to its members' economic welfare. The contractor denied that he used such machines in his own business, but admitted that he advanced money for the purchase of such a machine for a corporation in which he was a stockholder and that the corporation used such machines. He applied for an injunction restraining the union from placing him on the "unfair" list; from attempting to collect fines from his employees; from doing anything whatsoever to keep union men from working for him; from injuring his business in any way; from encouraging sympathetic strikes; and from persuading others to refrain from working for him.

The order granting an injunction was issued by the Court of Chancery, and the union thereupon appealed to the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, contending that the employees had a right to combine and by peaceable means refuse to work for an employer who does not conform to the rules of the union and to persuade others to leave or refuse to enter such employment. After reviewing the evidence, the court reversed the order of the Court of Chancery, saying in part as follows:—

"It seems clear from the statutes and the decisions of the courts of our own State, as well as of other jurisdictions, that employees may combine for their mutual protection; that they may for themselves conclude what acts and things are for their economic welfare; that they may enforce their demands by strikes, if they violate no contracts of employment; that they may peaceably and without threats or intimidation induce others to do so, if no contractual rights are violated thereby. None of these acts is unlawful, and the fact that complainant may be affected unfavourably by the regulations of the union established to further their own interests does not render them unlawful."

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL activity in Canada showed a decline on October 1, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,362 employers, each with a minimum of fifteen employees whose staffs aggregated 945,842 persons, as compared with 974,331 in the preceding month. Employment customarily shows a falling-off in the autumn, but the decrease this year indicated the release of a larger number of persons than usual. The employment index (based on the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 103·9, as compared with 107·1 on September 1, 1931, and with 116·2, 125·6, 118·8, 110·3, 106·5, 99·5, 95·0, 100·7, 95·8 and 91·3 on October 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. These returns are representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business.

At the beginning of October the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 18·1 as compared with percentages of 15·8 at the beginning of September, 1931, and 9·4 at the beginning of October, 1930. The October percentage was based on the returns tabulated by the Department of Labour from 1,841 labour organizations covering a membership of 193,849 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a gain in the volume of business transacted, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, when a comparison is made with the preceding month and also with September last year. Vacancies in September, 1931, numbered 41,723, applications 81,453 and placements in regular and casual employment 40,077.

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty-nine cities was again lower at \$7.84 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$8.03 for September; \$10.32 for October, 1930; \$11.68 for October, 1929; \$11.28 for October, 1928; \$10.99 for October, 1927; \$10.93

for October, 1926; \$10.89 for October, 1925; \$10.31 for October, 1924; \$10.65 for October, 1923; \$10.23 for October, 1922; \$11.48 for October, 1921; \$15.83 for October, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.54 for October, 1918; and \$7.99 for October, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was slightly higher at 70·4 in October as compared with 70·0 in September; 74·6 for October, 1930; 96·8 for October, 1929; 95·2 for October, 1928; 97·2 for October, 1927; and 98·1 for October, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada in October was slightly greater than in the preceding month and showed a substantial increase over the corresponding loss in October last year. Sixteen disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 3,072 workers and resulting in the loss of 38,529 working days. Corresponding figures for September, 1931, were: sixteen disputes, 3,478 workers, and 35,464 working days; and for October, 1930, ten disputes, 2,240 workers, and 9,931 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During October the Department received two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, Boards being established in both

cases. The first was an application from employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company in connection with a proposal by the company to reduce wages. The second application was from the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railway Companies in connection with a proposed reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of certain employees. Details of these cases are given on page 1177.

Legislative program in Province of Quebec

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Quebec Provincial Legislature contained the following paragraphs in regard to the existing economic situation and the measures to be undertaken by the government to meet the depression:—

"Unemployment, which has perhaps been exaggerated in a country like ours where the long winter necessarily interrupts many of our activities, will still require your attention.

"You will be asked to vote the necessary credits to allow us to co-operate with the federal and municipal authorities.

"My ministers think that a return to the land is still the best remedy for unemployment, because it offers a character of permanence which is wanting in too many of the temporary relief measures to which recourse has been had and which become a burden too heavy for government and municipalities. Further, the public resources are not inexhaustible and the charity of individuals must come to their aid.

"Our municipalities, during the days of prosperity, became heavily indebted; the relief which they have granted to the sufferers from unemployment have added to their burden. In order to insure their financial stability, my ministers will ask you to approve of a law providing for the setting up of a commission of experts directed to report on all the loans which municipalities desire to make.

"The Commission formed to study the various systems of social assurance has done considerable work and several of its members have visited foreign countries to make inquiries into their working. The report of the Commission is not yet completed; the Government will hasten to submit it to you as soon as it has been received and will ask you to study it.

"A Department of Labour, formed at the last session, has had its organization completed by the nomination of a Minister of Labour. The Government hopes that the workmen of the Province, who see one of themselves presiding over this Department, will be satisfied by this realization of the desire which they had put forth to this effect.

"I may add that the new Workmen's Compensation Act came into force on the 1st of September last and is giving satisfaction.

"The commercial and industrial depression has considerably affected the revenue of the Province as indeed those of all other countries, and the grants to the unemployed as well as the great works for bridges, highways and colonization which the Province has undertaken to give employment to the workmen, render necessary a loan and the finding of new sources of revenue. The new taxes, however, will be exceedingly light."

Financial unemployment measures in New Zealand

The current issue of *the Commercial Intelligence Journal* (published by the Department of Trade and Commerce) contains an account of economic and financial conditions in New Zealand, contributed by the Canadian assistant trade commissioner at Auckland. The financial measures taken by the government to deal with unemployment are described as follows: "In order to cope with existing unemployment, several schemes have been tried, working chiefly in conjunction with municipal and similar authorities. Funds are derived for carrying on these schemes by a wages-and-salaries stamp tax of 1d. in 6s. 8d. (1½ per cent) levied on the wages of all persons, male and female, with the sole exemption of domestic servants. Extension of this tax to all income other than salaries and wages is accomplished by a tax of 3d. in the pound on two-thirds of all such other individual income for the year ended March 31, 1931. A flat levy at the rate of £1 per annum is also made on males between certain ages.

"The Consolidated Fund is to supplement these taxes with an amount equal to that collected. Proceeds of the taxes for a year are estimated at £1 057 000, which, together with arrears of previous levy, and a subsidy from Consolidated Fund, will provide an estimated sum of £2,185 000 for relief. The operation of some of the taxes is limited at present to one year. It is announced that collections from the stamp tax on wages and similar unemployment levies has exceeded estimates on the first month of operation."

Minister of Labour for Province of Quebec

In accordance with the Labour Department Act which was passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at the session of 1931 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1931, page 528), the Hon. C. J. Arcand has been appointed by the Provincial Government as head of the new Department, being the first Minister of Labour for the Province. Formerly the interests of labour were in charge of the Department of Public Works and Labour, but the Legislature considered that the time had come to establish a separate Department. The Hon. Mr. Arcand had been president of Local 506, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Montreal) for the past sixteen years. In his early life he worked in the gold mines in California, and was in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for about thirty-five years.

Mr. Gerard Tremblay, who was formerly the business agent for the Central Trades Council of Montreal under the National Catholic Unions, has been appointed Deputy Minister.

The functions of the Minister of Labour, as defined by the Act, include the duty of instituting and controlling inquiries into important industrial questions as well as into labour conditions; collecting statistics relating thereto, and transmitting them to the Quebec Bureau of Statistics; administering the provincial Acts respecting disputes between employers and employees, municipal strikes and lockouts, employment bureaus, minimum wages for women, safety in public buildings, inspection of scaffolding, protection of the public from fire, safety and inspection of industrial establishments, stationary engineers, weekly day of rest for industrial employees, labour accidents, workmen's compensation, etc.

Coal Miners' Wages Security Act of Alberta

By a recent Order in Council of the Alberta Government the administration of the Coal Miners' Wages Security Act of Alberta was placed in charge of the provincial Department of Mines. The provisions of this Act, which was enacted in 1928, were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1928, page 582. It is designed to protect persons employed in or about coal mines in respect to the payment of their wages. Employers are required to furnish a bond unless they have been exempted by the Board of Public Utility Commissioners from this obligation. The Chief Inspector of Mines of the province reports that since the Act took effect it has successfully protected the wages of miners, and that in a number of cases wages have been secured and paid to the workmen which otherwise would have been lost to them. The requirement of a bond has had the further advantage of preventing many transient operations from being started. The reports of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners give the following particulars regarding certificates of exemption during the past three years: In 1928, 39 certificates of exemption were issued, and 11 were dismissed; in 1929, 49 were issued and 4 dismissed; and in 1930, 43 were issued and 4 dismissed.

Robert Owen Foundation to further co-operation in Canada

benefit and managed under the control of the

working force and in general to foster the development of co-operative system of production and distribution in this country. The initiators "invite all their fellow-Canadians anxious for better days to join in this constructive effort. They believe that if this movement can take root throughout this country it will help considerably in solving the present economic crisis, which, while it may be due immediately to a variety of causes, is due primarily, in their opinion, to a fundamental maladjustment in human affairs; a maladjustment which can be redressed only by the voluntary co-operation of the people." They point out that experiments in co-operative methods of industrial organization and management already made in Canada and elsewhere show that co-operative industries can be made very successful, more successful than the competitive concerns of the usual type. The members of the Foundation invite the adherence to this movement of all those who have a belief in the possibility of a readjustment of economic conditions in Canada through the voluntary, co-ordinated efforts of her people.

Information concerning the Foundation may be obtained from the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Spencer Clark, or the Provincial Trustee, Professor H. Lasserre, 259 Roxborough Street East, Toronto.

The *Canadian Co-Operator*, in its issue for October, stated that "the Foundation has been investigated by the Executive of the Co-operative Union of Canada. As a result, it has given its cordial approval, and authorized its general secretary to become a member of the Advisory Committee of the Foundation."

Trade Union Congress of Great Britain

The report of the General Council, submitted to and approved by the 63rd Annual Trades Union Congress, held at Bristol in September, dealt with the problems of the country's economic position. These difficulties the Council believed to be due to the failure of industry to adapt itself to the new conditions, to the unsound monetary policy pursued by successive Governments, and to the reparations and war debts settlements. The remedies the Council suggest are the cessation of the deflation policy, the reconstruction of basic industries on modern lines as public utility services, and an international policy aiming at world peace and the revision of international debts and reparations. They further urge the raising of the world level of wholesale prices. They suggest that the weakness of the exchanges is due to the lack of balance between British imports and exports. They

strenuously oppose wage reductions as a remedy for the situation, and advocate "devaluation." They pronounce no opinion upon the question of a revenue tariff, but recommend that a full investigation should forthwith be made into the whole question of fiscal policy, and that a report should be submitted later to a special conference of trade union executives.

The Congress adopted the following resolution in favour of a policy of planned economic development:—

"This Congress, being in accord with the traditional policy of the trade union movement, welcomes the present tendency towards a planned and regulated economy in our national life; having regard to the seriousness of the economic situation, Congress expresses the view that only by a comprehensive planning of our economic development and regulated trading relations can the needs of the present day be met; Congress therefore instructs the General Council boldly to advance this policy both nationally and internationally, keeping in mind that, in order to maintain and improve the standard of living, the people as consumers must be protected from exploitation, by public control and regulation."

Vocational retraining for discharged workers

Dr. J. C. Wright, director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education (U.S.A.) suggested in a recent address that vocational training might be so used as to

prevent or mitigate the unemployment which results from the introduction of new mechanical processes, and that men and women could be trained in advance of such changes for some position where their previous experience could be utilized as far as possible. "Vocational education," he said, "must assume responsibility for insuring the welfare of labour to the full extent that training for new employments is required to bring our workers into adjustment with new industrial needs. The man or woman who is thrown out of job through technological changes in industry is in much the same position as the boy or girl who has not yet entered upon employment. Practically, therefore, they are without training for any job which society wants done. They are in need of what may be termed 'conversion training', that is, training for some other occupation closely related to the one from which they have been displaced. Because of the need of such persons to re-establish themselves as wage earners as quickly as possible the educational program provided for them should be specific and vocational in character.

"In some instances those who are out of a job as a result of technological changes, must be given the necessary retraining in industrial plants rather than in vocational high schools, since the school can not always afford to install the equipment necessary for specialized training. When classes are held in an industrial plant it is possible to secure the assistance of an instructor from the local vocational education staff in organizing the program and giving the instruction. Where the equipment required is not elaborate, a school can give some training or make arrangements to have it given in a local plant.

"One-half of the workers unemployed today," Dr. Wright continued, "are, according to United States Census figures, under 35 years of age, 35 per cent are between the ages of 35 and 54, and only 15 per cent fall in the group over 55 years old. Interpreted in another way, this means that the age grouping of the unemployed is particularly favourable for realizing some of our educational ideals."

Under the terms of the Vocational Education Act, which is administered by the Federal Board for Vocational Education, federally-aided vocational education instruction is given in day, part-time, and evening classes organized as a part of the public school system of the various states. All of the 48 States have accepted the terms of the national act and are carrying on a vocational education program.

American view of British unemployment insurance

Miss Frances Perkins, Industrial Commissioner for the State of New York, visited England recently at the request of Governor Roosevelt, in order to study the system of unemployment insurance in that country and to make suggestions as to the suitability of such a scheme to conditions in the State. After her return in October she reported that the British system had been the means of upholding the morale of the British workers throughout the long period of unemployment, that it had removed the fear of hunger, prevented abject poverty, and actually improved the standard of living in spite of the depression. She declared that the British Act had functioned in a satisfactory manner so long as it paid its own way, and only became involved in difficulties when its benefits had to be supplemented by grants from the public treasury.

The Industrial Commissioner recommended that if an unemployment insurance scheme were to be established in New York it should be framed with a view to emergencies or

periods of exceptional unemployment, and not merely as a means of coping with seasonal unemployment. She suggested that there should be a waiting period of a month or even longer, as "this would rule out minor employment breaks in which administration is difficult and expensive, and build up the fund for emergencies against which no degree of forethought or thrift can protect the individual. I believe", Miss Perkins continued, "that industry should foot the bill for unemployment insurance. The argument that the benefits will mean more to the workers if they have contributed directly to the fund seems to me a sentimental consideration. Our experience with workmen's compensation does not indicate that it has any basis in fact." She suggested that, as a beginning, seven States should combine to establish an insurance authority, modelled on the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, the industrial States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, joining together to make the experiment.

The Industrial Commissioner concluded as follows: "I believe, that if we are willing to proceed carefully and experimentally, safeguarding our projects against the difficulties the English experience has defined for us, drawing our plans to conform to our social and political conditions, we can lift the fear and ease the suffering that come to American wage-earners and to their wives and children when industry slows up and there are no wages because there are no jobs."

Labour suggestion for municipal housing scheme at Winnipeg

Labour organizations in Winnipeg recently submitted a proposed municipal housing scheme to the City Council, for the purpose of providing employment for members

of the skilled trades. It was proposed that one hundred houses should be built on city-owned lots, the city purchasing the materials, the labour to be supplied by a co-operative organization of building operatives on a non-profit basis, the finances to be provided by the Dominion Government, and the houses to be rented at an economic rent which would provide for upkeep, interest and the repayment of the capital borrowed. In order to ensure economical construction of houses that may be within the means of wage-earners to rent, the following policies were suggested:— (1) purchasing of material in large quantities by the city; (2) building of a number of homes at one time and at one location and thus spreading overhead charges; and (3) by plac-

ing the labour contract, with a co-operative body of building trades workers, the latter to be a legal entity, to be bonded and to supply the supervision. The houses would be built at a stated figure based on the Winnipeg fair-wage schedule.

Functions of proposed trade associations in United States

Further information on the subject of the voluntary trade associations that were recently proposed by Mr. Gerald Swope as a means for stabilizing industry in the United States, has been given in a recent pamphlet entitled "The Future of American Industry: its Problems and Needs," by Magnus W. Alexander, President of the National Industrial Conference Board (New York). The main features of Mr. Swope's plan were noted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 1054). "How to bring about in a practical way effective self-discipline of industry is the concrete problem," Mr. Alexander states. "A solution may be found in several directions. There is, however, already at hand an instrument of industry's own creation, that could be made to serve the purpose of effective industrial self-regulation. I refer to the individual trade association in each important branch of American industry. Acknowledging their present value and achievements, but recognizing also their past errors, I believe that they can be made to serve the greater purpose if organized to that end. With men of the highest character, attainment, social outlook, and personality in charge, it is fair to assume that these trade associations could and would induce the various industrial units in their respective fields to function in the general social interest, thereby removing the need for direct governmental regulations or control of industry.

"Upon the degree of success achieved by American industry in successfully solving its current problems through voluntary co-operation, guided by scientifically directed and practically applied research, depends in large measure the stability of American economic and political institutions. To-day these institutions are called upon to prove their superiority over those operating on principles like those prevailing in Communistic Russia. It is highly important at this time that American industry should demonstrate its ability to carry on successfully, in the social no less than in the economic sense, through a trying period of crisis and depression to new heights of achievement. The overshadowing question of to-day, with us as with every nation, is this: Shall social progress be

dominated by the ideals of American democracy with its principles of private property, individual initiative and enterprise, personal freedom and responsibility, and voluntary co-operation and combination, or shall it pass under the sway of Russian Communism with its doctrines of collective ownership, state enterprise, complete subordination of the individual to the mass, and compulsory regimentation of industry and society? In determining the answer to this vital question, American industry has the opportunity to play a great part. Its opportunity, and its obligation, is to give to the world a convincing object lesson in the successful working of American democracy. The constructive accomplishments of organized American industry in the past inspire confidence that it will prove fully equal to this task."

Effects of regulation of farm wages in England

The results of the working of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, during the two years ending September, 1930, are summarized in a report recently

published by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Great Britain). The provisions of this Act were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1924, page 632, and December, 1924, page 1025. It set up an agricultural wages committee for each county of England and Wales, and a Central Agricultural Wages Board. Each committee consists of an equal number of employers' and employees' representatives, together with two impartial members appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, and a chairman. The wages board similarly consists of an equal number of representatives of employers and employees, together with members appointed by the Minister, whose number may not exceed one-quarter of the total number of members of the board. The committee have authority to fix minimum rates of wages, subject to approval by the board. When so approved the rates of wages so prescribed are enforceable in a court of law.

The average weekly minimum wage for adult male workers (other than those belonging to special classes) was approximately 31 shillings and 8 pence during the past two years, not counting overtime payments or additional earnings at special seasons.

The report summarizes the principal features of the farm labour situation in England and Wales since the passing of the Act as follows: (1) increased receipts by agricultural workers; (2) heavier labour costs to farmers which, while they have been set off to some

extent by reductions in staffs, have accentuated the depression brought about by the heavy fall in prices realizable for agricultural produce; (3) less secure employment for workers in the arable districts during the winter months; (4) improved labour organization and management on a number of farms previously conducted in a haphazard manner; and (5) labour disputes, strikes and lock-outs have been avoided.

"Apart, however, from these material results," the report continues, "wage regulation in agriculture has been associated with an indirect or psychological change to which many persons familiar with the conditions in the countryside attach great importance. The relationship between employer and worker has altered and is still altering. The old relationship which existed up to 20 or less years ago varied greatly from farm to farm. A good employer treated his worker as an old and trusted friend. On the other hand, a bad employer treated his employees as little more than serfs. In neither case were the hours of employment numbered or discussed. These conditions are gradually being altered, and new conditions more comparable with those obtaining in the industrial world are taking their place. It would not be true to say that this change is due solely to wage regulation, although it has contributed to the result."

Importance of recreation for industrial workers

In an address before the International Recreation Congress at Toronto in October, Mr. W. H. Kilby, director of recreation for the Canadian National Railways, Montreal, stated that highly competitive industry had produced a nervous condition in its employees without a counterbalance of healthy recreation. These conditions were evidenced in a desire for emotional entertainment rather than in participation in physical play. Mr. Kilby said that an industrial recreation policy was dependent in Canada on the vision, generosity, and "play consciousness" of industrial executives. Of 150 Canadian industries he had canvassed, nearly 90 per cent were sponsoring some recreational program for their employees, but in nearly all cases they have asked for information and guidance. Only through the proper use of leisure time could craftsmanship be prevented from deteriorating, and Mr. Kilby proposed the formation of a National Canadian Recreative Association to plan recreation for all Canadians of all classes.

The superannuation by-law recently adopted by the City of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan (the provisions of which were outlined in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 1079), was subsequently declared by the District Court to be invalid, the Court finding it should have been submitted to a vote of the ratepayers.

The National Joint Council for Dock Labour (Great Britain) in accordance with the recommendations contained in the recent report of the Committee of Inquiry on Dock Labour, has appointed a Standing Advisory Committee on Port Employment, representative of the employers' and workers' organizations, to encourage and assist in the development of measures calculated to regularize port employment.

The Vancouver City Council, on October 29, decided to introduce the five-day working week for the City Hall staff. Of these employees, 543 in number, 426 will have the reduced working period, while the remainder will contribute one day's pay each month for the relief of the unemployed.

In 1920 the New Zealand Government adopted a system of dental clinics for children in the public schools. The clinics are established on application from responsible local organizations which undertake to contribute toward the cost of suitable clinic premises and certain maintenance expenses. The work begins with the primer class. Each year the teeth of all the children in this class are examined, and a form is sent to the parents of each child asking for consent to treatment if treatment is needed. When consent is received the teeth of the child are put in order. The child is re-examined every six

months thereafter, and further defects are remedied. At the present time approximately 60,000 children in 738 schools are being cared for.

A pamphlet containing useful information for fathers, mothers and teachers, as to the best methods of safeguarding the health of children has been published by the Department of Pensions and National Health (Ottawa), under the title: "Keep the Family Well: Protection by Prevention." The writer is Dr. Helen MacMurchy, chief of the Division of Child Welfare. (National Health Publication No. 41; Little Blue Books, Leaflet Series.)

Regulations under the Public Health Act of Manitoba were published in the *Manitoba Gazette*, October 24, defining the duties and powers of public health nurses. This term is applied to a fully qualified registered nurse in the Province, who is in the employ of the Department of Health and Public Welfare, and who receives her instructions directly from the Director of the Public Health Nursing Service. Public health nurses have the right to enter any school in the Province and to require certificates in respect to the freedom of children from communicable diseases; to enter into homes, and to investigate the sanitary conditions, the health of the inmates, etc.

During the month of October a total of 3,947 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 24 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 266 were reported including 6 fatal cases; and 377 Crown, 3 of which were fatal, were reported during the month making in all 4,590, of which 33 were fatal.

Colonies for Unemployed Persons in Germany

The German Minister of Finance, Herr Dietrich, recently submitted to the Government a Bill relating to the establishment of agricultural colonies for unemployed persons on the outskirts of towns. The Bill is based on the idea that the problem of unemployment cannot be solved solely by means of unemployment relief, that the means of bringing about a productive solution through the medium of great public works are not available, and that mass settlement of purely agricultural kind is impracticable. Small-scale settlement, which the Bill seeks to encourage, would take the form of a grant to unemployed persons of

parcels of land of two to four acres each, where they might build wooden houses, cultivate vegetables, potatoes and fruit, and breed livestock on a small scale. Thus they would be in a position to provide for their needs by their own labour and would cease to be a burden on the community; they would at least be able to pass through the period of depression with less difficulty and would also have the possibility of continuing to seek employment for wages in towns. Industrial employment would thus be combined with agricultural work performed by the whole family.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation throughout Canada was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada at the end of October to be as follows:—

There were few requests for farm help received in the Province of Nova Scotia. Catches of fish were fair only, though an increased demand for lobsters had somewhat strengthened the market. Lumbering was quiet with little evidence of later improvement in this line. The greater number of the mines in the vicinity of New Glasgow operated six days a week, while those in Cape Breton worked from two to five and a half days. Manufacturers for the most part reported business good, especially amongst bakers and confectioners. Clay products were working to capacity, but some idleness was reported in the iron and steel group. Building construction at Halifax was particularly brisk, with a number of skilled and unskilled workers employed. Contracts at New Glasgow also were well underway, supplemented by unemployment relief work on highways, sewers and streets. Passenger and freight traffic showed a decline at Halifax, but continued fair at New Glasgow and Sydney. Trade was steady, with prices reasonable, though, owing to mild weather, there was little movement in winter stocks. In the Women's Domestic Section the demand continued for charworkers, but there was little call for domestic and commercial workers.

Farmers in the Province of New Brunswick still continued busy with fall ploughing, and several requests were sent in for men to clear land. Fish were plentiful and good catches were reported. Logging was quiet. Export orders at the sugar refineries increased their output, but nearly all other plants were on short time. Building construction was unusually active, especially at Saint John, where several large projects were advancing rapidly, so that the majority of skilled building tradesmen and unskilled labourers were fairly busy. Road construction, under relief schemes, provided employment in those centres where normal building activity was below par. Railway freight and passenger traffic was light, but work on the waterfronts was available through the loading and unloading of several large vessels. Wholesale houses were somewhat quiet, but retail trade reported a fair fall business, with average collections. There was the usual demand for women domestic workers.

With the exception of Montreal, there were no orders for farm help reported in the Province of Quebec. Orders for bushmen were also very scarce, none being received in the above city. In Hull, several large logging companies had decreased operations 75 per cent. Slight improvement was recorded, however, at Quebec City, and at Rouyn it was thought that conditions would be satisfactory in the coming winter. The mining situation was quiet, except at Amos and Hull, where some work was being carried on. Manufacturing concerns at Montreal were inactive. This included the boot and shoe industry, printing trades, clothing and rubber. The closing of the Angus shops had also thrown many men out of work. From an employment point of view, the outlook was a little better in Hull. In Quebec City quietness prevailed, with the exception of furs, which had regained its activity. In Sherbrooke, manufacturing was satisfactory, but in Three Rivers improvement was shown only in boots and shoes, cottons and foundries. Construction and maintenance showed slightly better conditions at Amos, but a decrease in municipal work was noted at Montreal. In Quebec City, construction was active, but maintenance was at a standstill. Labourers at Rouyn had been busy for a certain time, but road-making having ceased the number of unemployed was greater. The building industry in Sherbrooke was fair, but Three Rivers reported no new construction, the chief source of employment being road work. Transportation showed slight variation. In the Women's Domestic Section a number of placements was effected, but applicants, in the larger centres, still exceeded the demand.

The demand for farm help in the Province of Ontario was smaller than usual, farmers appearing to work on the co-operative plan of helping one another. Logging, except at North Bay, where additional small camps at different points were opening, was exceptionally quiet. At Fort Frances, pulp and paper mills also showed some improvement. Little activity was reported in the mining sections. A more optimistic feeling prevailed amongst manufacturers, as several industries were re-engaging former employees. This, however, had not relieved the slackness of the present situation to any great extent as yet, but was considered a good omen for the future. Very little building was in progress throughout the province, the chief source of employment being that provided by the government as a relief measure. This consisted mostly of work

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1931			1930		
	October	September	August	October	September	August
Trade, external aggregate..... \$		95,287,885	97,202,442	162,656,283	170,090,475	148,519,060
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		45,379,099	47,308,079	78,358,351	87,900,201	77,906,294
Exports, Canadian produce... \$		48,991,385	48,763,652	82,781,428	81,046,227	69,290,228
Customs duty collected..... \$		9,288,648	9,291,223	12,622,380	14,662,358	12,032,112
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,450,545,080	2,243,561,470	3,617,506,967	2,967,181,800	2,801,605,985
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		139,908,403	141,813,032	160,032,748	163,513,493	166,154,609
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,455,518,906	1,461,091,577	1,431,864,326	1,419,641,859	1,404,118,280
Bank loans, commercial, etc... \$		1,136,510,527	1,127,280,857	1,229,508,736	1,255,805,777	1,260,490,851
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks.....	64.6	68.6	81.3	111.3	130.8	125.1
Preferred stocks.....	63.9	64.2	69.1	83.4	96.2	97.1
(1) Index of interest rates.....	103.3	97.1	91.9	93.9	92.9	96.0
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number.....	70.4	70.0	70.9	81.0	82.1	83.7
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	17.86	18.06	18.30	20.68	20.75	21.01
(3) Business failures, number.....		230	164	213	168	158
(4) Business failures, liabilities. \$		4,539,027	2,137,833	2,529,589	2,642,443	2,609,991
(2) Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	103.9	107.1	105.2	116.2	116.6	118.8
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	18.1	15.8	16.2	9.4	9.3	9.2
Immigration.....				4,445	5,922	8,904
Railway—						
(6) Car loadings, revenue freight..... cars	236,992	207,377	188,957	271,494	291,038	259,610
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	16,018,766	15,159,905	14,309,810	20,887,053	20,856,948	19,067,979
(7) Operating expenses..... \$			13,982,510	17,036,691	17,056,801	17,261,606
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		12,210,415	11,322,743	17,113,063	19,612,717	15,951,510
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		8,946,723	9,983,482	10,558,970	12,862,045	12,629,170
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			1,635,586,912	3,095,975,368	3,561,623,670	2,270,331,355
Building permits..... \$		10,322,414	8,224,074	12,723,789	11,093,020	14,029,564
(9) Contracts awarded..... \$	28,789,200	33,658,400	26,142,600	33,332,100	32,407,100	49,407,200
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons		17,585	23,212	40,079	48,395	57,459
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	30,926	33,390	52,491	65,431	55,808	57,626
Ferro alloys..... tons	1,912	5,700	8,248	5,174	3,012	3,397
Coal..... tons		1,004,753	760,127	1,630,013	1,229,883	1,100,814
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		96,530,000	106,070,000	94,379,000	105,470,000	100,570,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		3,438,000	5,160,000	4,349,000	3,534,000	4,723,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		4,999,000	4,754,000	12,716,000	5,524,000	3,457,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd.ft.		132,437,861	112,919,570	115,077,778	167,571,065	183,770,365
Flour production..... bbls.			1,333,287	1,868,575	1,624,238	1,547,936
(9) Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		89,406,000	91,871,000	99,688,000	96,439,000	87,430,000
Footwear production..... pairs			1,627,006	1,552,392	1,615,859	1,542,686
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		42,937,000	40,521,000	49,977,000	48,098,000	45,544,000
Sales of insurance..... \$		29,833,000	35,438,000	45,525,000	39,283,000	36,666,000
Newsprint..... tons		178,410	165,120	213,820	195,490	202,040
Automobiles, passenger.....		2,108	3,426	3,206	5,623	6,946
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....		126.7	122.1	148.6	143.7	146.6
Industrial production.....		137.3	132.3	143.2	154.4	156.1
Manufacturing.....		130.6	136.3	149.0	149.4	145.7

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Bradstreet.

(4) Figures for end of previous months.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending October 31, 1931, and corresponding previous periods.

(9) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending September 12 and August 15, 1931, and November 1, October 4, and September 6, 1930.

(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(8) MacLean's Building Review.

on the Trans-Canada Highway, though various municipalities were also providing work locally on road repairs and sewer extensions. Trade was fair. Casual placements in the Women's Domestic Section were fewer in number, but the demand for general domestics continued as usual.

With post-harvest work in the Province of Manitoba practically completed, orders for farm help showed a decline. Logging and mining recorded no activity. Evidence that the home building season in Winnipeg was not yet over was proved by the number of permits issued, though these were far below the number registered at the same time last year. New relief undertakings also created quite a demand for unskilled labour. In addition to sewer construction, other large projects were also well under way. A number of men were likewise engaged for road construction. Several relief programs have been recommended for the City of Winnipeg, where the greater number of unemployed are registered, and if approved in their entirety, will be the means of providing a large proportion of the applicants in the unemployed group with at least half time employment during the winter. Mild weather retarded sales of seasonable lines, although a fair demand was reported for light rubber footwear and boots and shoes. Very little change was noted in wholesale conditions. Collections were fair. In the Women's Domestic Section, a slight gain was shown in the orders for day workers, but this was offset by a reduction in the calls for domestics.

Threshing having been completed in the Province of Saskatchewan, there were fewer demands for farm help, although some farmers had taken men on the understanding that work would continue for the winter, providing the farm relief scheme came into force. There was a decided improvement in the mining group, due to much colder weather and a satisfactory settlement between operators and miners. No demand existed for men for building construction, but more work of a casual nature was available. This, however, only relieved the situation temporarily, permanent positions being almost impossible to secure. Relief camps took care of many men, but there was still a large surplus of unemployed single men waiting to be admitted to future camps. Regardless of conditions, the Women's Domestic Section maintained a steady call for domestics and housekeepers, but wages offered were below normal, and orders were consequently somewhat difficult to fill.

The call for farm help in the Province of Alberta was reduced to the usual winter

demand, many vacancies being for chore work for board only, or nominal wages. These orders were almost impossible to fill. Provincial relief camps took one hundred men for bush work in the vicinity of Calgary, but elsewhere logging was quiet. Coal orders were slowly coming in, and prospects were gradually improving. Building construction was at a standstill, and railway construction reduced to a minimum. Relief work provided by the cities or the government furnished the only means of employment available for the large number of applicants registered at the offices throughout the province. There was a decrease in placements in the Women's Domestic Section, with applicants still increasing.

Farm operations in the Province of British Columbia were very quiet, and many men on ranches were seeking work in relief camps. Logging remained unchanged, with no new camps opened. Mining, both metal and coal, showed little activity. Manufacturing also recorded little sign of improvement, being limited for the most part to the operation of a planing plant at Cranbrook and small railway tie mills at Canal Flat and Fairmont Springs. Apart from jobbing and repair work there was little building construction going on. Highway construction took care of a number of men under the government relief scheme, but was inadequate in providing employment for all registered, many men in different centres still being on direct relief furnished by the government or the municipality. Quietness prevailed at the waterfront both in Vancouver and Prince Rupert, while the maintenance staff at the dry dock and shipyards in the latter city was on short time. Longshore gangs at New Westminster, however, were busy. Wholesale and retail business was fair. In the Women's Domestic Section there was still a surplus of applicants for all classes of employment.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

Industrial activity showed a seasonal curtailment on October 1, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,862 employers, whose staffs aggregated 945,842 persons, as compared with 974,331 in the preceding month. This decrease involved the release of a larger number of persons than have usually been laid off at the beginning of October in the ten years of the record. The index stood at 103.9, compared with 107.1 on September 1, and with 116.2, 125.6, 118.8, 110.3, 106.5, 99.5, 95.0, 100.7, 95.8 and 91.3 on October 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The average

number of persons employed by the reporting firms in the calendar year, 1926, is taken in every case as the base equal to 100 in calculating these index numbers.

Firms in all provinces reported contractions, those in Quebec being most extensive. In the Maritime Provinces a small decline was indicated, involving many fewer workers than that registered on the same date last year, when the index was, however, higher. Transportation and services reported the bulk of the decrease, while there were important gains in building and highway construction (largely as a result of the unemployment relief program), and logging was seasonally more active. In Quebec, manufacturing and construction registered most of the reduction, but transportation also reported less activity; on the other hand, logging and trade showed improvement. In Ontario, curtailment was indicated, particularly in manufacturing, transportation, mining and services, while employment increased in highway construction, logging and trade. In the Prairie Provinces, there was a small decrease in employment. This was chiefly due to the closing of large railway car shops, together with losses in building and railway construction and trade. In British Columbia, further contractions were noted, mainly in manufacturing and transportation, while logging and trade reported heightened activity and unemployment relief undertakings absorbed large numbers of workers.

The trend of employment was downward in Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, but upward in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities. In Montreal, manufacturing showed the greatest curtailment, this taking place chiefly in railway car shops, but there was also a decided falling-off in construction. In Quebec, there were seasonal losses in services, but construction showed improvement. In Toronto, manufacturing was much busier, and construction and trade also absorbed more workers. In Ottawa, construction was more active, while other groups showed comparatively little change. In Hamilton, curtailment was registered in manufacturing, but construction afforded greater employment. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, there was an increase in the number employed, mainly in the automobile trades and construction. In Winnipeg, there were losses in trade and building construction, while road work reported improvement. In Vancouver, manufactures recorded decreases, and there was also a falling-off in transportation and construction.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that there was a large decline in manufactures, chiefly in the land vehicle group,

owing to the closing of the railway car shops; lumber, food, tobacco and beverage, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral, rubber and building material factories also reported reductions, in some cases of a seasonal nature. On the other hand, large gains were made in textile and pulp and paper plants, and improvement was also shown in leather, musical instrument, chemical and electrical apparatus works. Logging, mining and trade registered seasonal gains, but in construction, transportation, services and communications there were contractions.

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

TRADE UNION REPORTS

According to the returns received by the Department of Labour from an aggregate of 1,841 local unions during September, embracing a membership of 193,849 persons, 35,048, or a percentage of 18.1 were without employment on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 15.8 in the previous month and 9.4 at the close of September, 1930. The customary curtailment of activity with the autumn season was in evidence to some degree during the month reviewed, though the situation was more particularly affected by railway car shop closings in a number of provinces, Quebec unions showing the greatest recessions due largely to a shutdown for an indefinite period in the Angus shops of Montreal. Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia unions also suffered curtailment of employment, due to car shop closings. Some improvement in the coal mining industry of Alberta, however, was indicated from the previous month, though full time employment was not yet assured, the gains among these workers, however, exceeding the contractions reported in the majority of industries and causing the unemployment percentage for the province as a whole to be substantially reduced from August. The employment tendency in Nova Scotia was also upward, though the change was slight. On the other hand, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan unions reported declines in the employment volume available, though the change in the latter province was fractional only. All provinces shared in the retrogressive employment movement shown from September last year, conditions in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba being especially slack during the month surveyed, though in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia also pronounced contractions were apparent, and in Nova Scotia reductions in activity on a much smaller scale were recorded.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a more detailed article with tabular statements on unemployment among local trade unions at the close of September, 1931.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

Reports from the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of September, 1931, showed 42,092 references of persons to positions and a total of 40,077 placements of which 19,924 were in regular employment and 20,153 in casual work. Regular placements totalled 15,643 for men and 4,281 for women. Vacancies reported to the Service were 41,723, 32,931 being for men and 8,792 for women. Applications for work were received at the offices from 67,518 men and 13,935 women, a total of 81,453. A marked gain was noted in the business transacted when the figures were compared both with those of the preceding month and with those of September a year ago, the report for August, 1931, showing 26,809 vacancies offered, 71,383 applications made and 25,662 placements effected, while in September, 1930, there were recorded 35,668 vacancies, 56,746 applications for work and 33,368 placements in regular and casual employment. In another section of this issue will be found a detailed report of the work of the offices for September, 1931, and for the quarterly period July to September of the current year.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities in Canada during September, 1931, was \$10,322,414, as compared with \$8,224,074 in the preceding month, and with \$11,093,020 in September, 1930.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that construction contracts awarded in all Canada during October had an estimated value of \$28,789,200, which brought the total for the year to date to \$279,582,500. This total is 28.8 per cent less than that for the same period of 1930. Of the above total, \$15,842,100 was for engineering purposes; \$7,599,700 was for residential buildings; \$4,880,000 was for business buildings and \$467,400 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during October, by provinces, was as follows: Ontario, \$7,947,100; British Columbia, \$7,787,500; Quebec, \$5,651,300; Alberta, \$2,612,200; New Brunswick, \$2,034,900; Saskatchewan, \$1,089,000; Manitoba, \$947,300; Nova Scotia, \$706,900; Prince Edward Island, \$13,000.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year, are shown in the table on page 1171.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that business operations in Canada during September were fairly well maintained at the level of the preceding month. Moderate advances in some lines counterbalanced the curtailment in several strategic industries. The output of newsprint showed a gain over the low level of August, production being 178,412 tons, a gain of 12.5 per cent after seasonal adjustment. Raw cotton was imported in increased volume in preparation for operations in the textile industry. Imports in September were nearly 5,000,000 pounds compared with 4,754,000 pounds in August, a seasonally adjusted gain of more than 30 per cent. The imports of rubber showed a decline in the month under review, and imports of crude petroleum were less than in August even after seasonal adjustment. Production by the iron and steel and automobile industries reached a new low point on the present movement. The net result was that the index of manufacturing production was 130.0 in September compared with 136.3 in the preceding month.

Owing mainly to the placing of a large contract for a hydro-electric development, the total of construction contracts awarded showed a marked gain in September. The assigned values amounted to \$33,658,000 compared with \$26,143,000 in August. The gain after seasonal adjustment was about 51 per cent. The mining industry was more active in September, the mineral production index at 124.2 showing a gain of 10.6 per cent over the preceding month. The increase in gold shipments was a paramount factor in the upward trend of the index. The production of coal was also at a considerably higher level. Shipments of gold were about 240,000 ounces compared with 222,000 ounces in the preceding month. Silver was shipped to the amount of 2,154,000 ounces compared with 1,571,000 ounces in August. Exports of nickel were 3,905,000 pounds compared with 3,678,000 pounds in the preceding month.

Coal.—Canada's coal production in September reached a total of 1,004,753 tons, a decline of 26.5 per cent from the five-year average for the month of 1,366,386 tons. The September output included 672,780 tons of bituminous coal, \$290,508 tons of lignite coal

and 41,465 tons of sub-bituminous coal. Saskatchewan's output during the month increased materially over the August total and amounted to 34,565 tons. Production from mines in Nova Scotia totalled 396,194 tons, in New Brunswick, 12,120 tons, Alberta, 413,857 tons, and British Columbia, 148,017 tons.

Imports of coal into Canada declined 20.1 per cent to a total of 1,484,059 tons as compared with the 1926-1930 average for the month of 1,857,867 tons. Receipts of anthracite amounted to 281,124 tons consisting of 164,648 tons from the United States, 100,514 tons from Great Britain, and 15,962 tons from Germany. Importations of bituminous coal totalled 1,202,573 tons, of which the United States supplied 1,187,563 tons and Great Britain, 15,010 tons. Lignite coal imports were recorded at 362 tons.

Exports of Canadian coal continued at a low level amounting to 25,410 tons as against the September five-year average of 77,836 tons.

Canada's coal supply for September (computed on the basis of production plus imports less exports) of 2,463,402 tons, showed a falling-off of 21.7 per cent from the September 1926-1930 average of 3,146,417 tons. Of the total tonnage of coal made available for consumption in Canada during the month, the United States mines supplied 54.9 per cent, Canadian Mines, 39.8 per cent, Great Britain mines, 4.7 per cent, and German mines, 0.6 per cent.

A summary of Canadian Trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in September, 1931, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$45,379,099 as compared with \$47,308,079 in the preceding month and with \$87,900,201 in September, 1930. The chief imports in September, 1931, were: Non-metallic minerals and products, \$8,614,132; Iron and its products, \$6,882,840; Fibres, textiles and textile products, \$6,529,563.

The domestic merchandise exported during September, 1931, amounted to \$48,991,335 as compared with \$48,763,652 in the preceding month and with \$81,046,227 in September, 1930. The chief exports in September, 1931, were: Wood, wood products and paper, \$15,220,889; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$12,470,993; Animals and animal products, \$7,928,907.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in October, 1931, showed a slight increase over the preceding month, while the number of workers involved declined slightly. As com-

pared with October, 1930, a very substantial increase was recorded over last year in the number of disputes recorded and also in the time loss incurred. The increase was less marked, however, in the number of workers involved owing to the large figure recorded for the same month last year when a dispute at Springhill, N.S., involved some 1,400 coal miners for about six days. There were in existence during the month sixteen disputes, involving 3,072 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 38,529 working days, as compared with sixteen disputes, involving 3,748 workers and resulting in a time loss of 35,464 working days in September. In October, 1930, there were on record ten disputes, involving 2,240 workers and resulting in a time loss of 9,931 working days. At the end of the month there were on record nine disputes, involving approximately 1,750 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been formally called off by the union.

Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was again lower at \$7.84 for October, as compared with \$8.03 for September; \$10.32 for October, 1930; \$11.68 for October, 1929; \$11.28 for October, 1928; \$10.99 for October, 1927; \$10.93 for October, 1926; \$10.89 for October, 1925; \$10.31 for October, 1924; \$10.65 for October, 1923; \$10.23 for October, 1922; \$11.48 for October, 1921; \$15.83 for October, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.54 for October, 1918; and \$7.99 for October, 1914. The decline was due mainly to lower prices for potatoes, beef, mutton, pork, bacon, lard, flour, rolled oats and beans. The prices of eggs and milk were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$17.86 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$18.06 for September; \$20.68 for October, 1930; \$21.96 for October, 1929; \$21.52 for October, 1928; \$21.18 for October, 1927; \$21.14 for October, 1926; \$21.11 for October, 1925; \$20.67 for October, 1924; \$21.16 for October, 1923; \$20.87 for October, 1922; \$22.01 for October, 1921; \$26.46 for October, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.48 for October, 1918; and \$14.48 for October, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher, due to higher prices for anthracite coal in some localities. Rent was little changed in the average.

In wholesale prices, the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was slightly higher at 70.4 for October, as compared with 70.0 for September; 74.6 for October, 1930; 96.8 for October, 1929; 95.2 for October, 1928; 97.2 for October, 1927; and 98.1 for October, 1926. In the grouping according to chief component materials three of the eight main groups were higher, three were lower and two were unchanged. The groups which advanced were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, because of higher prices for wheat, barley, oats and rye, which more than offset declines in the prices of corn, flour and potatoes; the Iron and its Products group, because of advances in the prices of steel tank plates, auto-

mobile body plates and annealed steel sheets; and the Non-Ferrous Metals and their products group, because of advances in the prices of copper, lead, silver, tin and zinc. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, due mainly to lower prices for livestock and hides; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to lower quotations for certain cotton goods, raw wool and worsted cloth yarn, which more than offset higher prices for raw cotton, raw jute and raw silk; and the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due mainly to reductions in the prices of lumber. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were unchanged.

Crime and Unemployment in the United States

The United States National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement recently issued a report dealing with the causes of crime. In each of the three studies included in the first volume of the report there is a discussion of unemployment as a cause or contributing cause of crime. The investigators assert a definite relationship between economic insecurity and crimes, more especially the largest group of crimes, namely, those against property. An analysis of the records of prisoners admitted to Sing Sing during the 12 months ended February 28, 1930, showed that 45 per cent of those convicted of crimes against and 25 per cent of the remainder were unemployed at the time of the crime. Similar results were apparent from an analysis of prison records over a period of ten years. It was also shown that over the same period the proportion of unemployed among the men committed was larger in bad times and less in good times.

In the study of the negro's relation to law observance, it is stated that being out of work is undoubtedly a very direct and common cause of crime, although it is not always possible to decide just what part this cause plays in the cases of all unemployed offenders. Indirectly, however, poverty with all that it entails is closely related to a sordid environment. Unemployment leaves the individual in idleness, with time to associate with chronic idlers, and to seek any amusement and excitement in order to avoid boredom or thought of the future. These factors, together with the fact that the Negro worker particularly lives so near the margin of existence that there is seldom any money surplus, are out-

standing aspects of the phenomenon. Other factors cited in this connection include the seasonal or itinerant nature of much of the Negro employment and the low economic status which prevents Negroes from paying fines for minor offences and forces them to the alternative of imprisonment with its possible consequence of a criminal career.

The Province of Ontario is spending \$30,000 a day for old age pensions and mothers' allowances, according to a recent estimate by the Hon. W. G. Martin, the Provincial Minister of Public Welfare. He pointed out, however, that while the monthly expenditure for mothers' allowances was \$220,000, the benefits went to 6,000 homes and to 18,000 children, helping in this way to solve the problem of juvenile delinquency.

The Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Board recently stated that a number of serious accidents, including one fatality, have occurred in road construction, owing to workmen being permitted to ride on the running board of trucks and motor cars or in other insecure and improper positions on such trucks. One employer already has been summoned to show cause why the cost of an accident resulting in grievous injury to an employee while being permitted to ride on the running board of a gravel truck should not be assessed against him, individually, and added to his assessment. The Board intimates that such accidents are a serious drain upon the fund.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

DURING the month of October two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour.

On October 24 an application was received from employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company, being conductors, busmen, mechanical department employees, trackmen and gas work employees, members of the Street Railway Employees' Units of the One Big Union. Notification received by the Employees' Committee on September 30 of a ten per cent wage reduction which the company purposed putting into effect on November 1 was stated to be the cause of the dispute. A Board was established and Messrs. Ernest T. Leech, K.C., and R. B. Russell, both of Winnipeg, were appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the employer and employees, respectively. In the absence of a joint recommendation from these two members, the Minister appointed

Mr. W. J. Christie, of Winnipeg, as third member and chairman of the board.

On October 30 the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railway Companies (subsidiary railways: the Dominion Atlantic Railway, Quebec Central Railway, Northern Alberta Railways, and Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway) applied for a board to deal with a proposed ten per cent wage cut affecting locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen and hostlers, conductors, trainmen and yardmen, and telegraphers, assistant agents and linemen. The application stated that 26,500 employees throughout Canada were directly affected by the dispute. The Minister of Labour established a board on November 4, constituted as follows: Mr. James MacDonnell, of Toronto, Ontario, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the board, Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, appointed on the recommendation of the employing companies, and Dr. J. C. Hemmeon, of Montreal, P.Q., appointed on the employees' recommendation.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

THE tables presented below summarize the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931, and from March 22, 1927, to March 31, 1931.

The proceedings under the Act during the fiscal year 1930-31 include six cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding fiscal period. On March 31, 1931, results were still pending in connection with one application.

TABLE I.—PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1930 TO MARCH 31, 1931

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards	Number of Boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication and other public utilities:—			
(1) Mines:—			
Coal.....	2	1	0
(2) Transportation and communication:—			
Steam railways.....	10	2	0
Street and Electric Railways.....	6	2*	0
Shipping.....	4	2	0
(3) Miscellaneous:—			
Light and Power.....	1	0	0
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	6	3	0
Total.....	29	10	0

*One board dealt with 4 applications.

TABLE II.—PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1927, TO MARCH 31, 1931

Industries affected	Number of applications for boards received	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work—		
(1) Mines—		
Coal.....	80	11
Metal.....	20	5
Asbestos.....	1	0
(2) Transportation and communication—		
Steam railways.....	228	7
Street and electric railways..	125	7
Express.....	12	1
Shipping.....	40	0
Telegraphs.....	26	1
Telephones.....	8	0
(3) Miscellaneous—		
Light and power.....	28	3
Elevators.....	1	0
(4) War work.....	30	1
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	153	2
Total.....	752	38

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1931

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during October, 1931, was sixteen, the same number as in the preceding month. The number of workers involved showed a decline, however, due largely to strikes of coal miners at various points throughout Canada during the preceding month which involved some 1,700 workers. The time loss for the month, however, was slightly greater than in September, three strikes of sawmill workers in British Columbia, involving approximately 1,200 workers for about 26,000 working days during the month, accounting largely for the increase. Comparing the figures with those for October, 1930, a very substantial increase was recorded over last year in the number of disputes recorded and also in the time loss incurred. The increase was less marked, however, in the number of workers involved, owing to the large figure recorded for the same month last year when 1,400 coal miners were involved for only six days in a dispute at Springhill, N.S.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Oct., 1931...	16	3,072	38,529
*Sept., 1931...	16	3,748	35,464
Oct., 1930...	10	2,240	9,931

* Preliminary figures.

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

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

Eight disputes, involving approximately 2,300 workers, were carried over from September, and eight disputes commenced during October. As noted elsewhere in this article, one dispute recorded as unterminated last month and carried over into October, is shown by information later received not to have

been a strike, and consequently has not been included in the statistics for the current month. Of the sixteen disputes occurring during the month ten were recorded as terminated, two being in favour of the employers concerned, two in favour of the workers involved, two being partially successful, two resulting in a compromise and the result of two being recorded as indefinite. At the end of October, therefore, there were six disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: photo engravers, Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., Toronto and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.; sawmill workers, Fraser Mills, B.C.; sawmill workers, Barnet, B.C.; motion picture projectionists, Montreal, P.Q.; cooks and waiters, Edmonton, Alta.; and women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers), Winnipeg, Man.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to three such disputes, namely: coal miners, Shaughnessy, Alta., January 15, 1931, one employer; motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont., February, 23, 1931, one employer; and photo engravers, Toronto, March 23, 1931, one employer. The strike of tailors in the employ of one firm in Vancouver, which commenced on June 6, 1931, and has been carried in the above list for some months, was called off by the union during October and has consequently been removed from the list.

A strike of unemployment relief workers at Victoria, B.C., was reported in the press as occurring on September 29, 1931. It appears, however, that no cessation of work occurred. A deputation of workers requested the Council for improvements in conditions which were granted to some extent.

A strike of unemployed relief workers at Burnaby, B.C., on October 24, against delay in payment of wages, has been reported in the press but has been officially denied by the authorities.

A cessation of work by electrical workers on certain buildings in Montreal was reported in the press about October 10, 1931. The information secured by the Department is that the contractors proposed a decrease in wages from 90 cents per hour to 75 cents and that the cessation was the result of a misunderstanding as to the date on which this was to

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1931

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to October, 1931 *			
FISHING AND TRAPPING— Salmon Fishermen, Barkley Sound, B.C.	500	1,000	Commenced Sept. 24, 1931; for increase in piece rates; terminated Oct. 2, 1931; compromise.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, Estevan, Sask...	600	3,000	Commenced Sept. 7, 1931; for recognition of union; terminated Oct. 6, 1931; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i> Men's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	40	140	Commenced July 29, 1931; against violation of agreement; terminated Oct. 5, 1931; in favour of workers.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i> Photo engravers, Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., Toronto and London, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.	100	2,500	Commenced May 4, 1931; for union agreement; un-terminated.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i> Sawmill workers, Fraser Mills, B.C.	650	16,900	Commenced Sept. 17, 1931; for increase in wages and recognition of union; un-terminated.
Sawmill workers, Barnet, B.C.	360	9,360	Commenced Sept. 23, 1931; against decrease in wages; un-terminated.
SERVICE— <i>Recreational—</i> Motion picture projectionists, Montreal, P.Q.	44	1,144	Alleged lockout; commenced Aug. 27, 1931; re-union wages and working conditions; un-terminated.
<i>Business and Personal—</i> Cooks and waiters, Edmonton, Alta.	12	200	Commenced Sept. 29, 1931; for union wages and working conditions; un-terminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during October, 1931			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, Medicine Hat, District, Alta.	30	30	Commenced Oct. 7, 1931; one day protest strike in sympathy with miners at Estevan; terminated Oct. 8, 1931; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i> Women's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	18	340	Commenced Oct. 1, 1931; against decrease in wages of certain pressers; terminated Oct. 23, 1931; in favour of employer.
Women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers), Winnipeg, Man.	70	280	Commenced Oct. 27, 1931; against discharge of workers; un-terminated.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i> Furniture factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.	28	98	Commenced Oct. 5, 1931; against decrease in wages; terminated Oct. 8, 1931; in favour of workers.
Sawmill workers, Port Moody, B.C.	150	225	Commenced Oct. 3, 1931; for recognition of union and reinstatement of certain employees; terminated Oct. 8, 1931; employees reinstated.
SERVICE— <i>Public Administration—</i> Truck drivers, East Kildonan, Man.	5	12	Commenced Oct. 6, 1931; for increase in piece rates; terminated Oct. 8, 1931; in favour of employer.
Unemployment relief workers, Cedar District, near Nanaimo, B.C.	165	1,300	Commenced Oct. 19, 1931; for change in working conditions; terminated Oct. 28, 1931; partially successful.
Unemployment relief workers, Nanaimo, B.C.	300	2,000	Commenced Oct. 20, 1931; for change in working conditions; terminated Oct. 28, 1931; partially successful.

*The dispute of longshoremen at Barnet, B.C., carried in this table as un-terminated in the October issue is shown by information later received not to have been a strike or lockout.

be effective, work being resumed pending the completion of negotiations.

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

SALMON FISHERMEN, BARKLEY SOUND, B.C.—As stated in the October issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, salmon fishermen, members of the Fishermen's Protective Association, ceased work about September 24, 1931, demanding a higher price for fish delivered to salmon canneries and salteries, namely, an increase from 5 cents per fish to 10 cents. The Provincial Secretary and certain other government officials held meetings at which the parties to the dispute were present, with the result that on October 2, 1931, a settlement was reached, the fishermen agreeing to accept a rate of six cents per fish when the government offered to cancel the \$50 licence on seine nets, on condition that the fishermen would resume operations by October 5.

COAL MINERS, ESTEVAN, SASK.—This strike of coal miners demanding recognition of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada and improved working conditions, commencing September 7, 1931, was, as stated in the October issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, unternminated at the end of the month; but as stated in a special article on the appointment of a Royal Commission following the application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation by the municipal authorities, (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1931, pp. 1065-1067), an arrangement was reached early in October whereby the strikers returned to work on October 8, pending the final findings of such a Board, certain concessions being granted them in the meantime. On October 22, the miners voted to approve an agreement providing for a ten per cent increase in wages, a reduction in the price of coal to miners, a reduction in the price of powder, and recognition of a pit committee, checkweighmen, etc. The investigation of the Royal Commission continued.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—As stated in the October issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, this dispute, commencing July 29, 1931, against alleged violation of agreement, was terminated on October 5, 1931, an agreement (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1931, p. 1139) being signed between the employer and the union providing for union wages and working conditions.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS, TORONTO AND LONDON, ONT., MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, P.Q., AND WINNIPEG, MAN.—In this dispute, which commenced on May 4, 1931, the union reported at

the end of October that over one hundred out of the one hundred and thirty-eight members of the union involved in the dispute were still on the strike list of the union. The employer, however, claimed to have replaced the strikers some time ago.

SAWMILL WORKERS, FRASER MILLS, B.C.—As mentioned in the October issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, negotiations for a settlement were brought about at the end of September through the mediation of the Department of Labour, but no settlement was reached. Early in October the conciliation officer of the Department, with the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia, and municipal officials, conferred with representatives of the strikers and later with the officials of the mill. The latter offered to restore the wage rates prior to July 1, 1931, to increase the piece-rates for shingles, to operate only forty-eight hours per week, to meet a committee of employees at any time, to employ as many men as possible, and to show no discrimination in the re-employment of strikers. The governmental and civic officials then placed these terms before the strike committee, proposing that the municipal officials take a ballot of the striking employees on accepting the terms. The union organizer opposed this, stating that it must be dealt with at a union meeting, and also that the concessions were insufficient. The mediators then suggested that the union arrange for a ballot of the employees and that the other grievances should be taken up with the company officials. The strike committee agreed to place the proposals before a union meeting. On October 9, at a union meeting, the proposal to submit the terms offered by the company to a vote by ballot was defeated. As a result of a conference of the municipal authorities with the provincial Deputy Minister of Labour and the departmental Conciliation Officer, it was arranged that the two latter should notify the employees who had been at work the day before the strike that a ballot on the offer of the company would be taken by the Clerk of the Municipality of Coquitlam on October 16. The union advised its members to ignore the ballot. Out of the some 650 strikers only 109 voted, of whom 104 were in favour of returning to work. In the meantime, on October 15, on the arrival of longshoremen to load a boat at the mill wharf, a clash between the pickets and police occurred, in which it is reported a dozen were injured, the pickets being dispersed. The following day the engineers and firemen in the mill, keeping up steam for fire protection and for electric current for the

village, were called out by the union. The company arranged to secure electric current from the British Columbia Electric Company, and the chief engineer with some assistance kept up steam pressure for the pumps. On October 23 the officials of the company met a committee of the strikers but no settlement was reached.

SAWMILL WORKERS, BARNET, B.C.—In connection with this dispute, commencing September 23, 1931, against a decrease in wages, the fourth since July, 1930, as stated in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, the conciliation officer of the Department offered to mediate, and the management stated its willingness to accede to this proposal when the time was opportune. At the request of municipal officials the matter was taken up later, and again on October 14, with the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia, and the management was asked if it would consider offering the terms of settlement offered by the Fraser Mills Company to their employees. The answer was that the mill could not operate even at lower wages under existing conditions. From the first day of the strike the mill has been picketed, but no disturbances were reported except about October 17, when a foreman was molested and two pickets were arrested. One was acquitted while the other was convicted of interfering with a police officer and was fined.

LONGSHOREMEN, BARNET, B.C.—In the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* it was stated that longshoremen refused to load a boat at a sawmill where employees were on strike. The information secured by the Department is that the longshoremen's union, the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association, adopted the following resolution: "That owing to the very imminent danger to which gangs would subject themselves in complying with an order to go to work at Barnet at the present time, and as this Committee cannot accept the responsibility for the safety or perhaps lives of the members, we cannot recommend the compulsion of any member to comply with the order." The union officials stated there was no intention of a sympathetic strike, but that it was entirely a question of safety and the members were free to work if they chose to do so. Toward the end of the month another boat failed to be loaded under the same circumstances. This is, therefore, not recorded as a strike.

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—This dispute commenced on August 27, 1931, when the management decided to reduce the number of operators, and it was alleged by the union to constitute a lockout. As a

result of this all union workers in the theatres concerned were called out, and the dispute was terminated at the end of October, although the employer claimed to have immediately replaced all those ceasing work. Toward the end of August three former employees had been arrested in connection with picketing and the management had secured a temporary injunction restraining the union from publishing statements alleged to be prejudicial to the company. On October 29 the men arrested were acquitted, the judge deciding that their actions had constituted only peaceful picketing, such as the law permitted.

COOKS AND WAITERS, EDMONTON, ALTA.—This dispute, which commenced on September 29, 1931, for union wages and working conditions, was terminated at the end of October, the employer still refusing to sign an agreement with the union which had been accepted by other establishments. The union reports, however, that all but six of the original strikers have secured work elsewhere, but that some of the workers are still receiving strike pay.

COAL MINERS, MEDICINE HAT DISTRICT, ALTA.—The Mine Workers' Union of Canada asked all miners in Canada to strike for one day on October 7, 1931, in protest against the intervention of police and the arrest of coal miners in the Estevan district of Saskatchewan in the disturbance on September 29. The only locality in which a strike has been reported is the district near Medicine Hat, Alta., where thirty miners ceased work for one day. In several other coal mining districts, however, where mines were not being operated daily, coal miners not working that day paraded as a demonstration in sympathy with the Estevan miners.

WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—This dispute commenced on October 1, 1931, when members of the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers went on strike protesting against a reduction in wages, piece rates, affecting two pressers. The management had not recognized the union, but, at a meeting brought about by the representative of the Department of Labour, met the representative of the union and agreed to take back all the strikers unconditionally as soon as they could be absorbed.

WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKMAKERS), WINNIPEG, MAN.—This dispute commenced on October 27, 1931, in the establishment of one firm in Winnipeg, being called by the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers when the employer discharged three cutters. The management

refused to recognize the union, but the resident officer of the Department of Labour, in conjunction with the Mayor and others, held interviews with both parties in an attempt to bring about a settlement. The dispute, however, was unterminated at the end of the month.

FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—Twenty-eight employees, affiliated with the Workers' Unity League, working in one establishment in Winnipeg, went on strike on October 5, 1931, protesting against a cut of five per cent in wages put into effect by the employer on October 1. The plant was picketed from the beginning of the dispute: one worker was arrested when he tried to prevent a truck load of furniture from leaving the plant, and was allowed out on bail. The strikers demanded certain changes in working conditions as well as the withdrawal of the reduction in wages, and at the suggestion of the Mayor, the resident officer of the Department of Labour offered his services in an effort to secure a settlement. At a meeting between the parties a settlement was drawn up and accepted by both parties. The strikers returned to work on October 8, the reduction having been withdrawn and their demands as to working conditions granted.

SAWMILL WORKERS, PORT MOODY, B.C.—A cessation of work on October 7, involving 143 employees in a sawmill, occurred when employees going to work were kept out by about two hundred men, stated to be from Vancouver and from Fraser Mills and Barnet where sawmill strikes were in progress. A demand for recognition of the Lumber and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union and for the reinstatement of certain discharged employees was made. The management stated that only a small number of men belonged to the union which had declared the strike. The pickets dispersed on the arrival of Dominion and provincial police. A committee of the employees informed the management that they were holding a meeting to consider the matter and desired police protection. The employees decided by a vote of 101 to 29 to resume work. The management stated its intention of refusing to re-employ a small number of the ring leaders, but at the request of the committee agreed to take back all, including some previously dismissed. A picket of three hundred men dispersed on the arrival of the employees accompanied by police and work was resumed the next day.

TRUCK DRIVERS, EAST KILDONAN, MAN.—This dispute commenced on October 6, 1931, when truck drivers employed by the Council

of East Kildonan to haul gravel under the unemployment relief scheme for gravel sidewalks on the highway, went on strike against the rate per yard set by the Works Committee of the Council, the drivers owning and operating the trucks. After discussion with the Committee, being convinced that the rate offered was general in the district for their class of work, the truck drivers returned to work on October 8.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF WORKERS, NANAIMO AND DISTRICT, B.C.—On October 19, 1931, workers on roads under unemployed relief measures ceased work, demanding transportation to work when at some distance, the dismissal of a foreman, higher wages, and some other concessions. Unemployment relief workers in Nanaimo also ceased work in sympathy. The provincial authorities after investigation, arranged for transportation for excessive distances, and work was resumed on October 28.

The British Institute of Certified Grocers recently sent a party of apprentice grocers to visit the principal producing centres of Quebec and Ontario for the purpose of studying Canadian methods of packing and handling produce. The information so obtained will be distributed among the members of the Institute. The party was met at Quebec by Mr. C. B. Birkett, Canadian Junior Trade Commissioner who was in charge of the tour. Visits were to be made to Montreal, Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph, London, Welland, Niagara Falls and Oshawa.

Building permit reports received by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour from 345 identical cities having a population of 25,000 or over, indicate that there was an increase of 6.4 per cent in the number of buildings and a decrease of 29.2 per cent in the estimated cost of buildings for which permits were issued during the month of September, 1931, as compared with August, 1931. There was an increase of .1 of 1 per cent in number and a decrease of 25.8 per cent in the estimated cost of new residential buildings; and an increase of 11.8 per cent in the number and a decrease of 34.5 per cent in the estimated cost of new non-residential buildings. Additions, alterations and repairs increased 5.4 per cent in number and decreased 15.1 per cent in estimated cost. Dwelling units were provided during September, 1931, for 7,156 families. This is a decrease of 17.9 per cent, as compared with the dwelling units provided during August, 1931.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1931, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and other countries, 1930. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in September was 28, and 12 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 40 disputes in progress during the month, involving 13,300 workers, with a time loss of 101,000 working days for the month. Of the 28 disputes beginning in September, 7 were over proposed reductions in wages, 8 on other wage questions, one on a question as to working hours, 5 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 3 on other questions of working arrangements and 4 on questions of trade union principle. Settlements were reached in 26 disputes, of which 7 were in favour of workers, 11 in favour of employers and 8 ended in compromises; in the case of three other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

The dispute involving 2,200 lace curtain workers in Ayrshire, Glasgow and Nottinghamshire, which began June 15 against proposed reductions in wages and was mentioned in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, terminated during September when the workers returned to work under smaller reductions in wages than were first proposed.

The dispute involving 3,000 furniture workers at London which began August 14 and was mentioned in the last issue, was reported to be practically terminated by the middle of October, the strikers returning to work under revised reductions in wages.

Norway

In the May and June issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, mention was made of a dispute affecting about 80,000 workers in various in-

dustries in Norway which was in progress at the beginning of April. This dispute, which is the greatest ever known in Norway and involved a time loss of 10,000,000 working days, was caused by proposed reductions in wages of from 12 to 15 per cent, and was not terminated until September 14, when work was resumed, it is reported, at an average reduction in wages of about 6 per cent for time work and somewhat greater reductions for piece work.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in August was 67 and 76 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 29,000, and the time loss for the month 1,304,774 working days.

The strike of silk workers at Allentown, Pennsylvania, which began May 1, and was reported in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, was terminated in the majority of the factories by the end of August. Some of the employers granted union recognition but the strikers were unsuccessful in averting reductions in wages.

The strikes involving about 8,000 textile workers in New Jersey, which began during July, were partly settled in September when half of the number of strikers returned to work, a compromise having been reached as to wages.

The strike of 30,000 men's clothing workers, which began July 29 in New York City, was reported in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. The majority of the strikers, employees of members of the manufacturers' association, returned to work after being out one day, and settlements were made later at various independent shops, and by August 21, the strike was practically terminated.

On October 5, a strike of woollen textile workers began at Lawrence, Massachusetts, which later involved 23,000 workers and was still in progress at the beginning of November. The cause of the strike was a proposed reduction in wages of ten per cent.

On October 7, a strike involving between 2,000 and 3,000 longshoremen at Boston, Massachusetts, began and continued during the month. The dispute was over the weight of sling-loads and rates of pay for overtime. No report of any settlement has been noted.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND THE YUKON TERRITORY IN 1931

Prince Edward Island

The Legislature of Prince Edward Island was in session from March 24 to May 7, 1931, and enacted several laws which deal with subjects of labour interest, including unemployment relief, health of employees, old age pensions, and statute labour.

The Unemployment Act ratifies the agreement entered into between the Government of Canada and the Government of Prince Edward Island pursuant to the Unemployment Relief Act passed by the Parliament of Canada at its special session in September, 1930. The agreement and the regulations made under authority of the Dominion Act appear in the schedules to this Act. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to authorize the Provincial Treasurer to pay out of the general revenues of the Province the sums necessary for the carrying out of the agreement or to raise the money therefor by loan. All municipalities are given authority to benefit by the Dominion Act and to do all things necessary for this purpose, to contribute out of their funds, to carry on approved works and undertakings, and to raise money by way of loans without any formality other than that of obtaining the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Contracts made by municipalities must contain the provisions as to fair wages, hours of work and conditions of employment required by the agreement and the regulations, viz.: the observance of the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, and the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada as set forth in P.C. 1206 dated June 7, 1922; the employment as far as possible of local labour; and the avoidance of discrimination because of political affiliations. The provisions of the Act apply in respect of any additional sums placed at the disposal of the Province or the municipalities.

The Public Health Act was amended to forbid the employment in the handling of foodstuffs of any person suffering from open tuberculosis instead of advanced tuberculosis as formerly.

The Prince Edward Island Old Age Pensions Act, 1931, which is to come into force on proclamation, authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into an agreement with the Governor General in Council for a general scheme of old age pensions in the Province pursuant to any Act of the Parlia-

ment of Canada, and for payments by the Dominion to the Province for that purpose. In the absence of a special appropriation, the cost of pensions is to be a charge upon the general revenue of the Province, and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to raise money by way of loans to provide the necessary funds. He may also make regulations for the carrying out of the Act and may appoint a board of review with authority to decide special cases. The Minister in charge of the administration of the Act must make an annual report. Pensions are exempt from Provincial and municipal taxation, and from garnishment, seizure or other legal process and are not assignable. Their receipt does not disqualify pensioners from voting at a provincial, city, town or municipal election. In the event of the incapacity of the pensioner, the pension may be paid to an approved trustee to be expended for the pensioner's benefit. The right to a pension ceases if the Government of Canada ceases to make contributions or fails to carry out the agreement.

The Road Act was amended to permit persons liable for road and horse taxes to commute the cash payment thereof either in whole or in part by performing work either in person or by an approved substitute. Notice of intention to do such work must be given to the Superintendent of Highways for the district before May 1 in the year in which the taxes are payable, and the work must be performed before July 15 of the same year.

Yukon

The Council of the Yukon during its 1931 session amended the Steam Boiler Ordinance to provide that on all steam plants of over 100 h.p. where two or more engineers are employed, the engineer in charge must hold a second-class certificate, the holder of a third-class certificate being duly qualified to act as assistant or second engineer. Formerly the engineer in charge was required to hold a first-class certificate and his assistant a second-class certificate.

The second annual convention of the United Maritime Fishermen met in session at Halifax on October 28, with more than 100 delegates from all parts of the Maritime Provinces and Magdalen Islands. C. P. McCarthy, Tidnish, P.E.I., was chairman and Dr. Richards Hamer, Halifax, Secretary.

MEXICAN LABOUR CODE

A FEDERAL Labour Code has been adopted by the Congress of the United States of Mexico and was promulgated by the President of the Republic on August 21. The Code applies throughout the territory of the Republic and both federal and local authorities are responsible for its application. All employers and workers are covered by it. Employers are required to employ at least 90 per cent of Mexicans or naturalized foreigners of European race. The Code contains full provisions for the regulation of contracts of employment and especially of collective agreements, which are compulsory. The collective agreement must be concluded with the trade union to which the majority of the workers in the undertaking belong; it may be revised every two years.

Young Persons and Women.—In accordance with the principles laid down in the Constitution, the minimum age of admission to employment is fixed at 12 years. The employment of boys under 16 at dangerous or unhealthy work or night work is prohibited. Boys over 16 may conclude a contract of employment without the authority of their parents, and any married woman may likewise conclude a contract without the authority of her husband. Women workers will be entitled to a compulsory rest period with pay of eight days before their confinement and one month after it.

Hours of Work.—Another section establishes in accordance with constitutional principles the eight-hour day except for domestic servants and persons employed in the care of the sick. The Code permits overtime in special circumstances up to a maximum of three hours a day three times a week. A holiday with pay of four days will be granted to

workers who have been employed for more than a year and one of six days to those who have been employed for more than two years.

Wages, Health and Safety.—Special provisions deal with the protection of wages and determine the minimum wage. The Code contains very detailed regulations governing the conditions of health and safety in industrial undertakings.

Special Occupations.—Various chapters deal with the work of domestic servants, seamen, railwaymen and agricultural workers and with employment in small industrial undertakings and home work. The contract of employment of apprentices is also specially regulated.

Freedom of Association.—The provisions regulating trade union organization are extremely liberal. The Code recognizes the right of employers and workers to combine in trade unions without the previous permission of the authorities, but it fixes the number of workers who may constitute a trade union at not less than 25. Minors have the right to belong to a trade union. In order to be legally constituted the trade unions must be registered by the Conciliation and Arbitration Board. The Act gives full recognition to the right to strike and regards a strike as suspending the contract of employment. It provides for compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

Conciliation and Arbitration.—With a view to the settlement of collective disputes, the Code establishes district conciliation and arbitration boards and a national board, and it determines the method of working and the powers, procedure and responsibilities of these boards. Finally, the Code provides for penalties of a general kind for infringements of its provisions.

Transportation of Trucks by Railways in United States

In order to meet motor truck competition and the resulting loss to the revenue of railways the Pennsylvania Railroad recently adopted a plan for transporting truck bodies by rail at rates below the trucking cost. The same plan is now followed by three other railway companies, namely the Baltimore and Ohio, the New Jersey Central, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Companies. The new service proposes free service at certain cities for the lifting of the truck bodies, loaded or empty, from the chassis to the railroad car, and vice versa. The rates for the transportation of the bodies are on a flat charge for each truck body.

The truck bodies are loaded by the shipper and transported to the freight depot by motor, thence lifted by cranes onto railroad cars and shipped to destination point, and there lifted on to waiting truck chasses for final shipment to consignee. The plan was first brought to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission on March 4 of the current year by John F. Deasy, vice-president in charge of the central region of the Pennsylvania Railroad, during the progress of hearings on the Commission's investigation into rail-motor co-ordination.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

Statistical Summary of Administration During Third Quarter of 1931 and Since Inception of the System

THE accompanying table gives particulars of operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156) and the various provincial concurrent Acts, during the third three months of 1931, and since these Acts became severally effective. Similar tables, bringing the statistics down to June 30, 1931, were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August 1931. The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the issue for April, 1927, page 375. It makes provision for the establishment of a Dominion Provincial pension system to be effective in such provinces as have enacted and given effect to special legislation for this purpose. These provinces are British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario. The New Brunswick Legislature passed an Old Age Pensions Act at its session last year, to become effective on its proclamation by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; while in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Acts providing for the participation of these provinces in any federal scheme were passed

at the session of 1931, both these Acts to take effect on proclamation.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as \$365 a year and who has resided in Canada for the 20 years preceding, and has also resided in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is \$240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to a reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds \$125 a year. The administration of old age pensions is entrusted to the authorities appointed by the respective provincial governments.

Increase in Dominion Contribution

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed the Department of Labour of Canada paid quarterly to each province one-

TABLE I—FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1931

	Alberta Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	Ontario Act effective Nov. 1, 1929	Sas- katchewan Act effective May 1, 1928	Northwest Territories Order in C. effective Jan. 25, 1929	Totals
Total number of pensioners as at September 30, 1931....	3,912	6,031	6,600	39,925	6,812	5	63,285
Average monthly pension.....	\$ 19 11	\$ 19 26	\$ 19 47	\$ 19 03	\$ 19 66	\$ 19 84	
Total amount of pensions paid during second quarter of fiscal year 1931-32, (Period July 1—Sept. 30, 1931)....	218,433 54	350,268 83	388,360 07	2,215,515 34	399,538 80	343 33	3,572,459 91
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	109,216 77	175,134 42	194,180 04	1,107,757 67	199,769 40	343 33	1,786,401 63
Total amount of pensions paid during two quarters of fiscal year 1931-32 (period April 1—Sept. 30, 1931)....	420,712 19	684,726 09	755,518 75	4,391,374 42	777,782 86	731 87	7,030,846 18
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	210,356 10	342,363 05	377,759 38	2,195,687 21	388,891 43	731 87	3,515,789 04
Total amount of pensions paid since inception of Old Age Pensions Act to Sept. 30, 1931....	1,371,773 13	3,948,289 73	3,745,365 74	13,715,484 99	3,349,914 70	2,852 35	26,133,680 64
Dominion Government's share of expenditure.....	685,886 55	1,974,144 86	1,872,682 90	6,857,742 48	1,674,957 34	2,852 35	13,068,266 48

TABLE II—STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1931

	Alberta		British Columbia		Manitoba		Ontario		Saskatchewan		Northwest Territories		Total	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Total number of pensioners...	3,912		6,031		6,600		39,925		6,812		5		63,285	
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	0.59%		1.01%		0.98%		1.20%		0.77%		0.05%			
Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population.....	1.17%		1.84%		1.68%		3.48%		1.17%		1.17%			
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	50.67%		54.84%		58.25%		34.56%		66.32%		4.46%			
<i>Conjugal Condition—</i>														
Married.....	1,132	528	1,449	744	2,068	1,183	9,515	5,201	2,249	1,169	2		16,415	8,825
Single.....	298	64	877	200	321	136	2,624	2,777	316	71			4,436	3,248
Widowed.....	772	1,033	922	1,527	980	1,859	6,270	13,267	1,154	1,773	1	2	10,099	19,461
Living apart.....	67	18	229	83	40	13	155	116	55	25			546	255
	2,269	1,643	3,477	2,554	3,409	3,191	18,564	21,361	3,774	3,038	3	2	31,496	31,789
<i>Classification of British Subjects—</i>														
Birth.....		2,729		5,366		4,503		38,435		4,234		5		55,272
Naturalization.....		1,122		552		1,997		1,016		2,524				7,211
Marriage.....		61		113		100		474		54				802
		3,912		6,031		6,600		39,925		6,812		5		63,285
<i>Number of pensioners with previous residence in other provinces during the 20 years immediately preceding the date of commencement of pension</i>														
Alberta.....				542		58		91		117		2		810
British Columbia.....		132				83		69		62		1		347
Manitoba.....		111		333				156		450				1,050
New Brunswick.....		32		55		10		26		24				147
Nova Scotia.....		34		91		21		45		31				222
Ontario.....		333		388		236				563				1,520
Prince Edward Island.....		14		17		2				14				47
Quebec.....		81		67		51		404		89				692
Saskatchewan.....		199		392		239		158						988
North West Territories.....				1		18								19
Yukon.....		4		30				1						35
		940		1,916		718		950		1,350		3		5,877

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Northwest Territories	Total		Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba	Ontario	Saskatchewan	Northwest Territories	Total
Canada.....	1,722	2,524	2,890	29,403	2,870	5	39,414	Jugo Slavia.....						11	11
England.....	631	1,834	961	5,489	821		9,736	Syria.....		1	2			1	10
Scotland.....	231	629	408	1,440	359		3,067	Turkey.....		1		8	5	2	10
Ireland.....	120	286	191	1,562	130		2,289	British East Indies.....				7			8
United States.....	418	276	115	733	357		1,899	Luxembourg.....	1		1	3	3		8
Austria.....	153	16	446	42	666		1,323	Isle of Man.....		4		1	2		7
Poland.....	139	10	539	99	326		1,113	Greece.....	2			2			6
Germany.....	91	60	52	421	154		778	Japan.....		6					6
Russia.....	62	4	203	142	320		731	New Zealand.....		3		2	2		5
Iceland.....	7	13	424		59		503	Gibraltar.....		1		2			3
Sweden.....	86	93	103	56	149		487	Isle of St. Helena.....				1	2		3
Norway.....	111	64	40	30	205		450	Latvia.....				3			3
France.....	20	20	62	38	41		181	Malta.....				2	1		3
Hungary.....	6	2	14	5	153		180	Bahamas.....		1			1		2
Italy.....	4	45	6	113	4		172	British Guiana.....				1			2
Roumania.....	19	4	27	21	84		155	Bulgaria.....	2						2
Newfoundland.....	6	27	2	106	4		145	China.....		2					2
Wales.....	13	1	9	66	20		109	Lithuania.....				2			2
Belgium.....	7	14	46	5	20		92	Persia.....					2		2
Denmark.....	21	18	13	15	16		83	Peru.....							2
Finland.....	10	21	2	16	15		64	Algeria.....				1			1
Switzerland.....	10	6	6	10	3		35	Arabia.....				1			1
Czechoslovakia.....	11	5	5	6	7		34	Chile.....		1					1
Holland.....	5	10	11	4	4		34	Hawaiian Islands.....							1
British West Indies.....	1	4	5	20	1		31	Samoa.....				1			1
Channel Islands.....		2	1	24			27	Spain.....				1			1
Australia.....	2	6	3	9	7		20								
India.....		7	3	7	1		18								
South Africa.....	1	4		7			12								
									3,912	6,031	6,600	39,925	6,812	5	63,285

half of the total amount of the pensions paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the last session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty per cent to seventy-five per cent of the total expenditure, this amendment to become effective on July 31, 1931.

No agreements between the Dominion and Provincial Governments under the provisions

of the amending Act of 1931 have yet been completed, and the amount of the Dominion contributions, as shown in the accompanying tables, therefore remains as formerly at the figure of 50 per cent of the total expenditures for old age pensions. However, when new agreements have been entered into between the Dominion and the respective Provincial Governments, the amount of the Dominion Government's contribution will be revised accordingly.

WIDOWS', ORPHANS' AND OLD AGE CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

PARTICULARS of the administration of the contributory pensions schemes in England and Wales, and in Scotland, during the fiscal period ending March 31, 1931, were recently published in the reports of the Departments in charge. These reports were summarized in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, October, 1931.

England and Wales.—308,692 widows, with 259,078 children, were in receipt of pensions during the year, a sum of £10,656,800 being disbursed. The number of children receiving orphans' pensions was 14,307, the amount they received totalling £290,500 for the year. In accordance with the provisions of the amending Act of 1929, widows' pensions were awarded to widows aged 55 and over whose husbands died or reached the age of 70 before the commencement of the main scheme of January 14, 1926. Widows who attained the age of 60 before January 1, 1931, became entitled to pensions on July 1, 1930, or on attaining the age of 60, whichever was the later; widows who were between 55 and 60 on January 1, 1931, became entitled to pensions on that date.

Up to March 31, 1931, the number of claims received from widows in England and Wales, under this extension of the Acts, was 326,400; the number of widows' pensions awarded was 254,189; and the number of beneficiaries was 237,949. The total amount paid in pensions to widows under these provisions, up to March 31, 1931, was estimated at £3,970,000.

The total number of persons between the ages of 65 and 70 in receipt of old age pensions under these provisions in England and Wales on March 31, 1931, was 571,983. These figures include wives of men over 70 who became entitled to pensions between the ages of 65 and 70 under the Act of 1929. The number of such awards up to March 31, 1931, was 26,144.

At March 31, 1931, the number of Old Age Pensions in payment to persons over 70 years of age in England and Wales by virtue of the Contributory Pensions Acts was 479,631. These totals do not include pensions payable under the Old Age Pensions Acts.

Scotland.—The numbers of pensions and allowances in payment on December 31, 1930, were: Widows' pensions under 1925 Act, 36,586; widows' pensions under 1929 Act, 23,082; children's allowances, 37,338; orphans' pensions, 2,675; old age pensions at ages 65-70, 64,355. In addition there were 70,766 pensions payable to persons over 70 from moneys voted under the Old Age Pensions Acts where the pension was payable in respect of insurance, free from conditions as to means. The total of these pensions and allowances was 234,802, as compared with 189,404 on December 31, 1929, the large increase being mainly due to the effect of the Act of 1929.

The payments under the Contributory Pensions Act to widows (including children's allowances) during the nine months from April 1, to December 31, 1930, were estimated at £1,321,770. The corresponding figures for orphans' pensions were £42,162, and for pensions at ages 65-70, £1,285,877.

The Variety Five Cent to One Dollar Store at Montreal has taken a group life insurance policy for the benefit of its employees, the underwriters being the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The company and the employees agree to share the cost of the scheme, which took effect on September 15. In addition to life insurance, insured employees have the advantages of a visiting nurse service when sick or injured and under the care of a physician, and a health advisory bureau regularly distributes pamphlets on life extension and hygiene.

Old Age Pensions in Australia

The annual report on invalid and old age pensions for the Commonwealth of Australia covering the twelve months ended June 30, 1931, has recently been received. A review of the pension legislation of the Commonwealth was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for September, 1929, page 967. The pensionable age for men is 65 years, or, in the event of permanent incapacity, 60 years; while for women the qualification age is 60 years. The pension is fixed at such amount as deemed reasonable and sufficient, having regard to all circumstances of the case, but must not exceed £25 per annum in any event, or be at such a rate as will make the pensioner's income, together with pension, exceed £52 per annum. Old age and invalidity pensions have been paid in the Commonwealth since July 1, 1909, but the portion of the Act authorizing pension payment to women became effective on December 15, 1910.

During the year, there were granted 28,844 claims for old age pensions, and 10,006 claims for invalid pensions. The total number of pensions current on June 30, 1931, were 240,520. Of this total, 172,177 were old age pensions, and 68,343 were invalid pensions. The total expenditure in 1930-31, exclusive of administrative costs, but including total payments to pensioners, benevolent asylums, and hospitals for maintenance of pensioners, was

£11,710,953. The cost of administration during the year was £93,077, or 15s. 11d. in proportion to every £100 payment of pension. The average number of pensioners for each 10,000 of population is given as 266 for old age and 105 for invalid pensioners.

Maternity Allowances.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Maternity Allowances, Commonwealth of Australia, recently issued, shows that the number of claims paid during the twelve months ended June 30, 1931, totalled 126,149, while 770 claims were rejected. In the previous year there were 128,598 claims paid and 821 rejections. During the past year the total amount paid in allowances was £630,652, while the cost of administration was £15,332, or £2 8s. 7d. to every £100 of maternity allowances paid. Since the Act came into effect on October 10, 1912, the number of claims paid totalled 2,475,475 with a total of 12,308 rejections.

An outline of the Commonwealth Maternity Act appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1928, page 414. Under its provisions a sum of £5 is paid to the mother in respect of each confinement at which a living or viable child was born. This allowance is paid irrespective of the financial status of the mother, and no distinction is made between married and unmarried mothers.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN

British Columbia

THE ninth annual report of the Mothers' Allowances Board of British Columbia for the year ending September 30, 1930, shows that at the close of the period the number of families assisted was 1,468 as compared with 1,370 in September, 1929, while the number of assisted children was 3,229—an increase of 201.

Expenditures during the year totalled \$803,512.52, of which \$785,036.38 was paid to beneficiaries under the Act, while \$18,476.14 comprised administrative costs. It is pointed out that the number of mothers assisted varies from month to month, as they become ineligible for further pension on re-marriage, or when their children attain the age of sixteen years, and for other reasons, while new applications are being constantly received. During the year 1,745 families, with 3,883 children, were assisted. The average pension for a family amounted to \$45.85 per month.

Since the Act came into force in July, 1920, applications for assistance were received in respect of 5,828 families. During those ten years and three months a total of \$5,751,653.30 was expended under the Act.

A table is given showing the status and number of children of families in receipt of assistance during September, 1930. Of a total of 1,468 families who were assisted during that month 539 were families with one child, 461 were families with two children, 259 were families with three, 116 were families with four, 50 were families with five, 28 were families with six, eleven were families with seven, and four were families with eight children. Of the 1,468 mothers who received allowances 847 were widows, 249 were deserted, 261 had husbands who were incapacitated; 51 husbands were insane, and 11 were in the penitentiary; 44 mothers were unmarried and 5 were foster mothers.

Tuberculosis was the leading cause of incapacity of the husbands, followed by heart disease, blindness, rheumatism and asthma.

The following paragraphs from the Board's report indicate its duties and the service performed:

"Throughout the year regular visits have been made to the families in receipt of assistance. Trained visitors are enabled through these visits to keep in close contact with each case. Any changes that take place in the financial and family circumstances and conditions are noted. Care is taken to see that the assistance given is utilized for the purpose for which it is intended, viz: the providing of home care for the children under satisfactory conditions. As a result of the information gained by visitors making their periodical calls, adjustments in amount of allowances paid are made in accordance with the changed circumstances.

"In the many difficulties which are encountered by assisted families the visitors are able to be of real help. In times of illness of the mother or her children, suitable medical, surgical, hospital and nursing arrangements have been made with the minimum of hardship to the families. Through the generosity and co-operation of members of the medical profession, times of sickness have been rendered immeasurably less anxious to those assisted families whose incomes are such that 'budgeting' for such eventualities is impossible.

"When families are found to be living in undesirable quarters or congested localities which are manifestly unsuitable for rearing young children, every effort is made to induce

them to remove to less cramped accommodation in low rent areas. The surroundings and health of scores of families have been improved through this interest being taken in this branch of the work. Regular school attendance is showing improvement.

"Self-help and self-respect are encouraged. Many families who were in danger of becoming 'leaners on public benevolence' have been encouraged to augment their incomes through their own efforts. They have learned that the amount provided is in the nature of assistance and at the most is only sufficient for the barest necessities, and that ample scope remains for acquiring additional comforts through their own personal enterprise, so long as proper home care for the children is not thereby jeopardized. Of the 1,468 mothers in receipt of help in September, 1930, there were 693 who were not rent payers.

"Care and thought is given to the important problem of establishing boys and girls in remunerative employment when they reach the age of sixteen years. Whenever possible places are found for these older children. Many families have been able to get out of the 'indigent' class by reason of the older children becoming satisfactorily established in industry."

By an amendment passed by the provincial legislature this year the Mother's Pensions Act is now administered by the Superintendent of Welfare in the Department of the Provincial Secretary (LABOUR SECRETARY, May, 1931, page 530). This change is in accordance with a plan to consolidate all welfare work in the province under one department.

Manitoba

The annual report of the Child Welfare Division of the Department of Health and Public Welfare of Manitoba reviews the administration of the Child Welfare Act during the fiscal year ending April 30, 1930. This enactment combines in one statute practically all of the child welfare legislation of Manitoba. The Child Welfare Act consists of 12 parts, each of which is concerned with some phase of the protection and care of children. Part III defines the conditions of bereaved and dependent children, and the grounds on which they may be enrolled under government assistance and yet remain in their own home. This part of the Act takes the place of the Mothers' Allowance Act which was repealed in 1924, when the Child Welfare Act was enacted (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1924, page 373 and August, 1924, page 626).

The department's report deals chiefly with the administrative activities under this third section of the Act. During the fiscal year ended April, 1930, the total number of families assisted by means of the mothers' allowance was 1,055. During the year, however, 216 families were discontinued, leaving the number under allowance at the end of the period as 839. Of the 187 new applications received during the year, 42 were refused and half of these were regarded as having resources sufficient. The other half were refused for various causes which made the applicants ineligible under the regulations. The report points out that the fact that nearly one-quarter of the new applications were refused may be interpreted in various ways. "It may be regarded as indicating an extended desire on the part of many families to obtain assistance under the

misfortune of the death or disability of the father and the approach of 'hard times,' but as only 21 of the families out of the 187 were regarded as having 'resources sufficient,' and the remaining were refused for various reasons, the number of refusals need not be interpreted as lack of desire for independence on the part of many families, nor as niggardliness on the part of the government."

Cancellations for the year totalled 235. In this respect the report observes that "the word 'cancellation' need not imply anything derogatory, as the word merely indicates that for good and sufficient reasons the assistance rendered by the government was terminated. Of the total number, 61 were regarded as having resources sufficient, which speaks well for the thrift of the families concerned, and the assistance the allowance provided, until they reached again the estimable goal of independence. If to this be added the 78 mothers who were ineligible because of having only one child under 15 years of age, and the 16 with no children under 15, the remainder is not at all large."

Bereaved and dependent children.—In the 1,055 families receiving allowance during the fiscal year the number of children under fifteen years of age was 3,180, or an average of three children under 15 years to each family. The statistics indicated that there were 2 families with 9 children under fifteen; 3 with 8 children; 23 with 7 children; 39 with 6 children; 77 with 5 children; 164 with 4 children; 274 with 3 children; 408 with 2 children and 51 families with one child under fifteen years.

The amount paid in allowances during 1929-30 was \$485,059.50 as compared with \$531,357.33 in the previous year. The total amount disbursed since the enactment of mothers' allowances legislation in 1916 is \$4,893,494.48.

Of the 1,055 families benefiting by the allowance during the year, the age of death or disability of 627 fathers was between 25 and 45 years. "The inference is quite plain," the report observes "that in the majority of these cases the children were of tender years. It surely is a problem for public health and medical practice how to reduce the loss through death or disability of the breadwinner at such

comparatively early ages. In the majority of such cases the family is far from independence. Of the 1,055 there were 739 who left no resources at death, and 54 left under \$200. Only 115 of the whole number left cash resources of over \$1,000. As a general rule the earlier the death or disability of the father, the less are the resources of the family and the longer will the children remain under allowance. The economic loss occasioned by small children being bereft of the breadwinner falls back upon the state, which for a number of years must stand in some degree in the place of the provider."

Occupations.—About three-quarters of the fathers had been labourers or farmers who at their death left their dependants inadequately provided for, "though, probably in many cases pioneer work and death at a comparatively early age rendered the family independence fairly improbable."

Fourteen Years of Allowances.—Dealing with features of 14 years history of mothers' allowances in the province the report states that during those 14 years the total number of applications was 2,565, which gives an average of 183 applications per annum. "Considering the population of Manitoba during this period, and accepting the view that such population would not show a large number of older people, the fact of such a high average number of applications for mothers' allowance puts a persistent question mark to the record of our provincial health. The amount of expenditure for that period on mothers' allowances alone closely approximates \$5,000,000, or roughly \$357,000 per annum. This may be regarded as a considerable burden on a population which has not yet reached three-quarters of a million."

Neglected and other Children.—Under this section statistics are presented with reference to the administration of other sections of the Child Welfare Act. At the end of the fiscal year there were 1,146 children who were wards either directly under the department or various Children's Aid Societies. The report also summarizes the work in connection with feeble-minded children, handicapped children, children of unmarried parentage, and adopted children.

Saskatchewan

The superintendent of mothers' allowances for the Province of Saskatchewan announced recently that, commencing on October 1, allowances would be granted in accordance with the following schedule:—

	Per month
Mother and one child.. . . .	\$ 8
Mother and two children.. . . .	12
Mother and three children... . .	16
Mother and four children... . .	20
Mother and five children... . .	24
Mother and six children... . .	28
Maximum amount...	30

Formerly, the amounts to be paid were determined, under the general regulations, by the administering officer in accordance with the necessity of each case. The usual maximum payment was \$30 per month, but in exceptional cases it was sometimes \$40 or even \$50 per month. Part VI of the Child Welfare Act, which relates to mothers' allowances, provides that the payments under this head are not to exceed the amount voted for that purpose by the Legislature. Allowances are paid to any woman who has a child or children under 16 years of age and who is a widow, or who is the wife of an inmate of a gaol or penitentiary, tubercular sanitarium, or of an institution for incurable, feeble-minded or

insane persons, or who is the wife of a man who is permanently incapacitated by incurable disease or insanity from contributing sufficiently to the support of his family; or who is a woman having resident with her one or more children under 16 who are orphans, and who is the grandmother, sister, aunt or other suitable person acting as foster-mother and has not adequate means to care properly for them.

Under an amendment passed this year (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1931, page 436) payments are also made to a mother whose husband is permanently incapacitated by blindness. A foster mother caring for children whose mother is dead and whose father is incapacitated, is also eligible.

WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA

Order Governing Employees in Factories

THE Minimum Wage Board of Nova Scotia recently published Order No. 6, governing female employees in all factories not dealt with in other orders, and the paper trades. The orders so far issued by the Board are as follows:—

Order No. 1.—governing laundries, dry cleaning establishments and dye works at Halifax (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1931, page 34).

Order No. 1a.—governing laundries, etc., in Sydney and Glace Bay (do., page 34).

Order No. 1b.—governing laundries, etc., in all other incorporated towns (do., page 35).

Order No. 2.—governing food trades in Halifax (do., page 35).

Order No. 2a.—governing food trades in other cities and towns (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, page 769).

Order No. 3.—governing hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms in cities and towns (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1931, page 35).

Order No. 4.—governing the textile and needle trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1931, page 984).

Order No. 5.—governing telephone operators (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1931, page 884).

ORDER No. 6

Governing Female Employees in all Factories not dealt with in other orders, and the paper trades (which include printing, book binding, paper box making, paper bag making, manufacturing stationery and other trades making paper or paper products).

(1) *Wages*.—No person, firm or corporation shall employ a female worker or suffer or permit a female worker to be employed in industries as above mentioned in the cities or incorporated towns in Nova Scotia at a wage less per week than is set forth in the following table.

Population group	Experienced workers		Inexperienced Adults over 13 years		Young girls under 13 years	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over.....	11	00	6 months at 9	00	6 months at 7	00
			6 months at 10	00	6 months at 8	50
					6 months at 10	00
All towns under 17,000 population.....	10	00	6 months at 8	00	6 months at 6	00
			6 months at 9	00	6 months at 7	50
					6 months at 9	00

No worker who begins as a young girl shall, after reaching the age of eighteen years, receive less than the wage prescribed for an inexperienced adult. A person shall be deemed to be an experienced worker when such person has been employed in the industry for one year, after attaining the age of seventeen years, and

in other cases when such person has been employed in the industry for eighteen months.

(2) *Maximum of inexperienced employees*.—The number of inexperienced adults or young girls or both shall not exceed twenty-five per cent (25%) of the total female working force, except when the total working force is less than four.

(3) *Piece-Work*:—The wages paid to each time-worker and to each piece-worker during the first six months' employment in the industry shall conform to this order. In the case of piece-workers of more than six months' experience it is sufficient if at least 80 per cent receive wages conformable to this order.

(4) *Hours of Work*:—(a) The work-period for which these minimum wages shall be paid shall not be less than 44 nor more than 50 hours per week.

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

(c) Work for less than 44 hours per week may be counted as short-time, and shall be paid for at not less than the minimum wage rates fixed by this order, reckoned proportionately to the regular weekly period in the establishment.

(d) The wage minimums shall be payable for the work-period in any establishment within the limits of from 44 to 50 hours per week. Any worker losing time during the operation of an estab-

lishment may be paid proportionately for the actual number of hours worked.

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

(6) *Deduction for absence*:—No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost, reckoned in proportion to the normal working hours in vogue in the establishment.

(7) *Waiting*:—An employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent.

(8) *Penalties*:—Any violation of this order is punishable by fine. (See section 11 N.S. Acts, 1920, Chapter 11).

(9) *Posting*:—Each establishment shall keep a copy of this order posted in a conspicuous place on its premises.

(10) This order is subject to annual revision by the Board.

(11) This order shall come into force and be effective on the first day of November, 1931.

Pulp and Paper Industry in Canada in 1930

Statistics of the pulp and paper industry in Canada for 1930 are presented by Mr. R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, and R. G. Lewis, statistician on Forest Products, in the *Pulp and Paper Magazine* for October 8. The pulp and paper industry is shown to be the most important manufacturing industry in Canada, heading the lists in 1930 for gross and net values of manufactured products as well as for distribution of wages and salaries. In total capital invested the industry is second only to electric light and power plants and in total number of employees it is second only to saw-mills.

The industry has headed the lists in wage and salary distribution since 1922 when it replaced the saw-mills in this respect and it has been first in gross value of products since 1925, exceeding the gross value of flour mill production. In these comparisons, it is pointed out, only the manufacturing stages of the pulp and paper industry are referred to, no allowance being made for the capital invested, the men employed, the wages paid or the products of the operations in the woods, which form such an important part of the industry

as a whole. Operations in the woods are dealt with in reports on primary forest production owing to the difficulty of separating the production of pulpwood from the production of saw-logs and other primary forest products.

Some of the more important statistics of the pulp and paper industry in Canada during 1930 are summarized in the article as follows: number of plants, 109; capital employed, \$714,437,104; total employees, 33,207; salaries and wages, \$45,774,976; fuel used, \$10,633,286; power employed H.P., 1,634,784; pulp-making materials, \$88,281,829; paper manufactured, \$173,626,333; gross value of production \$215,674,246; net value of production, \$133,681,991; pulpwood exported \$13,611,617, wood pulp exported, \$39,059,979; paper, etc., exported, \$133,440,242.

The "Unemployed Women's Association, Calgary," has been incorporated under the Societies Act of the Province of Alberta, its purpose being "to provide for the recreation of the members and afford opportunity for friendly and social intercourse."

Imperial Service Medals for Canadian Employees

The Imperial Service Medal, bearing the Inscription "For Faithful Service," is awarded to civil employees in the various parts of the Empire on their retirement after service of twenty-five years. The honour restricted to those who are not eligible for companionships in the Imperial Service Order, which was instituted by King Edward VII in 1902.

The following list of employees of the Dominion Government have recently been awarded Imperial Service Medals by His Majesty the King:—

Department of Marine

Lightkeepers: Henry Havelock McNeill, Dalhousie Island, New Brunswick; Alphonse Theriault, Jerseyman Island, Nova Scotia.

Department of Mines

Caretaker: John Henry Fortune, Mines Branch Building, Ottawa, Ontario.

Department of National Defence

Foreman, Ferdinand Cantin, Quebec.

Department of Railways and Canals

Brakemen: Etienne Beaupré, Mont Joli, Quebec; Antoine Joseph Paradis, Joffre, Quebec.

Enginemens: Ferdinand Belliveau, Moncton, New Brunswick; Nelson Allen Hurd Belyea, South Devon, New Brunswick; Robert Crane Colpitts, Moncton, New Brunswick; Octave Gagnon, Riviere du Loup, Quebec; Gaudiose Lambert, Joffre, Quebec; Robert Phinney, Truro, Nova Scotia; Murdock Arthur Smith, Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Carmen: Philippe Belliveau, Moncton, New Brunswick; Albert Malouin, Joffre, Quebec.

Constable: Thomas Charles Billington, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Leading Hand Coach Carpenter: John Albert Bishop, Moncton, New Brunswick.

Coach Carpenters: Maxime Boudreau, Moncton, New Brunswick: (2 individuals of same name and residence).

Boilermaker: William Simon, Moncton, New Brunswick.

Stationary Boiler Fireman: Joseph Daniel Brown, Truro, Nova Scotia.

Yardmaster: Louis Wilkins Cann, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Conductors: Everett Crowe, Truro, Nova Scotia; David Allen Gibson, Moncton, New Brunswick; Albert Ernest Logan, South Devon, New Brunswick; Murdock McDonald, Truro, Nova Scotia; Coll McDougall, Moncton, New Brunswick; James Robert McManus, Saint John, New Brunswick; Nelson Horatio Morton, Moncton, New Brunswick;

William Alexander Mitchell, Levis, Quebec; Louis Joseph Phydime Tardif, Levis, Quebec.

Machinists: George Almon Duncan, Campbellton, New Brunswick; Narcisse Leger, Moncton, New Brunswick; Herbert Grant McKenzie, Moncton, New Brunswick; Pierre Roy, Riviere du Loup, Quebec.

Lockmasters: William Henry Fleming, Chafey's Locks, Ontario; Arthur Sidney Jones, Smith's Falls, Ontario.

General Foreman: Joseph Philippe Aime Gauvreau, Riviere du Loup, Quebec.

Wood Machinists: James John Govang, Moncton, New Brunswick; Angus Calixte LeBlanc, Moncton, New Brunswick.

Station Agents: Marcel Amedée Guimont, Sainte Monique, Quebec; François Xavier Stevens, Rogersville, New Brunswick; Frederick Morison, Apohaqui, New Brunswick.

Engine Watchman: John Hetherington, Joffre, Quebec.

Sectionmen: William Hetheridge, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; George Huard, Chaudiere, Quebec; Charles Augustus McLean, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; Alexander McLeod, Bayfield, Nova Scotia.

Sleeping Car Porters: Thomas Johnson, Halifax, Nova Scotia; John Welch, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Section Foremen: Joseph Emmanuel Lacharite, Saint Cyrville, Quebec; George O'Brien, Quarryville, New Brunswick; Arthur Poirier, Amqui, Quebec; Robert Smith, Westville, Nova Scotia; John Angus Stewart, Wood Island, Prince Edward Island.

Night Foreman: William Edward McLaren, Pictou, Nova Scotia.

Netting and Ashpan Inspector: Walter McNaughton, Stellarton, Nova Scotia.

Captain, s.s. *Scotia*: Lorenzo Raymond Maguire, Mulgrave, Nova Scotia.

Hostler: Frederick Charles Tupper Miller, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Sleeping Car Conductor: Timophy Mullaney, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Freight Checker: James Allen Murray, Saint John, New Brunswick.

Towerman: Gilbert Parent, Montreal, Quebec.

Fuel Foreman: Alfred Francis Peebles, Mulgrave, Nova Scotia.

Porter Instructor: Charles Henry Pinheiro, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Switchmen: Alfred Taylor Tait, Moncton, New Brunswick.

Machinist Helper: Libere Voutour, Moncton, New Brunswick.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND FARM RELIEF ACT, 1931

AGREEMENTS between the Dominion Government and Governments of the various provinces as to work to be carried on for the relief of unemployment under the provisions of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, have been negotiated in accordance with the regulations. Included in the regulations are provisions that the eight-hour day must prevail; that the wages paid may be fixed by the Provincial and Municipal Authorities, but must be such as are fair and reasonable; that only goods and materials of Canadian manufacture or production may be used; and that contracts may be let only to *bona fide* Canadian construction firms established and operating in Canada prior to January 1, 1931.

The agreements also provide that all persons employed on the works or undertakings to which the Federal Government contributes shall be residents of Canada and, so far as practicable, of the locality in which the work is being performed, and in no case shall discrimination be made or permitted in the employment of, or in the granting of direct relief to, any persons by reason of their political affiliation, race, or religious views.

A sub-committee of Council has been set up to deal with Unemployment Relief matters. This Committee consists of the following Ministers:—

Right Honourable Sir George Perley, K.C.;

The Honourable Senator G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour (Chairman);

The Honourable E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Fisheries;

The Honourable R. Weir, Minister of Agriculture;

The Honourable Maurice Dupré, Solicitor General;

The Dominion Director of Unemployment Relief, Mr. Harry Hereford, acting as Secretary of the Committee.

The Honourable Senator G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, announced that up to November 12, approval had been given by the Dominion Government to Municipal and Provincial projects, the total cost of those projects being approximately \$43,144,114, to which the Dominion contribution is \$17,265,757. This sum does not include municipal or provincial

works in the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick.

In these two eastern Provinces work is under way, but the details have not yet been checked and, therefore, the totals are not yet available for publication. It was expected, however, that the Minister would make a further announcement regarding these Provinces in a few days.

The total above mentioned does not include Federal Works which are being undertaken by the Dominion government at the present time, and approvals of which to the same date amount to \$5,331,937, of which the Dominion Government pays the total cost. There may be a further list of Federal works made public at an early date.

The total cost of Dominion, Provincial and Municipal undertakings approved, is approximately \$48,476,051, the total Federal contribution being \$22,597,694.

In addition, the Dominion Government is ministering to the needs of the destitute farmers in the drought area of Saskatchewan by supplying the funds—100 per cent—for the purchase of food, clothing, fuel, seed and feed.

Undertakings approved are shown in the following tabulation by provinces, with details so far available for publication. Additional details will be furnished as fast as the recommendations of the Provinces are received and approved by the Subcommittee of Council:—

APPROVED PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL WORKS AS AT NOVEMBER 12, 1931

	Total cost		Dominion's proportion	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	252,250	00	108,000	00
Nova Scotia.....	2,443,214	76	973,987	70
Ontario.....	20,778,318	65	6,581,546	41
Manitoba.....	5,891,873	00	2,657,994	63
Saskatchewan.....	4,102,745	07	2,131,372	53
Alberta.....	3,879,000	00	1,939,501	00
British Columbia.....	5,786,713	00	2,893,356	59
Yukon.....	10,000	00	10,000	00
Total approved provincial and municipal works....	43,144,114	78	17,265,757	77
Total approved federal undertakings.....	5,331,937	00	5,331,937	00
Grand total.....	48,476,051	78	22,597,694	77

THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM IN GERMANY

Report and Recommendations of Government Advisory Commission

THE report of an Advisory Commission appointed by the German Government in January, 1931, to study the problem of unemployment, has been published in an English version by the Ministry of Labour of Great Britain. The chairman of the Commission was Dr. Brauns, a former Federal Minister of Labour, the other members being Dr. Bernhard Dernburg (a former Federal Minister); Dr. Herman Dersch (Professor at the University of Berlin and a Director in the Federal Insurance Office); Dr. Wilhelm Engler (President of the Hesse State Employment Exchange); Herr Hans Frick (ex-Departmental Principal Secretary); Dr. Eduard Heimann (Professor at the University of Hamburg); Frau Antonie Hopmann (Secretary of the Catholic Women's Union); Dr. Wilhelm Polligkeit (Professor at the University of Frankfurt-on-Main); Dr. Adolf Tortilowicz von Batocki-Friebe (formerly Governor of a Province of Prussia); and Dr. Friedrich Zahn (President of the Bavarian Statistical Office).

Dr. Brauns, the chairman, in an address to the Commission, stated that in his view the function of the Commission was to endeavour, in the light of existing conditions, to make such concrete proposals for combating unemployment and its consequences as were within the power of German public bodies and German legislation to put into effect. He thereupon made a number of suggestions on these lines, and the Commission agreed upon a provisional program covering the following points:—

- (1) The productive organization of unemployment relief;
- (2) The distribution of work in accordance with considerations of labour market policy (placing of labour, reduction of working hours, workers exercising secondary occupations, raising of the school-leaving age, etc.)
- (3) Wages and prices policy in relation to their effect on the labour market.
- (4) the labour market and agriculture; unemployment and home colonization;
- (5) duty work (Pflichtarbeit); labour conscription; voluntary labour service; the provision of work;
- (6) the direct relief of unemployment; unemployment insurance, emergency benefit, poor relief; their conditions and limits, benefits, organization and inter-relationship.

The Commission issued their Report in three parts, dated 27th March, 29th April, and 28th May, 1931, respectively. Part I makes recommendations for relieving unemployment by means of a redistribution of the available work. Two measures are considered in this connection: (a) the reduction of working hours, and (b) the restriction of the exercise of secondary occupations. Part II is concerned with the possibilities of creating additional opportunities of work. Part III deals with the organization of the direct relief of unemployment under the unemployment insurance, emergency benefit and poor relief systems, and the measures necessary to enable these systems to meet the heavy financial burdens imposed on them during the present period of acute unemployment.

The Commission divided their work into two main tasks: first, the consideration of the possibilities of combating unemployment by the organization of the labour market; second, the mitigation of the effects of unemployment, in particular, the direct relief of unemployment in its three forms, unemployment insurance proper, emergency benefit and the poor relief system for able-bodied unemployed persons.

The Reduction of Working Hours

The Commission recommended certain administrative measures to the consideration of public bodies, and unanimously proposed the passing of an Act on the following lines:—

i. The Federal Government, with the agreement of the Reichsrat and after consultation with the parties concerned, shall be empowered to reduce the statutory maximum duration of normal working hours to 40 a week for individual branches of industry or occupations, due regard being given to the question whether the reduction is technically and economically possible, and whether it is practicable in view of the number of workers available on the labour market.

ii. This authorization shall not cover undertakings in which normally less than ten workers are employed;

iii. If the Federal Government issues such an Order, the provisions of collective agreements which are not in accordance with it shall cease to be in force one month after the promulgation of the Order.

iv. If use is to be made of the power to exceed the statutory maximum working hours which is provided for in collective agreements,

the approval of one of the authorities designated in the Working Hours Order shall be necessary. This shall apply both when the maximum duration of work is as fixed by the provisions of the Working Hours Order and when this has been reduced in accordance with Article i above.

Abolition of Secondary Occupations

The Commission did not recommend any legislative action on this subject, but decided that the greatest possible pressure should be brought to bear on all bodies that would be concerned in the elimination of the exercise of secondary occupations. Only paid secondary employment need be prohibited, but all permits for secondary employment should be rescinded immediately, and fresh requests for permits should be granted only in cases in which the exercise of a secondary occupation can be justified by the situation of the labour market. Steps should be taken to reserve jobs which become available elsewhere for those who are without any income. Pension allowances, it is considered, should be reduced in cases where earnings are derived from employment; married women officials should be eliminated, and social circumstances should be considered when vacancies are filled.

Creation of Employment

The Commission examined the usefulness and practicability of every one of the numerous proposals for creating employment which have occupied public attention and which have been received by the Commission from all quarters. These proposals have had for the most part to be rejected. In particular, all proposals were resolutely rejected which aimed at creating funds for the financing of contracts by any method likely to lead to inflation or by the transfer of public promissory notes to contractors. The mere discussion of such plans is calculated, in the opinion of the Commissioners, to shake confidence in the German currency and public loan issues, which confidence is a necessary condition of all recovery.

After a discussion of the special difficulties of Germany from international and political causes the Commission considered the possibilities of creating work of a domestic character. "All measures of this nature must be designed to free our industries from their present stagnation, and to provide productive outlets for our idle labour, machinery and stocks of commodities. Consideration of the problem and the experience of former crises show that a revival of industry is normally

attained by the investment of new capital, which once more sets in motion the idle machinery of production. Formerly such revivals were as a rule due to private enterprise, and the initiative was usually taken by the building industry. The obstacles in this field today are too well known to need description here. This state of affairs makes it necessary that private initiative, which is now hampered by influences outside its control, should be assisted by the creation of additional employment with the aid of capital obtained on the strength of public credit, which will be reflected in increased employment and new markets for German trade and industry as a whole. Such schemes as are suitable to central planning, are of permanent national economic value, and are likely to show a profitable return on the capital invested, will constitute the natural field of activity."

Besides measures which aim at the direct creation of employment, measures which seek to achieve the same end indirectly by arousing and stimulating private initiative are also to be recommended.

In addition to freeing industry from the many bonds that are hampering its elasticity and adaptability, and in addition to the most economical use of public funds, it is declared to be of primary importance that steps should be taken to facilitate the creation of capital and the lowering of interest rates.

"If schemes for the creation of employment are not merely to bring a temporary alleviation of unemployment, but are to go further and bring about a revival of industry as a whole, so that the benefits are passed on to a growing number of workers, far-reaching plans calling for considerable expenditure must be drawn up. The execution of such a program does not necessarily involve the withdrawal of capital from any other part of the German economic system; on the contrary, a profitable outlet should thus be formed for capital which would not be available were it not for such measures.

"The technical means of providing capital is long-term credits. But the great difficulty at the present time is that Germany is incapable of providing sufficient capital. Consequently, the importation of foreign capital—provided that it can be obtained at a reasonable rate of interest—is imperative.

"Whatever steps may be taken to create employment in the ways described as a means of stimulating trade and industry, their success depends upon strict adherence to the following principles: sound public finances, economy in public and private activities and in standards of living, maintenance of the German

currency and greater tranquillity in our domestic political conditions. All citizens must be expected to do their duty by the community and abandon all purely individualistic activities and to take a responsible share in the restoration of the State, inspired by the highest ideals and with a steadfast determination not to fail in this day of need."

The Report proceeds to enumerate spheres of work offering scope for future development. These include: power production; transport and communications; agricultural improvements; agricultural settlement; and housing. In some cases such works may be carried on without recourse to public funds, solely by means of the creation of credit.

The same section of the report considers measures of a special character, including communal provision of work; compulsory and private labour services; duty-work (including work for charitable institutions, parks, etc.; maintenance of roads, etc.), and vocational education of unemployed persons, such education being considered to be a suitable method of increasing the vocational qualifications of the unemployed, in addition to being a valuable means of preserving from decline the craftsmanship of those without work.

Unemployment Insurance and Relief

The final portion of the report deals with the question of ensuring the efficient functioning of the machinery for the direct relief of unemployment. Unemployment insurance took effect in Germany in October, 1927. It is stated that the scheme had from the outset to contend with the special difficulty (as

compared with other forms of social insurance) "that it covered all occupational groups and every form of employment relationship without regard to the degree of unemployment risk or the possibility of dealing with it on insurance lines." To meet this danger the Act of 1927 provided for the constitution of an emergency fund, and imposed upon the Reich the obligation to grant loans. At the same time a further form of unemployment relief was incorporated in the Act in order to provide relief for those unemployed persons who are not yet, or who have ceased to be, qualified for insurance benefits. "But under the strain of the present crisis the unemployment insurance and emergency benefit systems proved unequal to the task of providing for the masses of unemployed workers. In consequence, the poor relief system developed, in practice, into a third form of unemployment relief for those unemployed persons who, for a variety of reasons, were no longer covered by either unemployment insurance or emergency benefit.

The Commission recommends the continuance of the insurance principle, supplemented by a system of relief, the existing emergency benefit plant to be retained.

In conclusion the Commission state their firm belief that mass unemployment is not to be regarded as "an inevitable fate against which we are unable to fight;" and they urge that attention should be directed towards the means they suggest for checking it, and that the practical application of the ideas put forward in their report should not be left untried.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN

UNDER the provisions of the Economy Act, passed by the British Parliament early in October, changes were made in the rates of benefit and contributions under the unemployment insurance schemes. The rates of weekly benefit (except that for dependent children) are reduced by 10 per cent, rounded off to the nearest 3d., as follows:

Class	Old Rates	New Rates
	s. d.	s. d.
Man	17 0	15 3
Woman	15 0	13 6
Adult dependant	9 0	8 0
Child	2 0	2 0
Young man	14 0	12 6
Young woman	12 0	10 9
Boy, aged 17	9 0	8 0
Girl, aged 17	7 6	6 9
Boy, aged 16	6 0	5 6
Girl, aged 16	5 0	4 6

The rates of weekly contributions are increased to 10d. each from employers, from the employed, and from the Exchequer in the case of men, with corresponding increases from the other classes, namely: to 9d. for women and for young men; 8d. for young women; 5d. for boys; and 4½d. for girls.

The payment of insurance benefit—as distinguished from transitional payments—is to be limited to 26 weeks in a benefit year, after which a fresh insurance qualification would be required. The effect of this is to transfer claimants from insurance benefit to the transitional class, but not necessarily to reduce the total payments made.

A needs test is to be applied to those whose insurance rights have expired, namely persons now drawing transitional benefit and those applying for transitional payments in future, including those who do so because they have

reached the 26 weeks' limit of insurance benefit. They may, however, continue to receive assistance in cash up to the same rates as under the insurance scheme if they show that they are in need of it.

It has been decided that there shall be no borrowing for the Unemployment Fund beyond the statutory limit already authorized. Any sum necessary to balance the accounts of the Unemployment Fund is to be provided by means of a grant from the Exchequer out of current revenue.

The Minister of Labour subsequently prepared draft regulations for removing from the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Acts the anomalies in respect of (1) persons who habitually work for less than a full week, but nevertheless receive the normal earnings of a full week; (2) seasonal workers; (3) persons whose normal employment is not for more than two days in the week; and (4) married women.

In the Act the persons in the first class are described as those "who habitually work for less than a full week and by the practice of the trade in which they are employed nevertheless receive earnings or similar payments of an amount greater than the normal earnings for a full week of persons following the same occupation in the same district." The Minister's draft regulation provides that in these cases the amount of benefit in respect of any benefit week "shall be reduced by the amount by which the aggregate of the earnings or similar payments received by them in that benefit week and if the benefit aforesaid exceeds the normal earnings for a full week of persons following the same occupations in the same district." That is to say that the total of earnings and benefit is not to exceed the normal wage as defined by the Statute.

Social Insurance in Italy

The following summary of the various forms of social insurance now in effect in Italy was given in a recent press despatch from Rome:—

Social insurance in Italy covers the worker from the cradle to the grave, for the workman's compensation law provides benefit up to five years' wages for the death of a worker. Besides workmen's compensation, the system of compulsory insurance covers old age and disability pensions, sickness and accident payments, unemployment, maternity benefits, and insurance against tuberculosis. In sickness caused through employment, the employers have to meet the doctor's bills, while the worker receives half pay from the insurance fund. Government agencies exist to help needy or abandoned mothers or infants, to give free medical attention and assistance to the sick, to care for the blind and deaf and dumb, and to take preventive measures against con-

tagious diseases. Incurables and chronic sufferers are also cared for by Government agencies. Old Age pensions are payable at 65, and widows and children receive pensions should the insured person die before pensionable age. Unemployment insurance is compulsory for all workers receiving less than 800 lire (about \$45) monthly, this being a good wage for Italy. Not only does the worker have a "waiting period" of eight days before drawing benefit, but benefit depends upon contributions. A special organization has been started for seeing that the workers are properly provided with amusements and facilities for spare time recreation. The "Opera Nazionale Lopolavoro" (National After-Work Organization) undertakes this duty, it organizes clubs, dramatic societies, libraries, pageants, evening classes, gymnasia, sports grounds, concerts, lectures and every sort of recreational activity.

SOCIAL INSURANCE PLAN OF THE ZEISS OPTICAL WORKS

THE social insurance plan which has been followed by the Zeiss Optical Company at Jéna, Germany, for over fifty years, is described in the current issue of the *American Labour Legislation Review*, as being an example of successful dealing with unemployment by a private concern. It is stated that the Zeiss plan is so complete that it is accepted by the German Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Act, the firm and its employees being exempted from participation in the national scheme. In 1881 Ernst

Abbé bought out the works from the Zeiss family and incorporated the Zeiss firm and the Schott Glass Works, a subsidiary concern, as an independent foundation with a title deed of impersonal ownership. He provided no elaborate managerial group but only general managers, division superintendents, and shop foremen, with boards of management from among them, and shop committees and sub-committees. He limited the highest salary paid to an employee of the foundation to ten times the average wage paid in the firm. The

plan provides for a basic wage for each operation, with higher rates for overtime. It allows 12 holidays in the year on pay and a vacation for each person employed, varying from one to three weeks in accordance with the length of service. Vacation pay is 30 per cent in excess of the person's basic wage. The scheme provides health insurance. It grants invalidity and old age pensions to all who have been with the firm for five years: a person invalidated after five to ten years of service receives a pension amounting to 50 per cent of his actual wages. After the tenth year of service the rate for invalidity or old age pensions rises one per cent a year to a maximum of 80 per cent of his previous wage. Widows and children of deceased employees also receive pensions. The pension funds are not kept separate from the working capital of the foundations. Since the foundations have enjoyed sound business management, the claims to pensions did not disappear through inflation. Rather, worker and pensioner alike shared the lean years and the recovery.

"At the end of the year, after capital is set aside for depreciation and expansion of business, for sound reserves for the industry and the pension system, for the important contributions made to the university and the town of Jéna, and for scientific and social purposes, the remainder is pro-rated among all the employees of the firms on the basis of their year's earnings. This bonus is designed to encourage interest in the affairs of the firm, and as all share alike and no other bonus is paid, the results seem satisfactory. Before the war these bonuses averaged eight per cent of the wages or salaries. In the years 1926-1929 they were four, seven, nine, and eight per cent respectively.

"The unemployment insurance or dismissal compensation plan is in accordance with the entire scheme and point of view of the foundation. Every person laid off because of shortage of work, who has been in the employ of the firm for six months, is entitled to a dismissal wage equal to the amount of his basic wage and for one-sixth of the time of employment with the firm. Nor does the firm take on a lot of cheap and temporary labour. Rather, every employee is hired with a view to continued service and the possibility of training and promotion. After three years' service a person dismissed for anything but grave misconduct receives his basic wage for six months as unemployment compensation. This may be paid in a lump sum or in instalments, but usually according to the latter method. After five years' service, unemployment compensation is paid according to the higher rates granted pensioners. Persons who have worked for the firm for 12, 15 or more years, therefore, receive thousands of marks in compensation. Consequently few such workers are discharged as release is too expensive. Instead, the personnel department shifts them about from one department to another, with a constant eye upon their basic wage. Every effort is made, also to stabilize production. The efficiency of the employment system is indicated by the financial soundness of the firm, which closes year after year without deficit after all its commitments are made, and usually with a small surplus.

"So soundly did Ernst Abbé plan the Zeiss foundation that to-day, 40 years after its establishment and 25 years after his death, it functions as originally designed and in advance of public practice."

Displacement of Labour by Machines on Farms in United States

An article in the October issue of the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, deals with the mechanization of agriculture as a factor in labour displacement. It is shown that technological displacement in the farming industry has been continuous since the first settlement of the country, but that owing to the expansion of markets for farm products and to the continued draft upon labour for the development of new farms, there was no actual shrinkage in farm employment before 1910, and but little shrinkage until after 1920, in spite of the fact that there was an increase in production per farm worker of 183 per cent between 1850 and 1924, as measured in crop-areas cultivated per worker.

The writer reviews the history of agriculture in the United States from the standpoint of mechanization and measures the effects of mechanical changes. He anticipates the following developments in the near future:—

1. It is likely that within the next few years practically all wheat produced in the United States will be grown under conditions existing in the industry in the Great Plains region and in the Northwest; that is, on large farms, with big "hook-ups" of the most modern machinery, a maximum of mechanical power, and a minimum of man labour.

2. It is probable that the same will be true of the other two main commercial field crops—corn and cotton—though in a somewhat lesser degree.

3. Because of these developments, a great deal of land in the Middle, Southern and Eastern States may be released for the growing of other crops, and a considerable acreage of the less profitable land will probably go out of cultivation entirely.

4. The adaptation of types of machines and units of power to different conditions and purposes, and to smaller farms, will result in the mechanization of fruit, vegetable, and general truck farming, as well as of the animal and dairying industries, though at a slower rate than in the production of field crops.

5. There will be a great change in the kind of labour required on farms, tending, on the whole, to the replacement of unskilled by skilled or semi-skilled workers. This change will probably be accompanied by an increase in the wages of hired farm workers.

6. It is likely that farming will come to be regarded more as a business, and less as a manner of living. In the future farmers will live on their farms only when conditions there are favourable for home-making.

7. It is to be expected that the displacement of farm labour will continue at varying rates throughout the industry, but more rapidly in the areas most favourable to large-scale machine operations. Owing to the fact that, under existing economic conditions, the limit of profitable expansion in agriculture has been reached, it is not to be expected that in the near future the industry will be able to absorb any considerable portion of the labour that will be technologically dispensed with through the continued installation of new and better machines and the more effective utilization of the machines.

Mineral Production in Canada in First Half of 1931

A preliminary report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of the mineral production of Canada during the six months ending June 30, 1931, states that considering the drastic fall in prices and the general depression that has prevailed, Canada's mineral industry may be regarded as showing remarkable strength during the first six months of 1931. Production of metals, fuels, and non-metals totalled \$95,689,288 as against \$116,360,409 during the first half of 1930, a decrease of 17.8 per cent. The reduction in volume of copper, lead, nickel, and silver, however, was much less than is indicated by the values received for these metals. Canada's metals must be sold in a world-wide market and the lower prices prevailing were the cause of serious concern to Canadian base metal producers. Lessened demand for fuels and non-metallic minerals the markets for which are nearer the source of supply, reduced the output of this group considerably. Gold, which the Dominion is producing in ever increasing quantities is the bright spot in the picture; during the present year in addition to greater production, prospecting for new properties and development of promising showings, are meeting with much support.

Metals as a group reached a production value of \$61,717,841 as compared with \$75,031,606 during the first six months of 1930. Lower outputs were recorded for all metals except gold, bismuth, the metals of the platinum group, and zinc.

The output of coal from Canadian mines decreased 17.7 per cent to a total of 5,891,588 tons as compared with 7,159,761 tons produced in the first half of 1930. Declines were recorded in all the principal coal producing provinces except Saskatchewan in which prov-

ince a 10.9 per cent increase in output was shown. Nova Scotia accounted for 44.5 per cent of the total output and Alberta, 33.6 per cent. The remainder of the production was obtained from the following sources: British Columbia, 15.8 per cent; Saskatchewan, 4.5 per cent; and New Brunswick 1.6 per cent.

Crude petroleum production in Canada reached a total of 937,779 barrels as compared with 639,884 barrels in the first six months of 1930. Natural gas production in Canada declined 6.1 per cent during the period under review to a total of 14,972,342 thousand cubic feet as compared with 15,928,745 thousand cubic feet produced in the first six months of 1930.

Asbestos production was 76,145 tons valued at \$2,447,617 as against 123,693 tons worth \$4,570,733 for the first six months of 1930. Gypsum output totalled 293,131 pounds worth \$992,418 a decrease of 33 per cent in quantity and 23 per cent in value. Salt production during the half-year totalled 115,906 tons valued at \$910,876, a decrease of 21 per cent in quantity, but an increase of 7 per cent in value when compared with the total for the corresponding period of 1930.

Monthly records of employment are collected by the Bureau and issued in the form of index numbers based on the monthly average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. On this basis general mining during the half-year ending June 1931, stood at 107.4 as against 116.8 during the first six months of 1930. Coal mining showed an average employment index of 95.8 as compared with 101.5 in the first half of last year. Metal mining stood at 138.6 as against 147.7 during the same period of 1930. Non-metal mining was recorded at 99.0 whereas during the first six months of the preceding year the figure was 124.3.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

Summary of the Proceedings of the 51st Annual Convention

FOR the second time in three years the American Federation of Labour met in a Canadian city, the 51st annual convention being held in Vancouver, B.C., from October 5 to 15. At the opening session the invocation was given by the Rev. Canon A. H. Sovereign, bishop-elect of the Yukon. The welcome of the local labour movement was extended by Mr. Percy Bengough, chairman of the reception and entertainment committee, and Mr. Clarence Herrett, vice-president of the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labour Council. Ald. John Bennett, acting mayor of Vancouver, spoke for the city and Hon. W. A. MacKenzie, provincial Minister of Labour and Mines, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the province of British Columbia. W. A. Pitchard, reeve of Burnaby, also spoke at the opening session. In handing over the convention to Mr. Wm. Green, president of the federation, Mr. Bengough, on behalf of the reception committee, presented him with a gavel made from the wood of the yew tree and suitably engraved. The addresses of welcome were replied to by President Green, whose speech it was on motion decided to have printed in pamphlet form and made available for distribution to the organized labour movement of America. At a subsequent session a telegram was read from the Hon. G. D. Robertson federal minister of labour, extending to the delegates a warm welcome to the Dominion of Canada. Messages were also received from Hon. W. N. Doak, United States Secretary of Labour; John R. Alpine, director of the Employment Service of the United States; United States Senator Robt. M. Lafollette, Jr.; United States Senator Robert F. Wagner; and James F. Barton, national adjutant of the American Legion.

The first order of business at the opening session on October 5 was the report of the Credential Committee, which, with additions from time to time, showed 335 delegates in attendance representing 81 international and national organizations, four departments, 24 state federations, 47 city central bodies, 15 local trade and federal labour unions, and four fraternal delegates, one of whom represented the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Report of Executive Council

After the adoption of the rules to govern the conduct of the convention the report of the executive council consisting of 145 pages

was presented, First Vice-President Frank Duffy reading the following summary:—

Our report for the past year summarizes the achievements of half a century of labour progress under the leadership of the American Federation of Labour. We point out that we are in the beginning of a new industrial age characterized by associated activity and the formulation of the rights and equities of the creators of wealth.

Secretary Morrison's report shows the total receipts for the year were \$932,827.20—of which \$569,105.82 was income and \$363,721.38 the balance on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year. Total expenses were \$561,985.13. The balance at the end of the past fiscal year was \$370,842.17—\$52,527.88 in the general fund and \$318,314.19 in the defense fund.

The total membership upon which affiliated unions paid per capita tax in the past year was 2,889,550.

The Treasurer's report summarizes income and expenses by months and indicates the investment of funds.

The report of the trustees of the American Federation of Labour Building shows a balance on hand of \$62,729.19.

Fifty Years of Service.—Under this section we refer to the organization of the Federation of Trades and Labour Unions of the United States and Canada in 1881 and the merging of this organization with the American Federation of Labour formed in 1886.

A roster of organizations affiliated to the Federation during the past 50 years indicates which have continued membership and which have dropped out, and important organization changes in each union.

There has been a striking parallel between increases in trade union strength and gains in wages and decreases in hours of work—rapid increases in membership were accompanied by marked improvement in working conditions.

We summarize the development of collective bargaining which has been the instrumentality for giving workers status in industry, for progressively raising standards of work and broadening the functions of unions. The Federation has served as the medium for putting the support of all workers behind individual union undertakings.

Under Federation leadership unions have steadily extended their control over their time by promoting the eight-hour day; the shorter work week; first one-day rest in seven, and now the five-day week; Saturday half-holiday has been secured for many government workers.

Our trade union movement by securing social sanction for definite work standards has aided in the development and maintenance of ethical standards governing relations between employers and workers. These ethical standards are the basis for legal and economic rights.

Trade unionism has contributed to industry the principles of functional representation for Labour—the work contract, the importance of time economies, the high wage principle, specific needs for greater efficiency and regularization of work. Most fundamental of all, it has sup-

pled a constructive agency for securing the co-operation of workers in the processes and problems of production.

We summarize the contributions which the Federation has made for improving our public school system which earlier unions took a leading part in establishing.

We enumerate specific political measures through which the Federation has helped to extend the practices of democracy.

We refer to types of legislation by which we have helped protect wage-earner incomes—including mechanics' liens, assignment of wages, time and method of payment, compensation for accidents.

We have advocated the principle of protective legislation for women and report types and extent of legislation secured.

The social service of the Federation includes higher standards of living for the masses on this continent, the development of labour statistics for guiding further progress, organizing the labour market, regulation of immigration. We have created the tools for further progress and established constructive policies for the advancement of labour progress as an integrated part of national progress.

Our fifty years of service have helped to give this country upstanding workers with the highest wage levels in the world and the highest standards of living. We have ahead of us the problem of extending these gains to backward areas while steadily advancing the standards for those in the front ranks of progress.

Unemployment.—As the first step toward the solution of this problem is to discover the facts about it, the Federation has been contributing a real service in supplying the only monthly unemployment statistics available for the United States. We summarize by graphs trade union unemployment in the United States and Canada from 1926 through the first half of 1931.

We review the extent of unemployment discovered by the unemployment census of 1930, the federal survey of 1931, the estimate of the Department of Commerce for January, 1931, and the Federation estimates.

We submit an emergency unemployment program which includes: (1) maintain wages; (2) shorten work hours; (3) assure employment to minimum work forces; (4) each employer to take on additional workers; (5) create work through public building; (6) strengthen employment agencies; (7) keep young persons in school to prevent their taking jobs from older men and women; (8) preference for workers with dependants; (9) financial relief from public and private funds.

Our long-time program recommended for dealing with the unemployment problem includes:

(1) National planning based upon extension of organization throughout functional groups and co-ordination of information and plans.

(2) Public accounting so that the facts of all business enterprises shall be public property.

(3) A federal labour board to collect the facts of labour progress and to advise as to steps necessary to balance Labour's progress with that of other groups.

(4) Organization of workers in trade unions essential to balance progress of society and industry.

(5) An employment service adequate to organize and serve the labour market.

(6) Vocational guidance and retraining to enable workers to adjust to industrial changes.

(7) To balance work time and wages against increases in productivity so that workers shall share in industrial progress by advances in real wages and greater leisure. Unequal distribution of national income has thrown our industrial mechanism out of balance. Failure to shorten the work week has created unemployment.

(8) Recognition of workers' equities in their jobs.

Under the captions "High Wage Philosophy" and "Bankers and Wages" we report progress in maintaining the high wage principle and bankers' advocacy of wage reductions.

We report progress in planning for more adequate labour statistics by the Department of Labour and the Federation's participation in this work.

Under the subject "International Economic Situation" we summarize the economic difficulties of Great Britain and Germany, other European countries, South America, and Australasia, setting for the the conditions leading to the present moratorium. We summarize the most recent figures on unemployment in industrial countries. Business depression in the United States is definitely related to this world situation.

Under "Jurisdictional Problems" we report efforts to secure compliance with the decisions of the Executive Council and the conventions of the American Federation of Labour in the controversy between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America and the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; to adjust jurisdictional difficulties between the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America and other organizations in the Building Trades Department.

We report an agreement between the National Federation of Federal Employees and the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions.

We have continued our efforts to secure a merger between the cigarmakers' union and the tobacco workers; to adjust differences between the flint glass workers and the machinists; between the flint glass workers and the glass bottle blowers; to adjust the jurisdictional claims of the engineers and the firemen. Our decision to extend the title of the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flag Layers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters to include jurisdiction over asphalt workers was protested by the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourer's Union of America, who gave formal notice of appeal to this convention.

We approved the change of title of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers to International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers without change of jurisdiction.

Benefit Services of National and International Unions.—Our survey of union benefits shows a large increase over the preceding year in the benefits paid by unions to their members. An improvement in reporting results from reports of benefits paid by local unions, in addition to those paid by national and international headquarters. A comparison of the benefits paid in the past three years shows a sharp increase in unemployment benefits.

The information compiled is striking proof of the value of union membership as a business investment.

Five-Day Week.—Our report of progress in extending the five-day week shows the distribution of change which is illustrated by map.

National Legislation.—Our report of legislative achievements includes the following of outstanding general interest: the enactment of laws to provide prevailing rates of wages on public buildings in the United States and the District of Columbia; Saturday half-holiday for 600,000 government employees without reduction of wages or salaries; advance planning of public works to be constructed during depressions; appropriations for better labour statistics, and federal employment service; a number of measures bringing betterment for specific crafts or callings.

Under the section "Injunction Legislation" we report progress in our efforts to secure necessary injunction legislation. Under various guises, the doctrine of conspiracy as applied to union functions and the doctrine "protection of property" have been the basis for injunctions limiting union activities. The Sherman Anti-Trust Law has been interpreted to afford a basis for restraining alleged interference with interstate commerce. The Clayton Anti-Trust Law has been perverted to multiply injunctions against unions.

To correct such abuses of the injunction Labour has drafted a bill to be introduced in the next session of Congress. We urge upon all unions co-operation in passing legislation that will stand the test of Supreme Court examination.

Taxation.—We call attention to continued attempts to enact sales tax legislation which would place a disproportionate burden upon those with smaller incomes.

We believe income and inheritance taxes are more equitable methods. Forty-five states have inheritance taxes. We believe that the Federal Estate tax measure should be returned and that the Federal Gift tax should not have been repealed. Corporation dividends and profits are another fertile field for income tax.

We believe the tax burden should be placed on those most able to pay.

State Labour Laws.—In the field of state labour legislation, our report includes the following:

The decision of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners to increase the rate for private insurance affords an opportunity to urge the adoption of state insurance funds, under which the costs of administration are materially reduced.

Five states have declared the yellow-dog contract illegal. The Senate discussion of the nomination of Judge Parker to the United States Supreme Courts has helped to educate public opinion against this practice.

Since the passage of the Hawes-Copper Act, five states have passed laws prohibiting the sale of goods produced by convict labour in other states. Several states are planning to establish the State-Use system.

Unusual need for new federal penitentiary buildings has disclosed that a 1925 law to use prison labour as much as possible brings convict labour into competition with the building trades.

We report that seventeen states have adopted old age pension laws. We have studied these laws, and believe they should be considered as old-age securities. We have proposed a model bill which would achieve this purpose.

Non-Partisan Political Activity.—Due to the importance of the forthcoming presidential campaign, we urge all unions to get ready to advance Labour's interests, by questioning candidates upon fundamental principles and to "get out the vote."

We report upon a number of issues of broad social and political consequence as follows:

Modification of the Volstead Act to legalize beer containing 2.75 per cent alcohol.

The activities of the War Policies Commission, which has considered industrial conscription.

An aggressive campaign for the adoption of the Child Labour amendment.

A proposal for a personnel classification board, which would repeal laws secured by federal employees to protect their interests.

Elimination of the "lowest bidder" policy.

To correct prevailing misunderstandings and set forth the salient facts as to procedure in the Hoover Dam construction.

We call attention to a notable decision for free press by the United States Supreme Court.*

We recommend to this convention that a clear and definite declaration be made against maximum age limits for appointment to government service.

We recommend further study of patent law in relation to consequences to labour.

We report the results of a survey of military training in high schools.

U.S. Employment Service.—We summarize changes in the U.S. Employment Service to make its work more effective.

Problems of Railway Workers and Bituminous Coal Miners.—Under this title we present the facts of changes taking place in the transportation industry due to motor bus, pipe carriers, aviation, and revival of water transports. These changes profoundly affect workers.

We set forth the chaotic conditions in the bituminous coal industry and urge stabilization of industry by the restoration of collective bargaining.

Federal Commissions.—We report on two important federal commissions; Child Welfare which has completed its work and Home Building and Ownership which convenes in November.

Legal Information Bureau.—Under this section we summarize important legal decisions of special interest to Labour.

Educational Work.—Under this heading we report upon the following educational publications and undertakings, including the "American Federationists," the "A.F. of L. Weekly News Service," "Notes for Speakers," "Legal Information Bulletin," "Monthly Survey of Business," reprints and pamphlets, the American Federation of Labor Library, the Workers' Education Bureau.

We report on organizing work (Deliberation of special Labour days, the Samuel Gompers

*An outline of this decision appears among the "Recent Legal Decisions" at the end of this issue.

memorial, the 200th Anniversary of the birth of George Washington).

The section of Porto Rico reports the creation of a Department of Labour for the Island and discusses special problems. This is followed by a report on Pan-American labour relations.

Unemployment Insurance.—Under this section we outline the unemployment insurance laws and experience of Great Britain and Germany. We point out that such laws would be unsuited to our country but that failure of employers to provide work for workers will contribute to public opinion favourable to such legislation.

In conclusion we state "The problems that lie ahead require co-ordination of effort and the application of the principles of balanced progress toward prosperity nationally and internationally. Upon each group constituting the whole of any joint enterprise or problem, rests responsibility for organizing to take part in meeting the situation upon a basis of mutual interests. Every group must organize not for exploitation or selfish interests but for advancement as a part of the whole undertaking. Labour will seek to fulfill its obligation to organize and will stand ready to co-operate.

The various sections of the report were referred to appropriate committees for consideration and report. The Auditing Committee subsequently reported that all books and records of the federation covering the past fiscal year had been examined and found correct. The remaining portions of the report of the executive council as reported upon by the several committees were approved.

Want Prevailing Wage Rates on Road Construction

To the Committee on Building Trades were referred four sections of the report of the executive council, the first of which referred to the low wages paid on road construction work. The committee urged that the executive council continue its efforts to have the prevailing rate of wage law extended to include road building and similar projects. The committee requested that all organizations take note of the report which is to be presented to the United States Congress by the Federal Trades Commission on the investigation into the letting of contracts for the construction of government buildings. The committee approved of a bill which the executive council had prepared for submission to Congress providing that awards of contracts shall be made to the "bidder whose bid, conforming to the specifications, will be most advantageous to the government, prices and other factors considered." The committee also expressed approval of the activities of the executive council in behalf of adequate homes for the people. The report of the committee on these items was adopted, together with a resolution protesting the attitude of a certain company in construction of its plant in Long Beach, Calif.

Legislation

The Committee on Legislation commended the executive council for its efforts in endeavouring to secure beneficial legislation and to defeat measures inimical to labour's interests, and stated that fifteen measures favourable to labour had been enacted by the United States Congress, four hostile bills had been defeated, and three favourable bills had been vetoed by President Hoover. The committee recommended that the three last mentioned measures be supported in the next Congress, viz., (1) providing for a national employment system; (2) increase of wages for village letter carriers, and (3) providing a practical way of solving Muscle Shoals' problem.

The committee supported the executive council in its attitude in regard to contractors paying the prevailing rate of wages on government contracts, and in this connection concurred in a resolution proposing that the federal prevailing rate law be made applicable to all federal projects.

The committee recommended that the executive council watch carefully the administration of legislation for advanced planning and construction of public works, the stabilization of industry and the prevention of unemployment, and also recommended aid in behalf of legislation to prevent the smuggling of immigrants as seamen into the United States.

Under the heading of "Naval Construction," the executive council told of successful efforts to secure employment for navy yard employees. This was approved by the committee, as were also two resolutions, one of which asked for legislation to restrict competition of enlisted men in the navy with civilian workers, the other favouring legislation providing that construction and repair work on naval vessels be done in Government navy yards and plants.

The committee reported agreement with the executive council in regard to (1) Canal Zone retirement, (2) Oil embargo, (3) Wages for federal employees, (4) Credit unions and small loans, (5) Conditions of post office labourers, (6) Wage increases to United States immigration inspectors and custom service employees, (7) Denunciation of proposed sales tax in the United States. In connection with the latter subject it was decided that the executive council send out a special circular to affiliated bodies calling attention to this matter. The committee approved of the efforts of the executive council to minimize the competition of convict labour and supported the proposal of a state-use system with prohibition of the sale with-

in its borders of convict made goods from other states.

The question raised in the executive council's report in regard to an age limit for United States government employees was, on motion of the secretary of the committee re-referred to the executive council with a view to calling a conference of interested affiliates to work out a suitable solution.

A resolution favouring a federal licensing law for business firms and corporations in the United States with a view to protecting wage-earners' health, life and limb was on recommendation of the committee referred to the executive council for study and investigation. The convention approved of a resolution proposing investigation into labour policy of firms in the United States seeking higher protective tariffs.

The convention also approved of resolutions (1) requiring the use of American-produced materials on government work in Canal Zone; (2) providing for employment of American citizens on government construction on Panama Canal work; (3) endorsing legislation providing shorter workday for seamen; (4) proposing amendment to liberalize the United States compensation law; (5) endorsing the establishment of the five-day week in the United States postal service without reduction in pay; (6) reaffirming position of the federation in favour of higher government employment standards; (7) opposition to finger printing for government employment; (8) opposition to proposed classification law affecting mechanical trades employed by the United States Government.

Amended Constitution

The Committee on Law recommended against a resolution proposing amendment to the constitution of the federation requiring affiliation of organizations with their respective departments. The recommendation was adopted. The committee approved of a recommendation of the executive council to amend two sections of the constitution so as to permit the council to use certain moneys for organizing purposes. It was pointed out that from time to time the organizers of the federation organize federal labour unions, which bodies are later absorbed into international organizations or go out of existence, and so as to permit the funds of these unions which had been set aside for defence purposes to be used as suggested the amendment was proposed. This was agreed to.

Education

The Committee on Education in the opening passages of its report referred to the opening address of President Green and suggested that it should have the widest possible distribution and also urged the same procedure as far as possible with other addresses and literature of the federation. The committee expressed satisfaction with the service rendered by the federation during the past 50 years and commended the executive council for the information set out in its report. The committee recommended that the section of the report dealing with "Social Service of the Federation" be printed in separate pamphlet form and widely distributed. The work of the Legal Information Bureau of the federation was commended and satisfaction expressed with the publications of the federation and its library. Reference was made to the Workers' Education Bureau, the labour institute at Rutgers University and other means for workers' education. The committee supported the proposal of the executive council that state federations of labour, city central bodies and local unions in the states which have not yet ratified the child labour amendment to the constitution of the United States be urged to elect representatives who will vote for ratification. The convention endorsed the parent-teacher movement and denounced discriminatory tactics in the employment of teachers. The convention approved of resolutions (1) Asking that steps be taken to absorb unemployed teachers into school systems by making room for regular appointments through reducing the number of children in classes to a maximum of 30 children to a class, (2) Favouring compulsory full-time education to the age of 16 and part time education to the age of 18 for all children in every state, and that adequate machinery for such law enforcement be provided and maintained, (3) Reaffirming support of vocational and continuation schools.

Provision for Older Workers

The Committee on State Organizations had referred to it several sections of the executive council's report, one of which dealt with conditions in Porto Rico and a resolution endorsing rehabilitation plans for Porto Rico. The committee recommended that the executive council render every assistance possible to the Porto Rican workers in their efforts to improve their industrial condition. The committee concurred in the suggestion of the executive council that those who are planning for the care of the unemployed shall include

provisions for older workers and that state bureaus of labour statistics shall continue inquiries to get the facts of employment on older workers. The committee expressed the opinion that if men of 45 or 50 years of age are to be discarded, then there must be a readjustment in the wage system that will permit of a saving wage ample to allow retirement of wage earners at the new age limits, and recommended that in negotiating wage scales all local unions demand that schedules be made on that basis. The committee recommended, and the recommendation was adopted, that the president and secretary of the federation send a special letter to all international organizations urging them to include in their respective constitutions a clause directing their local unions to affiliate with the various state and city central bodies in their respective localities. In connection with the latter subject the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies recommended the re-affirmation of the pronouncement of the Toronto convention of the federation urging all national and international unions to take such action as in their judgment may best be calculated to bring their local branches into the respective city central bodies.

Shorter Work Day

The Committee on Shorter Work Day directed attention to the story of progress of the five-day week as told by the executive council and called upon all affiliated bodies to co-operate with the executive council in its surveys in order to secure adequate information as to the growth of the five-day week. The committee commended the executive council for its efforts in securing a more general observance of the shorter work week through legislation whereby nearly 600,000 employees of the United States government and the District of Columbia were granted a shorter work day on Saturday the year round without reduction in wages. The committee supported the executive council's opposition to a proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States whereby Congress would have power to fix the hours of labour in private employment. The Committee approved of a resolution in favour of an eight-hour work day for firefighters of Greater New York, but expressed opposition to a resolution which asked the federation to go on record in favour of a six-hour day and a five-day week, with a certain day and date to be designated as "Proclamation Day," upon which members of all unions affiliated with the federation shall proclaim and start on a shorter working time, the committee declaring the proposal as impractical and unwise.

Industrial Relations

Resolutions were referred to the Committee on Industrial Relations as follows: (1) Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance asking assistance in controversy with Cleveland hotels; (2) Stove Mounters' International Union, protesting labour policy of stove company in Athens, Ill.; (3) Metal Trades Department, calling attention to the unsettled dispute with a Chicago manufacturer of radios and refrigerators; (4) Stove Mounters' International Union, protesting labour policy of a Cleveland stove company; (5) Asking that the executive officers use their efforts towards having a certain gasoline company employ union labour on all of its construction work. These were adopted, as was also a recommendation of the committee that the executive council lend its assistance to the wall-paper crafts in their struggle against anti-union wall-paper manufacturing companies in the United States.

Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance

The first matter reported on by the Committee on Resolutions was that of unemployment, in connection with which several sections of the report of the executive council, together with eight resolutions, on the same subject, were considered and reported upon. The committee endorsed the emergency unemployment program of the executive council for the winter of 1931-32 which contained the following proposals:—

1. Maintain wages;
2. Shorter work hours;
3. Assure employment of minimum work forces;
4. Each employer to take on additional workers;
5. Create work through public building;
6. Strengthen employment agencies;
7. Keep young persons in school to prevent their taking jobs from older men and women;
8. Preference for workers with dependents;
9. Financial relief from public and private funds.

To the recommendation of the committee an amendment was offered to the effect "that the American Federation of Labour stand committed to unemployment relief through federal appropriation pending the working out of the unemployment program submitted by the executive council in its report." The amendment was defeated and the recommendation of the committee adopted. Under the heading of "Unemployment Prevention

by Co-ordinating Economic Development" in the report of the executive council the committee reported as having considered four resolutions, and recommended approval of the report of the council in lieu of the resolutions. This was adopted.

On the question of unemployment insurance the committee expressed its emphatic approval of the declaration of the executive council "that compulsory unemployment insurance legislation such as is now in effect in Great Britain and Germany would be unsuited to our economic and political requirements here and unsatisfactory to American working men and women." Proposed legislation for so-called "unemployment reserves," the committee declared, is equally fallacious and belongs in the same category as proposals for unemployment insurance legislation. The committee agreed with the statement of the executive council that on all matters of social legislation the Canadian membership affiliated with the American Federation of Labour is free to act in accord with their own judgment, "but we can not refrain from cautioning them in this instance."

The committee recommended adoption of the report and non-concurrence in three resolutions which favoured a system of state and federal unemployment insurance. The debate, which continued for some time, was finally closed on the call for the previous question, the report of the committee being adopted.

The committee agreed with the high wage philosophy of the executive council and supported its attitude towards certain leading bankers who favoured wage reductions.

The committee also dealt with other sections of the executive council's report in regard to employment and unemployment statistics, the United States employment service, and expressed gratification at the appointment by the President of the United States of two labour representatives on an advisory committee dealing with statistics on employment and unemployment. The committee directed attention to the section of the executive council's report headed "International Economic Situation" which it considered highly illuminating.

Immigration

The Committee on Resolutions reported on the section of the executive council's report on immigration wherein it was stated that the last session of the United States Congress had failed to enact legislation to reduce immigration into the United States. The Committee concurred in the statement that there is no more important question than the protection of the wage-earners of the United States and

Canada from excessive immigration. In connection with the general subject of immigration the committee expressed the hope that the day is not far distant when the immigration and exclusion laws of the United States and Canada will be so adjusted as to thoroughly safeguard the workers of both countries from aliens of other lands, and that then, as affecting the native citizens of each, it may be possible to remove all barriers between these two great neighbouring nations in which the standards of life and labour are almost identical.

The committee recommended in favour of preventing the entry of aliens to El Paso, Texas, before 10 o'clock in the morning of each day and also re-affirmed the decision of the federation that no rule, order, proclamation, practice or procedure be permitted by any department of the Government that will evade, avoid or make more difficult the enforcement of the U.S. immigration laws.

On a resolution proposing that the quota provisions of the United States immigration law be applied to Mexico the committee recommended its adoption as a reaffirmation of the policy of the federation in favour of such legislation.

The committee reported favourably on a resolution in favour of independence for the Philippine Islands and also endorsed a resolution asking that the present exclusion law be made applicable to Filipinos.

"Yellow Dog" Contracts

The Committee on Resolutions reported on that section of the executive council's report in which reference was made to the "Yellow Dog" contract, in which it was reported that five states, viz., Wisconsin, Arizona, Colorado, Ohio and Oregon, have enacted legislation which outlaws the provisions of labour contracts whether written or oral, expressed or implied, under which workers as a condition of employment are compelled to surrender their right to organize. Congratulations were extended to the state federations in the states where these enactments had been adopted.

Old Age Security

The Committee on Resolutions reported on the statement in the report of the executive council that seventeen states had enacted old age pension laws, the population of these states being about 42,000,000, and that the council had prepared a model old age pension bill for introduction in the legislatures of the various states. The convention endorsed the action of the executive council.

Modification of Volstead Act

The executive council reported that they were endeavouring to carry into effect the instructions given by previous conventions regarding the modification of the Volstead Act so as to provide for the manufacture, sale and distribution of beer containing 2.75 per cent of alcohol by weight. The Committee on Resolutions, to which this was referred, together with two resolutions favouring repeal of the Volstead Act, recommended approval of the executive council's report and non-concurrence in the two resolutions. This recommendation was adopted.

Non-Partisan Political Policy

The Committee on Resolutions also reported on the section of the executive council's report with reference to the non-partisan political policy of the federation in which it asked the convention to elect the friends of labour and to defeat its enemies, whether they be candidates for president, for Congress or other offices, and reaffirming the pledge "which all members of organized labour should freely give," viz., "We will not vote for a candidate for Congress who is opposed to a law prohibiting the issuance of injunctions in labour disputes." The Committee concurred in the procedure recommended by the council and also in a resolution in favour of city central bodies establishing committees to work for the registration of voters. These recommendations were adopted.

Labour Representative at Disarmament Conference

Approval was given to a resolution asking that the federation petition the president of the United States to include a representative of labour in the deputation of advisers to the general disarmament conference in Geneva, Switzerland, in February, 1932.

Approval was also expressed in a resolution asking that the executive council give attention to the study of the methods of promoting world peace.

Bituminous Coal Situation

The executive council referred to what was termed the terrible conditions prevailing in the bituminous coal fields and directed attention to the suffering and privation which so many hundreds of thousands of miners are continuously forced to endure. Particular attention was drawn by the Committee on Resolutions to the following statement:—

We are convinced that the primary requirements necessary to the stabilization of the

bituminous coal industry are a thorough and complete organization of the men employed in the industry, the establishment of contractual relations between employers and employees through the process of collective bargaining, and the adoption of a just, equitable and fair wage scale which will in operation provide for a universal labour cost in coal production.

The convention concurred in this section of the report and in the assurance of continued co-operation and full support pledged to the United Mine Workers as embodied in the report of the executive.

Anti-Injunction Legislation

Under the above heading the executive council set forth the pressing need for anti-injunction legislation, described the development of the use of the injunction in the labour field, directed attention to the declarations made by both major political parties in 1928, favouring legislative relief in relation to injunctions in labour disputes, warned State Federations against the acceptance of legislative proposals not approved by the American Federation of Labour, reported that the Special Committee on Injunctions is being continued in existence to deal with state anti-injunction legislation, and urged that every effort be made to secure remedial legislation from the coming session of Congress.

The executive council submitted the copy of an anti-injunction bill to be introduced at the next session of Congress, which bill, in accordance with the authority conferred by previous conventions, is subject to such changes and modifications as the executive council may find necessary. The council was commended for the procedure followed and the Committee on Resolutions recommended a continuance of the discretionary power vested in it. A motion being made to adopt the report, an amendment was made to strike out Sections 7, 8 and 10 of the bill and to strike out all authority for granting injunctions. It was later moved that these sections of the bill be referred to the executive council for study and such action as it deems advisable. With this amendment the report was adopted.

Approval was given to a resolution in favour of legislation curbing the power of judges to issue arbitrary writs of injunction restraining lawful activities of the people and denouncing all attempts by police authorities to suppress free speech and peaceful assembly.

Jurisdictional Disputes

To the Committee on Adjustment was referred a resolution from the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Orna-

mental Iron Workers complaining that the Thorold, Ontario, branch of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers had taken into its ranks men who come under the jurisdiction of the first named union. On recommendation of the committee the complaint was referred to the executive council for the purpose of calling a conference of both organizations with a view to amicable adjustment of the dispute. To the Committee on Executive Council's Report was also referred a number of jurisdictional problems. In regard to the dispute between the Teamsters and Railway Clerks the committee advised that the executive council continue in their efforts to effect a satisfactory settlement. Like action was taken in regard to the dispute between the Theatrical Stage Employees and the Electrical Workers. Approval was given to the decision reported in the matter of the controversy with the Technical Engineers, Draftsmen and the Federal Employees. The committee approved of the disputes between the Cigarmakers and Tobacco Workers and the Flint Glass Workers and Machinists being left in the hands of the executive council to continue their efforts to adjust the difficulties. In regard to the controversy between the Flint Glass Workers and the Glass Bottle Blowers over "neon gas sign" workers the committee reported that the contending unions had agreed to submit the matter to a committee of three who will investigate and report to the next convention of the federation. The committee expressed approval of the procedure which is to be taken in regard to the dispute between the Engineers and Firemen. Approval was given by the committee to the jurisdiction of the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flag Lavers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters being extended to cover asphalt workers. The convention, however, sent the matter back to the executive council to permit of the Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers being heard. Concurrence was given to the dropping of the word "Stationary" in the title of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers. The committee non-concurred in the extension of the jurisdiction of the National Federation of Federal Employees. To this committee was referred a resolution questioning the constitutionality of an action taken by the executive council in regard to giving jurisdiction over terrazzo workers' helpers to the Marble Workers. The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the executive council, but the convention adopted a motion confirming the decision already rendered. The controversy between the Machinists and Carpenters, in

which the committee declared some progress had been made, was also referred to the executive council.

The Committee on the Report of the Executive Council approved of the valuable information supplied by the executive council concerning benefit services of national and international organizations and also commended the review by the executive on workmen's compensation.

Union Labels

The Committee on Labels in its report stated that "trade unionists cannot be too often reminded that the union label, shop card and button are the insignia of their own expressed and oft-reiterated creed." Reference was made to the union label campaign conducted in April, 1931, by the Union Label Trades Department, practically every conceivable method being used to reach the general membership and the general public.

Organization

The Committee on Organization concurred in that portion of the executive council's report in regard to organizing work and expressed the opinion that the services of organizers are necessary.

Five resolutions were referred to the committee, one of which sought to give representation to joint councils of women's auxiliaries, through fraternal delegates, in conventions of the federation. The committee recommended against the proposal, but suggested that if the women's auxiliaries form a national women's council that such bodies be given representation in the American Federation conventions through fraternal delegates. This recommendation was adopted, as were also two resolutions in favour of assistance being given to the organizing of laundry workers and postal labourers. On three resolutions from Los Angeles, Calif., which in the main dealt with gaining recognition of certain employees by the motion picture producers the committee recommended their reference to the executive council in an endeavour to bring about the desired result. This was also adopted.

International Labour Relations

After referring to the difficulties in the Latin-American countries the Committee on International Labour Relations recommended that when the labour movements of these various countries indicate their preparedness to participate that the executive council of the federation arrange for a delegation to represent the American Federation of Labour

at the sixth congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labour. The Committee believed that the latter body has a constructive service to render to the workers of the new world and also recommend that this work be continued as extensively as possible.

A resolution referred to the committee which proposed that the United States station unofficial observers in the International Labour Office at Geneva was on recommendation of the committee referred to the executive council.

Other Resolutions

In addition to the resolutions previously mentioned the convention dealt with the following:—

Disapproval of military training in the schools in the United States.

Referring to the executive council three resolutions in regard to employment conditions on Hoover Dam, formerly known as Boulder Dam.

Approval of the executive council continuing its study of patent laws to offset destructive effects of automatic machinery and scientific processes.

Endorsing the efforts of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance to unionize hotels and catering establishments.

Urging patronage of products of a union textile mill in Salem, Mass.

In favour of co-operation and assistance to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in its negotiations with employers for renewal of collective agreements.

Asking the executive council to consider the advisability of having in Washington at the time of the dedication of the Gompers memorial a pageant designed to give labour's story, in which international organizations, state federations and other groups may participate.

Approving in principle a tax on incomes for the benefit of states, to be so graduated that it will be levied in increasing percentages on progressively larger incomes.

In favour of legislation extending the privilege of the Saturday half-holiday or shorter work week to employees of the Panama Canal on the Isthmus of Panama.

Protesting the policy of the quartermasters' department of the United States navy of displacing American seamen with Filipinos.

Referred to the executive council a resolution proposing legislation to compel the printing of producers' names on the containers of all food products sold in the United States.

In favour of stone used in the construction of federal buildings to relieve unemployment being prepared in the localities where buildings are erected.

Instructing the executive council to use every effort to have oil and gas corporations use union labour for the construction and maintenance of their buildings.

In favour of securing a national cleared radio channel for WCFL, organized labour's station in Chicago.

Reiterating belief in the innocence of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, and advising national and international unions, and state federations of labour that no appeal for funds on behalf of the Mooney-Billings cases receive any consideration unless such appeal bears the approval of the executive council of the American Federation of Labour.

Protesting against reductions in rates of pay for gas burners in navy yards.

In favour of supplies used in departments of the United States Government being made in America under proper labour standards.

In favour of the president of the federation appointing a special committee of five to consider the interests of the labour press.

Textile Workers Strike

At the fifth day's session the president of the federation was advised by a telegram from the secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labour that 25,000 textile workers in the city of Lawrence, Mass., had gone on strike against a 10 per cent wage reduction. President Green announced that he had instructed an organizer of the American Federation to proceed to Lawrence for the purpose of rendering all assistance possible to the strikers.

Memorial to Deceased Members

As has been the custom for many years, the delegates at the morning session of October 8 stood in silence for a brief moment as a tribute to departed brothers, the list of 31 deceased members having been previously read by the secretary.

Fraternal and Other Addresses

At the morning session of October 8 the messages of the fraternal delegates were heard, the first speaker being Mr. F. Wolstencroft, of Manchester, one of the fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, followed by Mr. A. Beard, of London, his co-delegate from the same body. The fraternal greetings from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada were extended by Mr. Colin

McDonald, of Vancouver. Each of the fraternal delegates was presented with a special gold badge. At a later session each delegate received a gold watch and chain as well as a gold wrist watch for each of their wives, as a reminder of their visit to the federation convention.

Among others to address the convention at some one or other of the sessions were: United States Senator James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania, former United States Secretary of Labour; Mr. Edward F. Henning, former assistant Secretary of Labour of the United States; Mr. Frank N. Brooks, vice-commander, American Legion; Mr. Frank Ashley Horr, member of Congress for the first district of the State of Washington; Mr. Edward Keating, editor of Labour; Mr. A. B. Swales, of London, England; Mr. Spencer Miller, secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau, Mr. Peter Manniche, of the International People's College, Elsinore, Denmark, and Mr. Robert Harlin, mayor of Seattle, Wash.

Telegrams conveying fraternal greetings were received from Rev. C. Rankin Barnes, of Chicago, Ill., executive secretary of the Social Service Department of the Episcopal Church; Local Union No. 791 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of New York City; Local Union No. 180 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Vallejo, Calif.; Benjamin Schlesinger, president, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, New York; Local Union No. 657 of the Journeymen Barbers' Union, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Michael J. Kelley, first vice-president, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Chicago, Ill.; National Labour

Committee for Palestine, New York. Other communications received were from: Major Geo. L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, who represented the A.F. of L. at the convention of the American Legion held in Detroit; Tulsa Typographical Union, No. 403; Arizona State Federation of Labour; Newport Central Labour Union; New Orleans Central Trades and Labour Council; the Commission of Atlantic City; Central Labour Union of Washington, D.C.; Sleeping Car Porters' Union of Chicago, Ill.

The officers for the year 1931-32 are as follows, all being re-elected without opposition: President, Wm. Green, Washington, D.C.; first vice-president, Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.; second vice-president, T. A. Rickert, New York, N.Y.; third vice-president, Matthew Woll, Washington, D.C.; fourth vice-president, James Wilson, Cincinnati, Ohio; fifth vice-president, John Coefield, Washington, D.C.; sixth vice-president, A. O. Wharton, Washington, D.C.; seventh vice-president, Joseph N. Weber, New York, N.Y.; eighth vice-president, G. M. Bugniazet, Washington, D.C.; treasurer, Martin F. Ryan, Kansas City, Mo.; secretary, Frank Morrison, Washington, D.C.

Fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, Joseph A. Franklin, Kansas City, Kan., and Elmer E. Milliman, Detroit, Mich.

Fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Frank B. Powers, Chicago, Ill.

Cincinnati, Ohio, was chosen as the convention city for 1932.

Meeting of All-Canadian Congress Postponed

The fifth convention of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, which was to have opened in Montreal on the 2nd inst., has been postponed. The circular letter, dated September 28, 1931, announcing the postponement, read in part as follows:—

On account of the prevailing unemployment and distress, and in compliance with a general request from the affiliated national unions, the Executive Board of The All-Canadian Congress of Labour has decided to postpone the fifth convention of the Congress until 1932.

It has been represented to the Board that the attendance at the convention, if held in Montreal next November in the regular way, would show a marked decline in comparison with previous years, on account of the inability of many local units to meet the expense of sending delegates. An inquiry

addressed to all the national unions confirmed this view: the unions were unanimously of the opinion that the postponement was desirable in the interests of the movement, and in several quarters strong objection was expressed to the holding of a convention at a time when every union is straining its resources to assist its unemployed and under-employed members.

In the circumstances, the Executive Board had to choose between a postponement until next year, and holding a convention at which the local units remote from Montreal would not be represented. Though reluctant to interrupt the sequence of the annual conventions, the Board was yet more reluctant to call a convention which would not be representative of the workers in the greater part of the country. Therefore the Board decided to postpone the fifth convention until 1932.

RECENT LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

International Typographical Union

The International Typographical Union held its seventy-sixth annual convention at Boston, Massachusetts, September 14-19, 1931, with approximately two hundred and seventy-five delegates in attendance, President Charles P. Howard being in the chair. The civic welcome was extended by Mayor James M. Curley. Others to address the convention at the opening sessions were: Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labour, Hon. Charles F. Hurley, representing Governor Ely of Massachusetts, and John J. Manning, secretary of the Label Trades Department, A. F. of L.

President Howard's report covered in detail the many activities of the organization and reviewed the measures adopted to maintain the advances gained during past years. He expressed the opinion that automatic machinery, which displaced workers faster than new industries could absorb them was responsible in a large measure for the unemployment situation. He stated that the suggestion had been submitted that the International Union adopt a mandatory five-day week law as a means of relieving unemployment; but while he considered this as one of the best solutions for present difficulties, the president thought it would be better to leave the question to the discretion of the individual local unions. Other questions dealt with in President Howard's report were: levying assessments for unemployed relief; unemployment insurance; old age pensions; death benefits; defence fund; restriction and registration of apprentices; arbitration of differences; allied trades relations; union printers home; and wage scale negotiations.

The report of the secretary-treasurer, which covered the year June 21, 1930, to June 20, 1931, showed a balance on hand in all funds at the beginning of the period of \$6,301,494.44; receipts amounted to \$2,714,035.62, while disbursements totalled \$2,675,316.85, leaving a balance on hand of \$6,340,213.21, apportioned as follows: general fund, \$611,515.20; mortuary fund, \$3,044,578.84; old age pension fund, \$2,684,119.17. This report also contained much statistical material with illustrative charts.

A number of amendments to the constitution were approved by the convention, and on October 28, 1931, these were submitted to a referendum vote of the membership.

Five-Day Week.—The committee on laws, to whom was referred a proposal to establish a mandatory five-day week law, brought in the following recommendations, which were

adopted by the convention: (1) That local unions in whose jurisdiction there is unemployment should restrict the working time sufficiently to meet immediate needs and that the International Union give full support and co-operation in accomplishing this result; (2) That the executive council continue conferences with other printing trade unions for the purpose of working out a plan of co-operation to bring into realization the five-day week; (3) That the executive council be instructed to seek conferences with associations of employers for the purpose of setting forth the necessity for dividing the working time and appraising the advantages to the industry from the five-day week; (4) That the president be directed to approach individual employers who realize the necessity for providing greater opportunity for employment and endeavour to secure their co-operation in bringing about the five-day week through conference and agreement rather than by mandatory action.

Other Resolutions.—Among other resolutions adopted were the following:—

Instructing the secretary-treasurer to send a letter to Mr. Henri Gagnon, general manager of the French daily newspaper *Le Soleil* of Quebec, P.Q., expressing gratitude and appreciation for his friendly relations and support of the International Union during the past twenty-five years.

Favouring legislation inaugurating the five-day week in the government printing office, Washington, D.C.;

Recommending that the delegates endeavour to interest members without dependants and philanthropic persons in the endowment fund instituted by the board of trustees of the Union Printers' Home, who planned to have the interest accruing from this fund carry the increased Home maintenance cost and provide capital to erect new buildings as required;

That none but members of the International Typographical Union be permitted to operate typesetting, typesetting or material making machines;

Favouring the establishment, when conditions warrant, of an eastern sanatorium similar to that at Colorado Springs, and recommending that officials of State and city governments be thanked for their interest in the scheme and that offers of free sites be held in abeyance.

Long Beach, California, was selected as the convention city for 1932.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

The achievements of this organization in recent years include:—

1. The working system of collective bargaining, with "impartial machinery" for the adjustment of disputes.

2. The union's activist attitude toward the problem of production and its policy of co-operation with employers for the success of the respective business enterprises.

3. The system of unemployment insurance established in Chicago, Rochester and New York, involving employment exchanges, the practice of equal division of work in times of distress, and that of a "dismissal wage" to workers in case of displacement due to technological changes.

4. The co-operative ventures of the union, which include two banks, a number of credit unions and investment organizations and the development of several co-operative housing enterprises in New York City—all steadily expanding in size and in the number of services they are assuming.

5. The operation by the union of a clothing factory in Milwaukee.

Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees

The twenty-fourth regular convention of the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees was held in Toronto, commencing September 14, 1931, with President F. H. Fljodzal presiding over three hundred and seventy-five delegates who were in attendance. Controller James Simpson, in the absence of Mayor Stewart, welcomed the delegates to the city. Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada also extended a welcome to the delegates. The personal greetings of President Beatty of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company were extended by Mr. George Hodge, manager of the company's department of personnel. Mr. Larry O'Connell, who presided during the opening ceremonies, read a telegram of welcome to the delegates from Premier R. B. Bennett. Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour sent a message regretting his inability to attend the convention owing to the pressure of work. The good wishes of the American Federation of Labour and its officers were conveyed in a telegram from President William Green.

The report of the president showed that notwithstanding the difficulties encountered since the last convention, the Brotherhood had made considerable progress. Satisfaction was expressed in the fact that the members of the organization were not called upon to

face general demands for wage reductions. The membership had increased considerably and wage increases were secured on fifty-five railroads, according to the president's report. President Fljodzal further informed the delegates that the increase in the average straight time earnings of the craft throughout the jurisdiction in October, 1930, as compared with October, 1928, was \$5,857,272.

Reference was made by the president to the program of co-operation inaugurated in 1928 between the management of the Canadian National Railways and its organized maintenance-of-way employees on the entire system, and he stated that "we can look upon this movement as one of the outstanding accomplishments of our Brotherhood in recent years." The delegates were informed that steps were being taken to establish a similar program on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. A further report on the co-operative union-management plan in force on the Canadian National Railways was presented by Otto S. Berger, consulting engineer of the Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L., and amplified by M. S. Blaiklock, chairman of the system co-operative committee.

The president strongly urged the membership to use their franchise on election day as it was the greatest means of power within their reach.

The committee on constitution and laws recommended that the term of office for grand lodge officers be four years instead of three, but the delegates decided to continue the present policy of electing officers at each triennial convention. A proposal to add another vice-president for Canada and divide the work between the east and west was introduced, but while much sympathy was expressed for the idea, the convention decided to allow the question stand over for consideration at some future convention.

The tendency to reduce wages was emphatically denounced by the convention, and the Brotherhood pledged itself to vigorously resist any effort on the part of railroad managements to reduce the wages of maintenance-of-way employees. The delegates went on record as favouring the closest possible program of united opposition on the part of all standard railway labour organizations in the event of a general effort to reduce wages of any class of railroad workers. Commenting on these recommendations President Fljodzal said:—

"The Brotherhood is committed to a policy of co-operation and conciliation, but there are certain things upon which we will never compromise:—We will never give away the right of collective bargaining; we do not

accept the false theory that wage reductions will bring back prosperity; wage reductions are against good public policy and we believe it is good citizenship to stand firm against pay cuts at this time."

Among other resolutions adopted were the following:—

Pledging the Brotherhood to continue its non-partisan political activity;

Calling upon the subordinate lodges and membership to support State Federations of Labour and other *bona fide* labour organizations in the enactment of favourable labour legislation;

Re-affirming the Brotherhood's stand for the five-day week with no reduction in the present wages received for six days;

Favouring federal old age pension legislation for the United States and instructing the president of the Brotherhood to work in harmony with other railroad organizations upon a suitable program;

Urging the retention of Muscel Shoals as a government-operated project;

Endorsing the union-management co-operation plan;

Denouncing company unions;

Recommending that efforts be made to establish uniform rates of wages in the various regions of the United States;

Favouring continued support to the Chicago Federation of Labour radio station WCFL;

Seeking the inclusion in all wage agreements of a provision for arbitration of all disputes and time and one-half for all work in excess of eight hours;

Favouring a program of stabilization of employment;

Urging the unconditional pardon of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings;

Re-iterating the Brotherhood's support for the Union Labour Life Insurance Company;

Urging every member to become a subscriber to *Labour*.

Chief officers elected were: President, F. H. Fljozdal, 61 Putnam Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Secretary-treasurer, E. E. Milliman, 61 Putnam Ave., Detroit, Mich.; W. V. Turnbull, Montreal, Que., was elected vice-president for Canada.

Detroit, Mich., was selected as the next convention city.

SAFETY REGULATIONS FOR TUNNEL OR CAISSON WORK IN ONTARIO

UNDER the authority of the amendment that was made at the recent session of the Ontario Legislature to the Department of Labour Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1931, page 531), the Minister of Public Works and Labour of the Province recently issued Regulations respecting the safety and protection of persons engaged in the construction of tunnels and open caisson work.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS WORKING IN TUNNEL OR OPEN CAISSON WORK

1. Whenever work is in progress in the construction of which men are employed in tunnel or open caisson work, the person, firm or corporation carrying on the work or the contractor for any part-section or subdivision thereof shall be responsible in all respects for full compliance with all provisions of these regulations.

2. Every person, firm, corporation, municipal council or other public authority shall require as a condition of any contract or sub-contract awarded, accepted or executed in which work of any kind is done by men employed in tunnel or open caisson work, that these regulations be complied with.

3. Any person, firm, corporation, municipal council or other public authority, before commencing work in the construction of which men are employed in tunnel or open caisson work, shall notify in writing the inspector appointed to administer these regulations and

shall forward to him the plan and specifications of the work to be done.

4. The inspector may at any hour by day or night enter upon any land or into any place or building where men are employed in tunnel or open caisson work, may make such examination and inquiry as may be necessary to ascertain whether these regulations are complied with by employers and employees, and may require the production of any record, register, notice or document covered by these regulations.

5. The inspector whenever he deems it necessary may take with him into any place where work is in progress in the construction of which men are employed in tunnel or open caisson work, a legally qualified medical practitioner, medical officer of health or sanitary inspector.

6. The inspector may make such recommendations in writing as may be necessary for the proper and efficient carrying out of these regulations and the employer of men engaged in work in tunnel or open caisson work shall be responsible for the immediate and proper carrying out of any such recommendations made to him.

7. Air, electrical, hydraulic, mechanical, oil, steam and structural equipment, or any part thereof, whether portable or stationary, that functions in any way affecting the persons employed in tunnel or open caisson work shall in every respect be to the satisfaction of the inspector, and the inspector at any time by giving notice in writing to the contractor or sub-contractor shall require that all such equipment in whole or in part be inspected, improved, renewed, repaired or otherwise dealt with for the better carrying out of these regulations.

8. The Minister of the Department responsible for the administration of these regulations may authorize any physician attached to the Industrial Hygiene Division, Provincial Department of Health to undertake such medical examination or inquiry as may be necessary to safeguard and promote the health of persons employed in tunnel or open caisson work.

9. Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the Minister may add, alter, amend, change, delete or otherwise deal with any regulation having for its object the better protection of persons employed in tunnel or open caisson work.

Definition of Terms

(a) Application: These rules shall apply to all tunnels and accessory shafts in the Province of Ontario while under construction, except tunnel construction in connection with mines.

(b) "Tunnel" means a subterranean passage or chamber constructed without removing the superincumbent material.

(c) "Shaft" means an excavation made from the surface of the ground, the longer axis of which is steeper than forty-five (45) degrees.

(d) "Open Caisson" means a casing being sunk or constructed below water level.

(e) "Constructor" means the person, firm or body corporate in immediate control of the construction of any tunnel or its accessories and as such responsible for the condition and management thereof.

(f) "Superintendent" means the person resident on the work for the contractor having general supervision and responsibility.

(g) "Foreman" means a person in charge of a subdivision of the work or of the entire work at any one time and under the instruction of the superintendent.

(h) "Works" means any or all parts of a tunnel excavated or being excavated as well as shafts and approaches, power houses, lumber yards, storage yards and structures of all kinds, which are in the immediate vicinity of, and used in connection with the excavation or the immediate disposal of excavated material or in connection with the construction of the tunnel lining.

(i) "Magazine" means any building or other structure or place in which explosives are stored or kept, whether above or below ground.

(j) "Person" means a firm or body corporate as well as natural persons.

(k) "Underground" means within the limits of any shaft or tunnel.

(l) "Employees" or "Persons Employed" means all persons receiving compensation from the constructor or others for labour or services performed on the works.

(m) "Approved" (unless otherwise specified), means approved by the Minister of Labour.

General

(a) The constructor and superintendent of every tunnel shall use every reasonable precaution to insure the safety of the workmen on the works in all cases, whether provided for in these rules or not.

(b) Each workman employed on the works (when first engaged) shall have his attention directed to the provisions of these rules.

(c) Every employee shall be responsible for carrying out all rules which immediately concern or affect his conduct.

(d) Employees shall not remove or make ineffective any safeguards while the same are in use, except for the purpose of making repairs, and such safeguards so removed shall be replaced.

(e) All defects in or damage or injury to machinery or timbering or the apparatus and equipment on the works, all unsafe or dangerous conditions in any part of the works, and all accidents, occurring in the course of, or in connection with tunnelling operations, other than those of a purely minor character, even though not resulting in personal injury, shall be promptly reported to the tunnel foreman or superintendent by the person observing the same.

Intoxicating Liquor Prohibited.

No person, shall, while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, enter any shaft or tunnel or any of the buildings connected with the operation of the same, where workmen are employed, nor shall intoxicating liquors be brought into any such places.

Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the carrying of any alcoholic spirits or other stimulants into such shafts, tunnel or building for medicinal purposes, in accordance with law.

Superintendent

The constructor of every tunnel shall appoint a man who shall be personally in charge of the works and the performance of the work done therein, who shall be designated as the "superintendent"; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the owner or constructor of any tunnel from personally filling the office of superintendent.

The superintendent of every tunnel shall inspect at least one a week, or cause some competent person or persons appointed by him, to inspect all appliances, boilers, engines, magazines, shafts, shaft houses, underground workings, roof, pillars, timbers, explosives, bell ropes, speaking tubes, telephones, tracks, ladders, dry closets and all parts and appliances of said tunnel in actual use, and any such person or persons appointed by the said superintendent shall at once report any defect therein to the superintendent. It shall be the duty of the superintendent, upon ascertaining such defects, to take immediate steps to remedy the same, so as to make the same comply with the provisions of these rules, and he shall forthwith notify the constructor of said tunnel of the existence of such defects. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to appoint a competent man to have full charge under the direction of said superintendent of every magazine containing explosives situated on such works, and to make such other appointments and perform such other duties as are provided by these rules to be performed by such superintendent.

Explosives

The handling and storing of dynamite and explosives shall be in compliance with the regulations of the Dominion Government.

Inflammable Material

(a) It shall be the duty of the constructor of every tunnel in which oils, other than lubricating oils, and other dangerous inflammable materials are used, to store such materials, or cause them to be stored, in a covered building

kept solely for such storage, which building shall be at least one hundred (100) feet from any shaft, tunnel or approaches, or any building directly connected with a tunnel opening, and at least three hundred (300) feet from any powder magazine; provided, that gasoline, naphtha, distillate and fuel oils may be stored in a tank or tanks buried in the ground, which tank or tanks shall be provided with proper vents and shall be placed at least fifty (50) feet from any shaft, tunnel or approaches, or any building directly connected with a tunnel opening, and at least three hundred (300) feet from any powder magazine; and provided, further that lubricating oils may be stored in a well constructed covered building, which shall be at least fifty (50) feet from any shaft, tunnel or approaches, or any building directly connected with a tunnel opening. No tank shall be installed from which fuel oil is to be conducted by gravity to the point of combustion, unless such tank shall be so located that escaping oil cannot run to any building within one hundred (100) feet of any tunnel opening.

(b) Oil for illumination or power and other inflammable material shall not be taken into the underground workings of any tunnel or kept therein in quantities greater than necessary to afford one day's supply.

(c) Waste or decayed timber shall not be stored in a tunnel, but shall be promptly removed therefrom. Empty boxes, wooden chips, paper and combustible rubbish of all kinds shall not be allowed to accumulate underground.

Blasting, Misfires, Etc.

(a) Only experienced men who have been selected and regularly designated by the superintendent in charge and whose names have been posted in the field office or at the magazines shall handle, transport, prepare or use dynamite or other high explosives.

(b) There shall be one blaster in charge of blasting in each section and he shall enforce his orders and directions and personally supervise the fixing of all charges and all other blasting operations and shall use every precaution to ensure safety.

(c) Every firing circuit shall be broken underground at a point and to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

(d) No greater quantity of explosives than that which is required for immediate use shall be taken into the shaft or tunnel.

Scaling and Inspection for Loose Material

In rock tunnels it shall be the duty of the superintendent of the tunnel to cause frequent inspection of the roof and sides to be made by a competent person detailed for such purpose, and to have all loose pieces of rock removed from the roof and sides of the excavation.

After a blast is fired, loosened pieces of rock shall be scaled from the roof and sides of the excavation and after the blasting is completed, the entire locality shall be thoroughly scaled and all loose rock or ground shall be removed and the excavation made safe before proceeding with the work.

Hoisting Engineer

It shall be the duty of every superintendent of every tunnel having a hoisting engine to appoint and designate one or more men, who shall be able to speak and read the English language readily, to be known as hoisting en-

gineers. Such hoisting engineers shall be not less than nineteen (19) years of age. It shall be the duty of every superintendent to appoint as hoisting engineers men who are familiar with the details and working of a hoisting engine and except in case of emergency to permit no other than such duly appointed hoisting engineers to run such engine or hoisting machinery; except that, by and with the consent of the superintendent, specified apprentices may be taught the operation of the hoisting engine at such times and under such restrictions as the superintendent may determine to be free of risk to life and limb.

Duties of Hoisting Engineer

(a) It shall be the duty of every hoisting engineer to keep a careful watch over his engine and over all machinery under his charge.

(b) He shall, while on duty, be in immediate charge of his engine, and shall not at any time delegate any of his duties to any other person, except to apprentices duly designated, as provided in these rules.

(c) He shall familiarize himself with and use the signal code posted in the engine room, as hereinafter provided.

(d) He shall not run his engine unless the same is properly provided with brakes and distance marks or hoisting ropes or cables.

(e) It shall be the duty of the hoisting engineer to exclude every person from his engine room, except any person or persons whose duties require their presence therein.

(f) He shall hold no conversation with any one while his engine is in motion or while attending to signals.

(g) He shall not hoist men out of, or lower men into, any tunnel or shaft at a speed greater than the rate posted in the engine room.

(h) He shall inspect at least once a day all hoisting machinery and safety appliances connected therewith and shall immediately report any defects found therein.

(i) After any stoppage of hoisting, for repairs, he shall run a bucket, skip, cage or other conveyance, on which no men shall ride, up and down the working part of the shaft at least once, and shall not permit the bucket, skip, cage or other conveyance to be used for hoisting or lowering men until the hoisting machinery and shaft shall have been found to be in safe condition.

(j) He shall do no hoisting in any compartment of a shaft while repairs are being made in the said hoisting compartment except such hoisting as may be necessary to make such repair.

(k) He shall not turn over the charge of the engine to his relief at change of shift or at any other time while the bucket, skip, cage or other conveyance is in motion.

Hoisting

(a) The superintendent of the tunnel shall establish for each shaft rates of speed for the cages, skips, buckets or other conveyances that shall not be exceeded in the hoisting or lowering of men, and he shall post a notice of such limitation in a conspicuous place near each hoisting engine; such rates of speed shall not exceed those set forth in subsection (d) following.

(b) The Superintendent of the tunnel shall determine the maximum number of men that in his judgment may safely ride on each cage,

skip, bucket or other conveyance used in the tunnel under his supervision and shall post in a conspicuous place near each shaft a notice stating the maximum number of persons so permitted to ride and forbidding the carrying of any greater number. The number of persons permitted to ride, as determined by the superintendent shall not exceed the maximum approved by the Minister.

(c) At all times when hoisting or lowering is being done, there shall be two signalmen on duty, one each at the top and bottom respectively of each shaft. Such signalmen shall be not less than twenty-one (21) years of age and shall be appointed and instructed in their duties by the superintendent. The signalmen shall prevent overloading of men on cages, skips, buckets or other conveyances used in the shaft. No other persons but the signalmen shall give signals for starting or stopping such conveyances.

(d) In hoisting or lowering men with a bucket, the speed, except in the case of apprehended danger shall not exceed one hundred (100) feet per minute, when the bucket is within fifty (50) feet of the top or bottom of the shaft, or five hundred (500) feet per minute in any other part of the shaft.

(e) No person shall ride upon any cage, skip or bucket that is conveying explosives other than man in charge of same.

Signals

(a) Every shaft shall be provided with an efficient means of interchanging distinct and definite signals between the top of the shaft and the lowest level and the intermediate levels from which hoisting is being done. After sinking operations have been completed and before tunnelling operations are begun from any shaft, there shall be provided and maintained two (2) separate systems of signalling, which shall be either electrical, pneumatic or mechanical, or one such system supplemented by speaking tube or telephone.

(b) No person shall ride upon any bucket, cage, skip, or other conveyance, unless proper signals have been given.

(c) The signal to move the cage, skip or bucket shall be given only when the same is at the level from which the signal is to be given.

Signal Codes

(a) The following code of signals shall be used: 1 bell—Stop if in motion, or hoist if not in motion. 2 bells—Lower. 3 bells—Men on, run very carefully.

(b) An easily legible copy of the above code, and of any special code adopted in any shaft or tunnel shall be printed in letters at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch high, on a board or metal plate not less than eighteen by eighteen (18 x 18) inches, and shall be securely posted in the engine room, at the collar of the shaft and at each level or station.

Hoisting Ropes

(a) No rope or cable shall be used for hoisting or lowering men when such hoisting or lowering is done by any means other than human or animal power, unless such rope or cable shall be composed of metal wires, with a factor of safety determined as hereinafter set forth provided, however, that such metal wires may be laid around a hemp centre.

(b) There shall not be used any rope or cable for the raising or lowering of men, either

when the number of breaks in any consecutive ten (10) feet of said rope exceeds ten per cent (10%) of the total number of wires composing the rope, or when the wires on the crown of the strands are worn down to less than eighty per cent (80%) of their original area, or when they show marked signs of corrosion.

(c) All ropes used for hoisting or lowering men shall be thoroughly inspected once in every week by some competent person designated for the purpose by the superintendent. If upon any inspection, such hoisting rope or cable shall be found to be below the requirements set forth in these rules, it shall be discontinued for such purpose forthwith.

(d) Every rope used for hoisting or lowering men shall be securely fastened at both ends, and when in use shall never be fully unwound; at least two (2) full turns shall remain always on the drum or reel. The end of the rope attached to the conveyance in the shaft shall be bound around an oval thimble and fastened to itself by the use of three or more clamps or shall be securely fastened within a tapered socket.

Safeguards Against Overwinding

(a) Approved means to prevent overwinding shall be provided.

(b) There shall be installed in every shaft where men are hoisted a device which shall indicate or give a warning signal in the engine room whenever the cage, skip or bucket in ascending or descending reaches a certain point below or above the limit of travel of the cage, skip or bucket, such point to be determined by local conditions.

Cages for Hoisting

In all shafts where men are hoisted or lowered by means of a cage, an iron-bonneted cage shall be used for the conveyance of men, but this provision shall not apply to shafts in the process of sinking or during the dismantling of the shaft after work in the tunnel is substantially completed.

Cages shall be provided with bonnets consisting of two (2) steel plates not less than three-sixteenths (3-16) of an inch in thickness, sloping towards each side and so arranged that they may be readily pushed upward to afford egress to persons therein, and such bonnet shall cover the top of the cage in such manner as to protect persons on the cage from falling objects.

Cages shall be entirely enclosed on two sides with solid partitions or wire mesh not less than No. 8, U.S. Standard gauge, no opening in which shall exceed two (2) inches.

Cages shall be provided with hanging chains or other similar devices for hand holds.

Every cage shall be provided with an approved safety catch of sufficient strength to hold the cage with its maximum load at any point in the shaft.

A safety device shall be provided for blocking cars while on cage.

All parts of the hoisting apparatus, cables, brakes, guides and fastening shall be of the most substantial design and shall be arranged for convenient inspection. The efficiency of all safety devices shall be established by satisfactory tests before the cages are put into service and at least once every three months thereafter and a record thereof kept.

Stairways and Ladders in Shafts

In each shaft except during the period of sinking there shall be a covered stairway at least two and one-half (2½) feet wide leading from the bottom of the shaft to the surface. In lieu of this, however, in case it is not practicable to construct such a stairway, a ladder shall be installed with landings at every twenty (20) feet of sufficient width to permit men to pass. All stairways and ladders shall be kept clear and in good condition at all times. The distance between the centres of the rungs of a ladder shall not exceed fourteen (14) inches and shall not vary more than one inch in any one ladderway. The length of the ladder rungs (width of ladder inside of stringers), shall not be less than twelve (12) inches. The rungs of a ladder shall in no case be less than four (4) inches from the wall or other obstruction in the shaft or opening in which the ladder is installed.

At all landings where it is necessary to cross from one side of the shaft to the other, passageways shall be provided and shall be kept free from all obstructions and properly lighted.

Cleaning of Ladderways and Stairways

Timbers and projections on which debris may lodge in ladder ways and stairways in daily use shall be kept cleaned of all loose rock and other debris.

Shaft Protection

During shaft sinking operations, the tops of all shafts shall be guarded by a standard rail and standard toe-board, which may be provided with the necessary gates to give access to the shaft, but such gates shall be kept closed when access to the shaft is not necessary.

Means for blocking cars shall be provided at all landings and also for blocking cars on cage.

Ventilation

The constructor of every shaft or tunnel shall provide and maintain for every such shaft or tunnel a good and sufficient amount of ventilation for such men as may be employed therein, and shall cause an adequate quantity of pure air to circulate throughout the working place of such shaft or tunnel.

Sanitation

The constructor of every tunnel or open caisson employing more than twenty-five (25) men under ground shall provide a wash and change house, which shall be free of cost and open at all reasonable hours. Such wash and change house shall be adequately heated and lighted and shall contain a sufficient supply of warm and cold water available to the men.

Telephone System

Where tunnels are driven more than 250 feet in length from the shaft, a telephone system shall be established and maintained, communicating with the surface at each such shaft and with a station or stations readily and quickly accessible to the men at the working level.

Lighting

(a) While work is in progress all tunnels, stairways, ladderways and all places on the surface where work is being conducted, shall be properly lighted. In shafts more than one hundred (100) feet deep, artificial lighting shall be provided below that depth.

(b) All electric light wiring shall be installed to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(c) All places where hoisting, pumping or other machinery is installed and in the proximity of which persons are working or moving about, shall be so lighted when the machine is in operation that the moving parts of such machine can be clearly distinguished.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Accident Prevention at Glace Bay Colliery

According to a recent press report, No. 23 colliery of the Dominion Coal Company at Glace Bay has achieved a splendid record in accident prevention during the past several months. With an average working force of approximately 400 employees and with an output of 1,000 tons per day, the colliery operated from November 25, 1930 to May 10, 1931, without a lost time accident. From May 10 to October 5 there were only two accidents, which makes the ratio equivalent to 42,902 tons of coal produced per accident for that period. In view of the many hazards attendant upon coal mining in Cape Breton collieries, this record is considered particularly meritorious. It was made possible through the co-operation of the employers and the accident prevention program of the management in its endeavour to promote safe working conditions.

A feature of active coal mining at the colliery is the protective hats which are worn by many officials and workmen, and provide immunity from head injuries.

Safety Devices for Hoists

An article published in the *Contract Record and Engineering Review* (Toronto) for October 14, describes safety devices for hoisting elevators that have been perfected recently by McDaniel Brothers, general contractors of Beaumont, Texas.

Four types of accidents have developed in connection with the hoisting of materials on construction jobs. The first is that due to defects in ropes and slings. This danger has been pretty well eliminated through the introduction of an inspection procedure which applies the tests developed to determine the strength of ropes and finds whether they are in sound condition.

The second type of accident is caused by the crossing of signals by workmen wishing to move the elevator while loading or unloading is taking place at another floor. The development of an electric signal system which prevents the engineer from receiving a signal to move the hoist while the gate is open has

about eliminated this threat to the safety of workmen.

The slipping of loads while the hoist is in operation was for a long time a decided menace. The development of a safety hoist equipped with emergency brakes by the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company late in 1929 was the solution to this accident problem. These emergency brakes set automatically in case the power fails or a fuse blows out or if the leverman fails to keep his feet on the service brake levers. Each of these levers is connected to a switch controlling the emergency brake and when the operator takes a foot off the lever, the emergency brake takes hold.

One type of hoist accident has not yet been entirely eliminated and it is the one which is most often fatal. This is the danger to workmen who stick their heads into the shaft to see where the elevator is and are struck by it as it descends. Education has been advocated as the surest means of preventing this type of accident. Warning signs are being posted near the hoist gates by many construction companies. McDaniel Brothers have just recently perfected their scheme for preventing accidents to men looking into the hoist shaft. Taking a hint from the device used by railroads to warn men standing on cars when a low bridge or tunnel is coming by hanging fringed nets over the tracks, the contractors hung chains 60 feet from the bottoms of the elevator cages. The clanking of these chains gives warning to anyone looking into the shaft that the cage is on the way. In order that the chains may be seen as well as heard and that the direction in which the cage is moving may be determined, rubber tabs are placed at regular intervals along the chains.

Another device installed by the firm in connection with the hoist consists of an invention to arrest the cage in case the cable breaks. At any slackening of the cable, iron bars are thrust into the wooden sides of the elevator shaft, thus "freezing" the cage. This device has already received a test, for a cable did break one day, and, although there was no one on the elevator at the time, the device worked perfectly and the cage was stopped.

Employees' Mutual Benefit Associations and Sickness Prevention

The United States Public Health Service recently made a survey for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent the employees' mutual benefit associations in the United States have gone beyond their primary function of providing certain fractions of wages

when sickness causes loss of time from work, to a broader program of health improvement and a better care of their disabled members. It is stated that as a whole the associations are still essentially insurance organizations, making no attempt to control either the incidence or the severity of disability afflicting their members. However, approximately 43 per cent of the associations replying reported that improvement in health had probably resulted from the work of the associations; thirty-six per cent stated that the number of absences on account of illness had been reduced.

Some of the more progressive organizations are making an effort to shorten the duration of disability by assisting in provisions for adequate medical attention and nursing care. Others are giving physical examinations and carrying on a program of health education.

Sick benefit associations are not a recent development in the United States, the largest number of associations being from 10 to 14 years old and two per cent of those reporting having been in existence for over 50 years. One-fourth of the associations pay in cash benefits less than \$1 per day, and one-half pay from \$1 to \$2 per day. The most popular rate of benefits is from \$9 to \$11 per week. Quite frequently the rate of payment to female members is considerably less than the rate paid to males. The maximum period for which benefits may be paid varies as greatly as the rate paid. Thirteen weeks is the most frequent period, but the length of time for drawing benefits ranges from five weeks to over a year or to the full duration of disability.

"Sick benefit associations are beginning to realize that they have a bigger and broader field than merely making cash payments, namely, the discovery and correction of physical impairments; the promotion of health educational activity, especially in the hygiene of living; and better medical care when their members are disabled."

Chairmanship of the Governing Body of I.L.O.

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office, at its meeting in Geneva on October 12-17, adopted a report of the Standing Orders Committee under which the Chairmanship of the Governing Body will hereafter be held in rotation by the Governments represented on this Body, as far as possible in the following order: (1) a European State of chief industrial importance; (2) a non-European State of chief industrial importance; and (3) a state elected by the Conference.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Agenda of the 1933 Conference

The following subjects were provisionally selected by the Governing Body, at its 55th Session, for consideration by the General Session of 1933:

- (1) The systems of providing for rest and organizing shifts in automatic glassworks;
- (2) Unemployment insurance;
- (3) Holidays with pay;
- (4) Underground work of women and young persons.

The final choice will be made next January. If the 1932 Session so decides, the 1933 Session will also have to consider, on second discussion, the subjects of old-age, invalidity and widows' and orphans' insurance, and the abolition of fee-charging employment agencies.

New Chairman of the Governing Body

Mr. Ernest Mahaim, Professor of International Law in the University of Liège, sometime Minister of Industry and Labour of Belgium, has been unanimously elected Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in the place of the late Mr. Arthur Fontaine.

When the War ended, Mr. Mahaim was chosen by his Government as one of its representatives on the Commission on International Labour Legislation appointed by the Peace Conference early in 1919, and took a share in the shaping of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, by which the permanent International Labour Organization was established. During the same year he served on the Organizing Committee for the First Session of the International Labour Conference, attended that Conference as delegate of the Belgium Government, and finally, as the representative of that Government, became a member of the first Governing Body of the International Labour Office, which seat he has held continuously since 1919.

Mr. Mahaim has a wide and profound knowledge of international law and of social and political science and has had a long and probably unique experience of international labour legislation. To these qualifications he adds the qualities of impartiality, tact and firmness combined with courtesy and he enjoys in full measure the admiration and affection of all who have worked with him in the International Labour Organization.

Eight Hour Convention Ratified by Spain

On May Day of this year, the Provisional Government of the Spanish Republic announced its intention of ratifying uncondition-

ally the Washington Hours Convention. This intention has now been carried out.

By a letter dated October 15, 1931, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations informed the International Labour Office that the Spanish Government had decided that the time had come to make its ratification of this Convention absolute, and had therefore withdrawn the reservation attached to the instrument of ratification deposited with the Secretariat of the League of Nations and registered by it on February 22, 1929. The reservation was to the effect that the observance of the provisions of the Convention by Spain should be contingent on its ratification by France, Germany, Great Britain and Italy. This condition is withdrawn as from October 1, 1931.

Of the fifteen ratifications of the Hours Convention so far registered, eleven are now unconditional—those of Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Greece, India, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Portugal, Roumania and Spain. The rest are conditioned as follows:—

Austria: Conditional on ratification by Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

France: Conditional on ratification by Germany and Great Britain.

Italy: Conditional on ratification by Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Switzerland. (A Bill providing, among other things, for the withdrawal of this reservation was presented by the Government to the Senate last year, but has not yet become law.)

Latvia: Conditional on ratification by three of the eight States "of chief industrial importance" (Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy and Japan).

Publications of the Office

A further series of brochures of *Occupation and Health*, the Encyclopaedia of Hygiene, Pathology and Social Welfare which is in course of publication by the International Labour Office, has just appeared. It comprises monographs on: Ironing, Ivory, Kapok, Lithopone, Mental hygiene in industry, Occupational Diseases: Historical Review, Occupational Poisonings, Naphthylamine, Wool (Disinfection), Medical Inspection of Factories, Metallization by Pulverization, Methyl Acetate.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN SEPTEMBER, 1931

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on October 1 was 7,862, the employees on their payrolls numbering 945,842 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for

September was 1,841, having an aggregate membership of 193,849 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 68 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

(1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of October, 1931, as Reported by Employers

There was a decline in employment at the beginning of October, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,862 firms, whose staffs aggregated 945,842 persons, as compared with 974,331 in the preceding month. Employment customarily shows a falling-off in the autumn, but the decrease this year involved the release of a larger number of persons than usual. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 103.9 on October 1, 1931, compared with 107.1 on September 1, 1931, and with 116.2, 125.6, 118.8, 110.3, 106.5, 99.5, 95.0, 100.7, 95.8 and 91.3 on October 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Employment as reported by the firms making returns was thus lower at the beginning of October than on the same date in any of the years since 1926, but was higher than on October 1 in any of the preceding five years.

The most pronounced contractions since September 1 were in manufacturing, in which the closing of large railway car shops was an important factor; construction also recorded very extensive curtailment, while losses on a smaller scale took place in communications, transportation and services. On the other hand, logging, coal-mining and trade were seasonally more active, while, within the manufacturing group, improvement was also shown in the pulp and paper and textile industries.

Employment by Provinces

Firms in all provinces showed decreases, that in Quebec being greatest.

Maritime Provinces.—A small decline was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 565 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 70,358 persons on September 1, to 70,230 at the beginning of October. This shrinkage involved many fewer workers than that recorded on the same date last year, when the index was, however, higher than on October 1, 1931. Transportation and services reported the bulk of the decrease, but there were important gains in building and highway construction (largely as a result of the unemployment relief programme), and logging was seasonally more active. Manufacturing showed no general change.

Quebec.—There was a reduction in Quebec; this took place chiefly in construction, owing to the completion of special highway work undertaken during the preceding month. Manufacturing also released a large number of workers, and transportation was slacker. On the other hand, logging and trade showed improvement. Within the manufacturing group, heightened activity was indicated in pulp and paper and textile factories, while practically all the decline occurred in the iron and steel division as a result of the closing of important railway car shops. Statistics were compiled from 1,866 firms with 272,655 workers, compared with 294,761 at the beginning of Sep-

tember. Smaller losses had been noted on October 1, 1930, when the index was higher.

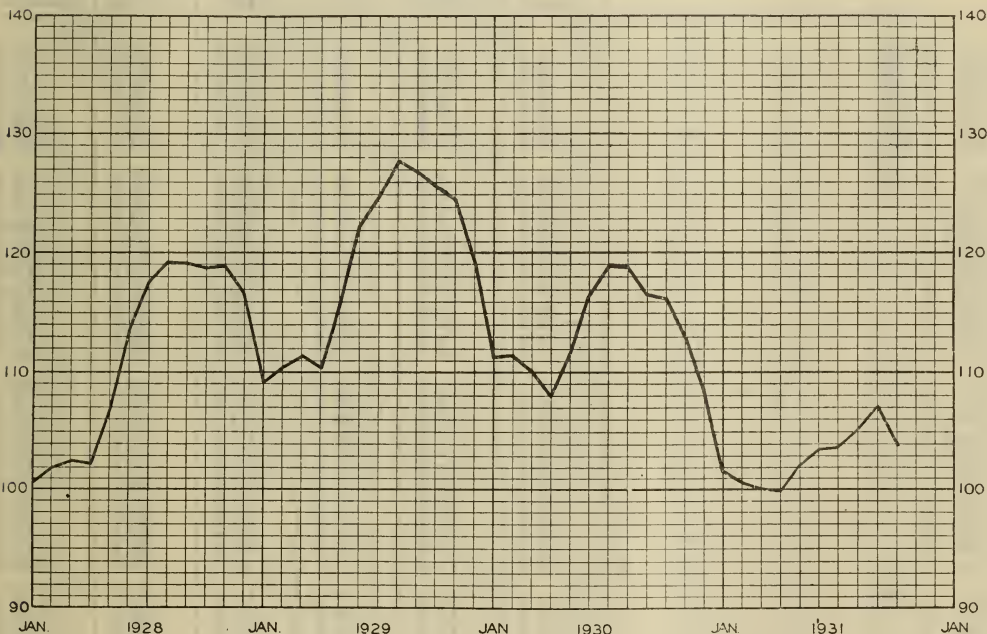
Ontario.—Curtailment was indicated in Ontario, according to 3,510 employers of 369,297 persons, or 4,708 less than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had been noted on October 1 a year ago, and employment was then in greater volume. Manufacturing as a whole, (particularly of lumber and canned products), transportation, mining and services reported contractions, while employment increased in highway construction, logging and trade. Within the manufacturing division, improvement was noted in textiles, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus and other plants.

had been reported on that date in 1930, when the index was slightly higher than in October of the present year. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,135 firms with an aggregate working force of 155,959 employees, compared with 156,907 on September 1.

British Columbia.—Employment in British Columbia showed further curtailment, mainly in manufacturing and transportation, while unemployment relief projects provided work for a large number of persons in the highway construction group, and logging and trade also reported heightened activity. Data were tabulated from 786 employers, whose payrolls de-

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Prairie Provinces.—After five months of increasing activity, there was a slight decrease in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October. This was mainly due to the closing of large railway car shops, together with losses in building and railway construction and trade. On the other hand, coal-mining was seasonally brisker, and steam railway operation also showed improvement; the greatest gains, however, were those in highway construction work as the unemployment relief programme advanced. Employment has declined on October 1 in most years of the record, but an increase

clined from 78,300 persons on September 1, to 77,701 at the beginning of October. Losses on a larger scale were registered on October 1, 1930, but the index then was many points higher.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

The trend of employment was downward in Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, but upward in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.

Montreal.—There was a large decrease in employment in Montreal, where the 1,051 co-operating firms employed 132,788 persons, or 6,637 fewer than on September 1. Manufacturing showed the greatest curtailment, but there was also a decided falling-off in construction work; within the manufacturing group, textile factories reported considerable improvement, while closing of large railway car shops accounted for the bulk of the decrease. General improvement had been noted on the corresponding date of last year, when employment was in greater volume.

Quebec.—Activity in Quebec increased slightly at the beginning of October, 128 workers having been taken on since September 1 by the 135 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 13,503 on their paylists on the date under review. There were seasonal losses in services, but construction showed improvement. The index was lower than at the beginning of October, 1930, although a reduction was then reported.

Toronto.—Expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,133 firms employing 120,462 persons, compared with 119,437 in their

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	108.9	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	99.1	83.0	97.6	90.7	81.5
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.9	87.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
April 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
April 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
April 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Relative weight of employment by districts as at Oct. 1, 1931	100.0	7.4	28.8	39.1	16.5	8.2

last report. Manufacturing (particularly of textile, electrical apparatus and paper products) was much busier, and construction and trade also absorbed more workers. Larger additions to staffs had been reported on October 1, a year ago, and conditions than were generally better.

Ottawa.—Construction was more active, while other groups showed comparatively little change. The forces of the 162 employers furnishing data aggregated 14,598 workers, or 329

more than on September 1. The index of employment was rather lower than on the same date in 1930, although the gains then indicated had been smaller.

Hamilton.—Curtailement was registered in manufacturing, in which iron and steel plants showed the most pronounced loss; on the other hand, construction was considerably more active. Statements were tabulated from 233 firms with 30,236 employees, compared with 30,129 in the preceding month. The index

Note.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1922.....	93.5	.....	100.4	.....	.....	.....	101.1	87.2
Oct. 1, 1923.....	100.0	.....	99.6	112.4	95.9	.....	91.5	87.9
Oct. 1, 1924.....	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6	.....	88.1	90.0
Oct. 1, 1925.....	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
Oct. 1, 1926.....	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Oct. 1, 1927.....	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Jan. 1, 1928.....	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1.....	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1.....	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
April 1.....	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1.....	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1.....	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1.....	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1.....	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1.....	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1.....	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1.....	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1.....	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
April 1.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1.....	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1.....	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	123.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
April 1.....	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 7.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
April 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1.....	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1.....	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1.....	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1.....	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Oct. 1, 1931.....	14.0	1.4	12.7	1.5	3.2	1.1	3.1	3.1

number at the beginning of October last year was higher, although the trend of employment was then downward.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.—There was an increase in the number employed in the Border Cities, mainly in the automobile trades and construction. One hundred and thirty-six establishments recorded 9,985 employees, as against 9,577 on September 1. Contractions had been reported on October 1,

1930, but employment was then in greater volume.

Winnipeg.—Employment in Winnipeg showed a recession on October 1, when the forces of the 363 co-operating firms aggregated 29,311 workers, or 482 fewer than in the preceding month. There were decreases in trade and building construction, while road work reported improvement and other groups showed little general change. Declines had also been

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Oct. 1, 1921.....	91.3	88.0	86.8	100.8	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7
Oct. 1, 1922.....	95.8	93.8	76.0	105.8	88.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2
Oct. 1, 1923.....	100.7	99.4	93.0	102.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924.....	95.0	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4
Oct. 1, 1925.....	99.5	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9
Oct. 1, 1926.....	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Oct. 1, 1927.....	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1.....	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
April 1.....	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1.....	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1.....	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1.....	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1.....	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1.....	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1.....	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1.....	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
April 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
April 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	123.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
April 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.0	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.0	124.0
July 1.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1.....	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Relative weight of employment by industries as at Oct. 1, 1931.....	100.0	47.9	1.2	5.1	2.9	11.7	19.6	2.5	9.1

indicated at the beginning of October a year ago, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

Vancouver.—There was a loss in employment in Vancouver, according to 324 em-

ployers with 28,897 persons on their payrolls, compared with 30,283 on September 1. Manufacturing, especially metal and canning factories, reported decreases, and there was also a falling-off in transportation and construction.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, (Average 1926-100).

Industries	Relative Weight ¹	Oct. 1, 1931	Sept. 1, 1931	Oct. 1, 1930	Oct. 1, 1929	Oct. 1, 1928	Oct. 1, 1927	Oct. 1, 1926
Manufacturing	47.9	91.8	94.7	107.8	120.2	115.7	106.4	104.6
Animal products—edible.....	1.9	102.8	109.3	111.7	117.1	119.6	114.0	106.4
Fur and products.....	0.2	91.2	92.3	107.5	103.1	99.5	104.8	108.6
Leather and products.....	2.0	93.0	91.3	86.7	97.7	96.4	104.1	103.7
Lumber and products.....	4.0	72.9	77.5	92.4	116.6	117.6	109.4	116.6
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.1	60.6	67.5	83.4	114.7	116.3	110.6	124.5
Furniture.....	0.9	98.2	95.7	110.1	125.4	120.0	109.5	101.7
Other lumber products.....	1.0	90.6	93.7	106.2	115.8	118.7	103.6	102.2
Musical instruments.....	0.2	66.4	61.9	73.3	101.8	112.6	104.4	110.0
Plant products—edible.....	3.5	116.5	124.1	143.1	134.8	121.5	120.9	115.9
Pulp and paper products.....	6.2	96.9	94.3	108.6	114.2	109.0	108.5	103.0
Pulp and paper.....	2.8	86.6	82.8	104.4	111.9	112.6	111.9	105.8
Paper products.....	0.8	99.5	99.1	109.8	116.8	120.8	108.1	103.5
Printing and publishing.....	2.6	109.7	107.9	113.9	116.3	110.8	104.6	96.3
Rubber products.....	1.3	94.4	95.7	107.9	137.2	135.2	112.6	99.7
Textile products.....	8.5	96.2	93.3	99.3	106.9	105.2	104.9	101.7
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.0	95.3	95.9	92.8	102.2	109.4	111.2	99.5
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.5	75.1	76.5	84.3	96.5	101.9	105.8	97.9
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	0.6	99.1	96.9	86.3	98.5	106.7	99.0	105.4
Silk and silk goods.....	0.5	281.4	283.5	239.3	169.6	.....	.....	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.7	105.7	100.1	104.9	115.4	105.2	97.8	102.2
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.9	95.4	92.4	106.9	107.6	106.5	101.7	104.2
Other textile products.....	0.9	86.8	76.9	89.4	105.1	110.5	108.4	101.5
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.5	111.6	118.7	128.0	128.2	121.5	109.6	101.8
Tobacco.....	0.8	102.7	108.0	114.9	115.5	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	0.7	124.4	133.8	148.8	148.2	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.0	97.7	86.8	131.7	177.3	150.2	115.0	95.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	0.9	113.9	112.0	116.7	120.6	110.0	104.9	100.8
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	106.0	107.9	127.1	136.7	123.3	106.2	109.0
Electric current.....	1.7	132.4	133.0	133.6	138.9	127.9	113.2	104.0
Electrical apparatus.....	1.6	134.5	133.1	158.7	158.2	127.4	110.2	106.1
Iron and steel products.....	9.8	71.6	79.7	98.2	120.9	116.4	99.5	100.2
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.0	77.8	81.9	102.6	132.6	125.0	103.1	103.1
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.1	93.1	92.3	115.5	132.5	127.6	113.2	101.5
Agricultural implements.....	0.2	23.9	25.7	40.8	103.0	98.4	94.6	91.2
Land vehicles.....	4.0	62.8	77.0	95.3	112.8	115.0	94.8	99.2
Automobiles and parts.....	0.9	59.6	57.6	89.4	126.8	158.6	92.7	105.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	0.3	66.9	100.8	106.3	146.2	101.9	89.7	92.9
Heating appliances.....	0.5	105.2	103.2	122.4	138.0	123.1	103.8	105.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	0.6	99.6	109.3	144.3	175.3	144.6	116.0	104.1
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.4	78.2	79.2	99.8	123.0	119.5	91.1	101.1
Other iron and steel products.....	1.7	87.8	85.2	98.8	113.7	114.5	104.1	104.2
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.7	101.8	107.5	132.5	132.9	122.3	110.2	105.4
Miscellaneous.....	1.3	124.6	132.2	138.2	149.1	135.4	104.7	103.0
Miscellaneous.....	0.4	103.2	106.5	115.1	116.6	109.6	98.2	101.4
Logging.....	1.2	42.2	30.5	70.8	117.1	98.5	96.8	82.9
Mining.....	5.1	108.2	105.6	118.9	126.6	117.1	111.5	105.0
Coal.....	2.7	98.1	91.3	107.1	110.0	103.1	105.9	104.0
Metallic ores.....	1.7	138.3	142.1	143.0	149.7	134.2	120.5	105.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	0.7	95.5	98.9	123.3	151.6	141.8	119.6	109.6
Communications.....	2.9	104.2	105.8	119.5	128.1	115.1	107.2	103.4
Telegraphs.....	0.6	107.5	108.6	129.7	135.7	126.4	111.1	108.5
Telephones.....	2.3	103.4	105.1	117.0	126.0	112.1	106.2	102.1
Transportation.....	11.7	95.2	97.8	110.1	114.3	111.8	106.5	107.4
Street railways and cartage.....	2.6	120.4	121.6	128.8	132.9	118.3	107.9	103.3
Steam railways.....	7.5	90.3	90.9	104.4	109.6	111.5	104.8	107.0
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.6	87.6	100.9	114.2	113.8	104.5	114.0	117.9
Construction and maintenance.....	19.6	164.5	176.8	163.0	162.4	147.3	139.8	126.9
Building.....	4.7	112.2	117.5	156.9	169.7	138.2	133.7	122.4
Highway.....	11.3	314.8	337.0	277.7	240.7	212.7	215.4	169.5
Railway.....	3.6	87.7	98.3	115.9	119.7	130.5	115.7	115.6
Services.....	2.5	125.5	134.8	136.7	141.0	127.7	115.3	105.8
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.3	125.9	140.5	141.5	149.4	125.8	114.9	107.4
Professional.....	0.3	125.8	123.7	124.8	118.4	119.5	113.1	103.3
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.9	125.0	129.6	132.6	133.9	133.2	116.0	104.1
Trade.....	9.1	120.8	120.5	127.9	128.2	120.1	109.4	101.0
Retail.....	6.6	126.1	125.7	130.8	130.6	122.4	109.5	99.7
Wholesale.....	2.5	108.8	108.9	121.4	122.9	115.1	109.4	103.6
All industries	100.0	103.9	107.1	116.2	125.6	118.8	110.3	106.5

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

A much smaller reduction had been recorded on October 1, 1930, when the index stood at 112.1, as compared with 99.7 at the beginning of October of this year.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

There was a decrease in manufacturing plants, 4,768 of which reported 453,370 operatives, compared with 467,697 in the preceding month. Large gains were recorded in textile and pulp and paper factories, and improvement was also shown in leather, musical instrument, chemical and electrical apparatus plants. On the other hand, very important declines were indicated in the iron and steel group, chiefly owing to curtailment of activity in railway car shops, and lumber, food, tobacco and beverage, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral, rubber and building material factories reported reductions, in some cases of a seasonal nature. A smaller decrease in employment had been noted on October 1, 1930, when the index was many points higher.

Animal Products—Edible.—There were continued losses in fish-preserving establishments and in dairies. Statistics were received from 211 manufacturers, employing 18,100 persons, as compared with 19,210 in the preceding month. This contraction, which was most pronounced in British Columbia, was on a smaller scale than that registered on the corresponding date last year, when the index was, however, higher than in the autumn of the present year.

Leather and Products.—Footwear, tanning and miscellaneous leather product factories reported slight additions to staffs. Most of the improvement took place in Ontario. The 242 employers making returns reported 18,944 workers, or 284 more than on September 1. Practically no change had been noted at the beginning of October a year ago, and the index number was then several points lower than on the date under review.

Lumber and products.—Further important reductions in personnel were indicated in the lumber group, in which employment was at a decidedly lower level than on October 1, 1930. The decreases took place almost entirely in rough and dressed lumber mills and container plants, while furniture factories were somewhat busier. A combined working force of 38,004 persons was reported by the 758 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 40,288 at the beginning of September. Although the largest contractions were in Ontario, the tendency was downward in all provinces.

Musical Instruments.—Additions to staffs were registered in musical instrument plants, in which, however, employment was not so brisk as during last autumn. Thirty-four establishments reported 1,924 employees, as compared with 1,796 in the preceding month. The gain occurred in Ontario.

Plant Products, Edible.—Fruit and vegetable canning showed considerable declines, owing to the completion of the season's packing operations, while sugar and syrup and chocolate and confectionery factories afforded heightened employment. The staffs of the 410 reporting firms aggregated 33,285 persons, or 2,082 less than in their last report. Employment was not so brisk in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, Ontario showing the most pronounced declines; on the other hand, improvement was noted in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. The general reduction compared unfavourably with the increase registered on the corresponding date in 1930, when the index was decidedly higher.

Pulp and Paper products.—There was an increase in the staffs reported by 555 employers in this group, who had 58,401 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 56,864 at the beginning of September; this took place in printing and publishing houses and pulp and paper mills, the latter being decidedly busier. Considerable gains were recorded in Quebec and Ontario, while minor improvement was also registered in the Prairie Provinces. Curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of October a year ago, but the index number was then higher.

Rubber Products.—Employment in rubber goods showed a decrease on October 1, 1931, repeating the movement recorded on the same date in the last few years, during which the level of employment has been decidedly higher. Data were compiled from 42 firms with 12,035 employees, as against 12,200 in their last report. The curtailment took place almost entirely in Quebec, while the tendency was upward in Ontario.

Textile Products.—Garment and personal furnishing, woollen, hosiery and knitting, headwear and some other branches of the textile industry reported increased activity, while cotton mills released employees; 803 manufacturers enlarged their payrolls from 78,406 workers at the beginning of September, to 80,647 on the date under review. Quebec and Ontario recorded the bulk of this expansion, but improvement was also shown in the other provinces. Smaller gains had been noted at the beginning of October last year, but the

index was then above its level of October 1, 1931.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—There was a falling-off in employment in these industries on the date under review, according to the 147 establishments furnishing statistics, which employed 14,325 workers, or 912 less than on September 1. Employment was in smaller volume than in the autumn of 1930, when improvement had been shown. Firms in Quebec and Ontario registered most of the loss.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Seasonal contractions were indicated in building material plants, in which activity was less than on October 1, 1930. The forces of the 169 co-operating employers declined by 145 persons to 11,110 at the beginning of October. The largest reductions took place in the Prairie Provinces.

Electric Current.—There was a slight decrease in electric current plants at the beginning of October, when 94 establishments reported 16,150 workers, compared with 16,233 on September 1. A similar decline was indicated on the corresponding date last year, when the index number stood at 133.6, compared with 132.4 on October 1, 1931.

Electrical Appliances.—Further additions to staffs were made in electrical apparatus works, 79 of which had 14,945 employees, or 171 more than in their last report. This gain was larger than that noted on October 1, 1930, when the index number was many points higher. There were losses in Quebec, but greater increases in Ontario.

Iron and Steel Products.—The heating appliance, sheet metal and automobile divisions of the iron and steel group registered increases in employment, while there were very pronounced reductions in railway car shops, and losses on a smaller scale in rolling mills, shipbuilding, structural iron and steel and other branches. Statements were received from 735 manufacturers, whose payrolls aggregated 92,846 persons, as compared with 103,352 in the preceding month. Employment generally declined, but the largest recessions were in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. Much less extensive curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of October last year, when employment was in considerably greater volume.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—The smelting and refining and base metal divisions of this group reported declines. A combined working force of 15,705 persons was reported by the 124 co-operating employers, who had

16,594 employees at the beginning of September. The index was much lower than in the autumn of 1930. Practically all the reduction on October 1, 1931, occurred in Ontario.

Logging

Statements were tabulated from 220 logging companies, whose staffs were enlarged by 3,139 workers to 11,443 on the date under review. This advance was on a smaller scale than in the early autumn of 1930, when the index was much higher; in fact, employment on October 1, 1931, was in smaller volume than in the autumn of any other year since 1921. Camps in Quebec absorbed most of the extra men reported on October 1, 1931.

Mining

Coal-Mining.—There was a large increase in coal mines, in which employment was not so brisk as on October 1, 1930, despite the fact that the improvement then reported was less pronounced. Returns were received from 80 operators employing 26,014 persons, as compared with 24,220 in their last report. The gains were indicated mainly in the Prairie coal fields.

Metallic Ores.—Employment in this group showed a falling-off on October 1; 62 employers reported 16,104 workers, or 431 less than at the beginning of September. Ontario registered the bulk of the curtailment. Advances had been noted on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was a few points higher.

Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—Reduced activity was reported in this group, in which statistics were received from 77 firms employing 6,350 persons, or 223 less than on September 1. There were slight declines in all except the Prairie Provinces, which showed no general change in this group. The index was decidedly lower than on October 1, 1930, although greater losses were then indicated.

Communications

There was a falling-off in employment in communications, in which the companies and branches furnishing data reported 27,034 employees, as compared with 27,458 on September 1. The index was lower than in the autumn of 1930.

Transportation

Street and Electric Railways and Cartage.—A minor decrease was indicated in local transportation, 141 persons being released from the forces of the 160 co-operating firms, who re-

ported 24,521 on their payrolls. Employment in this industry was not quite so brisk as on October 1 of last year.

Steam Railways.—Statistics were tabulated from 101 employers in the steam railway operation group, whose payrolls declined from 71,455 on September 1, to 70,975 at the beginning of October. A slightly larger loss had been indicated on the same date of last year, but the index was then higher. There were reductions on the date under review in all except the Prairie Provinces.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—General contractions were registered in the water transportation group, in which 86 companies employed 15,150 workers; this was a loss of 2,335 compared with their payrolls in the preceding month. An improvement had been noted on October 1 of last year, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—There was another decline in employment in building, 1,887 persons being let out from the forces of the 717 co-operating contractors. They had 44,371 employees; this number was smaller than that reported at the beginning of October a year ago, when a slight increase had been indicated. In the Maritime Provinces there was further improvement, while the trend was unfavourable in Quebec, Ontario and the Western Provinces.

Highways.—Largely owing to unemployment relief works, employment in this group increased in all provinces except Quebec, where the cessation of special works undertaken in the preceding month caused a considerable reduction. This offset the gains elsewhere indicated, and resulted in a decrease in the highway construction group as a whole. Statements were tabulated from 360 employers, whose staffs, standing at 106,589, were smaller by 7,568 workers than on September 1. The

number of persons employed in the group was very much greater than in any other autumn on record.

Railways.—Reductions in employment were reported on railway construction, especially in the Prairie Provinces. The forces of the 47 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 38,694 at the beginning of September, to 34,479 on the date under review. This shrinkage was more extensive than that registered on October 1, 1930, when the level of employment was higher.

Services

The closing of summer hotels, together with losses in laundries and dry cleaning establishments, accounted for a decrease of 1,579 persons in the staffs of the 287 firms in this group whose returns were received, and who employed 23,328 on October 1. The declines indicated on the same date last year involved a smaller number of workers, and employment was then more active.

Trade

Retail trade showed a small increase in personnel, while wholesale houses reported little general change; 830 trading establishments reported 86,114 employees, compared with 85,926 in the preceding month. The index stood at 120.8, compared with 127.9 on October 1, 1930.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of September, 1931

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As a number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such

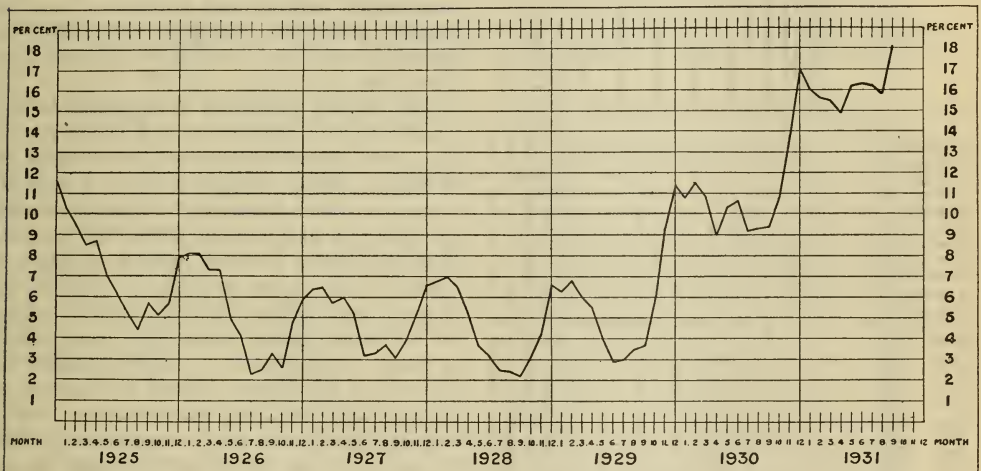
figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Partly due to the usual slowing up of activity with the autumn season, and more particularly to the employment losses sustained in the iron and steel trades consequent upon the closing of a number of railway car shops, the unemployment volume among local trade unions at the close of September exceeded by over 2 per cent that registered in August. The September situation was based upon the returns tabulated by the Department of La-

bour from a total of 1,841 local unions, embracing 193,849 members, 35,048 or a percentage of 18.1 of whom were without work on the last day of the month, contrasted with 15.8 per cent in August. Quebec unions were most seriously affected by shutdowns, the Angus shops in Montreal being closed toward the end of September for an indefinite period, while in other car shops the members were working at greatly reduced time. In Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia also employment recessions were recorded, due to car shop closings. The Alberta situation as a whole, however, was substantially better than in August, due to improvement in the

A separate record is kept each month of unemployment in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Especially noteworthy were the losses in employment reported from Montreal during September where car shop closings were largely responsible for this reduction. In Winnipeg, Vancouver and Toronto also recessions on a smaller scale were noted, and in Edmonton and Halifax employment eased off slightly. On the other hand, Regina and Saint John unions reported minor improvement in conditions. In all cities used for this comparison, a lower level of activity was shown from September last year, Montreal, Toronto, Winni-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



coal mining industry as it was reported the mines were opening up a bit, though full time work was not yet assured. In Nova Scotia slight gains in activity were recorded, the coal mines and building trades reporting some employment expansion. The New Brunswick and Saskatchewan situation was less favourable than in August, the decline in the latter province being but nominal. Important losses in activity, among local trade unions were recorded as compared with September last year when 9.4 per cent of the members registered were idle, conditions for Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba union members being decidedly less active during the month reviewed, while noteworthy recessions were apparent among New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia unions, and employment for Nova Scotia workers declined moderately.

peg, Vancouver and Regina unions especially reporting large increases in slackness.

The chart which accompanies this article illustrates the unemployment trend by months from January, 1925, to date. Contrary to the downward projection of the curve shown during July and August, the course follower in September was upward, indicative of a moderate increase in idleness over the previous two months. Unemployment as represented by the curve appeared in much larger proportions than in September a year ago, the curve resting at a point considerably above that of September, 1930.

The manufacturing industries during September reported a substantial falling off in activity from the previous month, the contractions being largely confined to the iron and steel trades where the cessation or partial suspension of operations in railway car shops

was the deciding factor in the adverse situation reported. Large increases in slackness were registered also by bakers and confectioners, metal polishers, hat and cap, fur and glass workers, and general labourers, which, however, involved much fewer workers than in the iron and steel trades. Among leather workers, in addition, declines on a much smaller scale were noted, and employment for pulp and paper makers and printing tradesmen was less favourable, though the changes were slight. On the other hand, wood workers recorded a much better situa-

tion than in August, and improvement in conditions was shown by textile and garment workers and by cigar makers. For September returns were received from 494 unions in the manufacturing industries with 56,439 members, 11,295 or a percentage of 20.0 of whom were without employment on the last day of the month, in contrast with percentages of 14.0 in the previous month and 8.7 in September, 1930. In the majority of trades a lower level of activity was maintained during September than in the corresponding month last year, unemployment in the iron and steel trades, as in the previous comparison, being chiefly responsible for this retrogressive employment movement, with contributing reductions of lesser degree among garment workers, pulp and paper makers, and printing tradesmen. Leather and textile workers, and general labourers, however, reported improvement in the employment volume from September last year.

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

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.7	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	4.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.9	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Sept. 1919.....	1.5	1.1	2.3	1.4	7.1	1.3	.9	4.0	1.8
Sept. 1920.....	.3	1	7.6	1.9	5.1	1	.6	5.1	3.3
Sept. 1921.....	8.7	7.0	13.8	6.2	3.9	2.5	3.0	12.5	8.5
Sept. 1922.....	1.5	2.1	5.1	1.9	7.7	.5	1.4	4.8	3.8
Sept. 1923.....	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.1	.8	1.1	1.9	2.4	2.8
Sept. 1924.....	9.3	2.9	7.6	5.1	7.2	4.0	4.7	4.3	5.9
Sept. 1925.....	6.6	3.0	10.9	3.7	1.7	8.2	2.6	5.2	5.7
Sept. 1926.....	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	.5	1.1	2.0	5.4	3.3
Sept. 1927.....	1.4	1.1	4.3	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1
Sept. 1928.....	.9	.5	3.5	1.2	1.2	.7	1.2	3.3	2.2
Jan., 1929.....	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	6.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Feb., 1929.....	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.8
Mar., 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
April, 1929.....	6.0	1.3	9.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.5
May, 1929.....	3.9	.5	6.8	2.6	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.3	4.0
June, 1929.....	3.3	1.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.8	4.3	2.6	2.9
July, 1929.....	2.0	.8	4.8	2.2	3.1	1.8	2.7	2.7	3.0
Aug., 1929.....	2.2	.8	4.6	2.5	2.5	1.2	5.7	3.9	3.5
Sept., 1929.....	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.1	4.7	2.5	6.1	4.5	3.7
Oct., 1929.....	2.3	2.3	7.8	4.4	9.3	4.0	7.2	6.9	6.0
Nov., 1929.....	5.1	3.0	13.6	6.3	10.5	8.8	10.8	9.8	9.3
Dec., 1929.....	5.2	2.4	14.3	9.7	12.8	10.3	13.9	11.5	11.4
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar., 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June, 1930.....	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.9	14.3	8.4	10.6
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.9	9.2
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Nov., 1930.....	4.4	5.1	19.2	13.9	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Dec., 1930.....	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.8	16.8	17.0
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.0	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.9	15.6	13.0	12.2	22.0	14.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
Aug. 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.2	24.4	16.4	15.8
Sept. 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.7	18.7	19.0	12.3	16.0	17.9	18.1

Coal miners registered a considerably better situation in September than in the preceding month, the Alberta mines particularly absorbing a much greater number of workers, though in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the situation also showed some improvement. Part-time work, however, was in evidence to a noteworthy degree in both the eastern and western coal fields. Reports were tabulated for September from 52 unions of coal miners, covering a membership of 18,829 persons, 6.2 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month in contrast with 17.5 per cent in August. Compared with the situation in September last year when 3.0 per cent of the members reported were unemployed Alberta unions showed the most extensive employment curtailment during the month reviewed, while in Nova Scotia and British Columbia slight declines in activity only were registered.

The seasonal lull in employment conditions was in evidence in the building and construction trades during September, which together with the depression which has extended over a considerable period in these trades caused a substantial unemployment percentage at the close of the month which was 6 points in excess of that registered in August. Unemployment figures were compiled at the close of September from reports received from 255 unions of building tradesmen, with 25,597 members, 12,165, or 47.5 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 41.5 per cent in August. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and carpenters and joiners, who together formed a large share of the workers engaged in the building trades

showed reductions involving the greatest number of workers. Among painters, decorators and paperhangers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers also very quiet conditions prevailed, and employment for plumbers and steamfitters, and electrical workers was also retarded. Hod carriers and building labourers indicated an unchanged situation from August. Bridge and structural iron workers reported a noteworthy unemployment drop from August, though conditions were still very slack, and the level of activity for granite and stone-cutters tended slightly upward. Marked depression was shown in the building trades from September a year ago when 27.9 per cent of the members reported were unemployed, all tradesmen sharing quite substantially in this adverse employment movement.

From unions in the transportation industries 787 reports were tabulated during September, embracing a membership of 67,637 persons, 8,115 or 12.0 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 9.5 in August and 5.4 in September last year. All tradesmen participated in the unemployment increase shown from August, steam railway employees, whose returns constituted over 81 per cent of the entire group membership reported, indicating the most noteworthy curtailment of activity, though employment for navigation workers also showed a considerable drop. Among street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs the tendency was toward lessened activity, though the changes were but nominal. Contractions of activity were noted in all divisions of the transportation industries from September a year ago, steam railway employees, as in the previous comparison, suffering the greatest employment losses, though declines of noteworthy proportions were reported also by navigation workers.

The 5 unions of retail clerks from which returns were tabulated during September, with a total membership of 1,250 persons, reported 3.6 per cent of their members idle on the last day of the month compared with 2.5 per cent of inactivity in August and with a fully engaged situation in September last year.

Civic employees with 71 unions reporting 7,661 members in September, indicated 0.3 per cent of their members idle on the last day of the month, compared with 0.1 per cent of unemployment in August and 0.7 per cent in September, 1930.

A slight unemployment gain was recorded in the miscellaneous group of trades during September from the previous month, the 126 unions from which reports were tabulated with 5,847 members showing an unemployment percentage of 20.2 in contrast with 18.9 per cent in August. The contractions of activity from August were confined chiefly to stationary engineers and firemen, the tendency among barbers being also unfavourable though the change was very slight. Theatre and stage employees, unclassified workers and hotel and restaurant employees, however, reported some improvement in the employment volume available. Noteworthy reductions in activity were registered in the miscellaneous group of trades from September last year when 12.0 per cent of idleness was recorded, unclassified workers alone reporting a substantially improved situation. On the other hand, much slacker conditions prevailed for stationary engineers and firemen than in September last year, and pronounced employment recessions were apparent among hotel and restaurant employees. Curtailment of activity, on a much smaller scale, was recorded by theatre and stage employees and barbers.

The trend of activity for fishermen during September was slightly upward from August, as manifest by the returns received from 3 associations, with a membership total of 1,255 persons. Of these 75, or a percentage of 6.0, were idle on the last day of the month, in contrast with 7.7 per cent in August. The situation, however, was less favourable than in September a year ago when 1.5 per cent of the members reported were unemployed.

Noteworthy improvement from August conditions was reported during September by lumber workers and loggers, the 5 unions from which returns were tabulated with 895 members indicating an unemployment percentage of 24.6 in contrast with 37.8 per cent of idleness in August. Unemployment for these workers was, however, in greater volume than in September, 1930, when 17.2 per cent of the members reported were without work.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1930 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for September of each year from 1919 to 1928 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1929, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

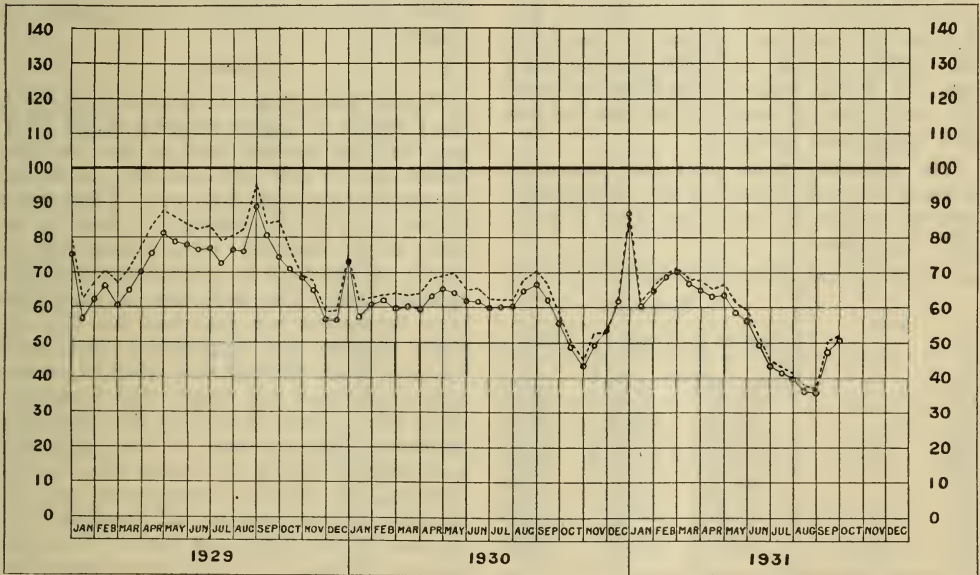
(3) Employment Office Reports for September, 1931

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of September, 1931, showed a gain in the average daily placements over those of the preceding period and also over last year's, registering an increase of nearly 63 per cent in the former and of 20 per cent in the latter comparison. An outstanding gain in placements over those of last month took place in construction and maintenance, where numerous men had been provided with work on the highways. Much smaller gains were recorded in all other industrial divisions, except logging and transportation, but these only

of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications took a sharp upward course during the first half of September and continued a moderated upward trend during the latter half of the month under review, the curve of vacancies attaining a level, at the end of the period, about seven points below that of September, 1930, and the curve of placements five points below that recorded at the close of the corresponding month last year. The ratio of vacancies to each one hundred applications was 50.3 during the first

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

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o



slightly contributed to the net increase shown. The declines in logging and transportation were nominal only. Although decreased placements in all groups, except construction and maintenance and mining, were reported in comparison with September, 1930, the gain in the former section, due to highway relief work sponsored by the Government, more than offset all declines recorded, of which those in farming, services and logging were the largest.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1929, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each one hundred applications for work registered at the offices

half and 52.0 during the second half of September, 1931, in contrast with the ratios of 67.2 and 58.5 during the corresponding periods of 1930. The ratios of placements to each one hundred applications during the periods under review were 47.4 and 50.7 as compared with 62.1 and 55.5 during the corresponding month of 1930.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during September, 1931, was 1,669, as compared with 1,032 during the preceding month and with 1,427 in September a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 3,259, in comparison with 2,746 in August, 1931, and with 2,270 during September last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during September, 1931, was 1,604, of which 797 were in regular employment and 807 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with the total daily average of 987 during the preceding month. Placements in September a year ago averaged 1,335 daily, consisting of 844 placements in regular and 491 in casual employment.

During the month of September, 1931, the offices of the Service referred 42,092 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 40,077 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 19,924 of which 15,643 were for men and 4,281 for women, while placements in casual work totalled 20,153. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 32,931 for men and 8,792 for women, a total of 41,723, while applications for work totalled 81,453, of which 67,518 were for men and 13,935 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1921, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931 (9 months).....	115,450	221,196	336,646

NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of September, 1931, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia were nearly 31 per cent higher than in the preceding month, and about 36 per cent above the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of 30 per cent in placements when compared with August, and of over 43 per cent in comparison with September, 1930. The increase in placements over September last year was entirely due to gains in the highway division of construction and maintenance, representing unemployment relief work, as all other groups showed declines. None of the reductions, however, were

large. Nearly all the placements effected were in construction and maintenance with 413, and services with 338. Regular employment was found for 390 men and 71 women.

NEW BRUNSWICK

There was a decline of nearly 31 per cent in the demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during September, when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 23 per cent less in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 32 per cent less than in August and nearly 22 per cent below September, 1930. All industrial divisions participated in the declines in placements from September last year, but services was the only group to show any appreciable reduction. There were 55 placements under construction and maintenance and 455 in services. Regular employment was found for 50 men and 72 women during the month.

QUEBEC

During September, employment offices in the Province of Quebec received orders for 11 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and 21 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline also in placements of over 11 per cent when compared with August and of nearly 19 per cent in comparison with September, 1930. This reduction in placements from September last year was due to losses under logging and construction and maintenance, which declines were offset in part by gains in services and trade. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 81; logging, 234; farming, 46; construction and maintenance, 137; trade, 91; and services, 892, of which 748 were of household workers. During the month 626 men and 723 women were placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

Orders listed at employment offices in Ontario during September called for 82 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and 41 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of over 85 per cent in placements when compared with August, and of over 44 per cent in comparison with September, 1930. The large increase in placements over September last year was entirely due to work provided in relief of unemployment on highway construction, as the only other groups to show gains were farming and mining, and in them

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1931

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1930
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	882	47	1,070	892	461	378	1,028	112
Halifax.....	284	28	467	256	35	221	667	48
New Glasgow.....	96	19	116	134	37	44	190	42
Sydney.....	502	0	487	502	389	113	171	22
New Brunswick	561	10	684	549	122	427	1,049	193
Chatham.....	80	5	140	78	28	50	476	63
Moncton.....	208	4	202	198	42	156	105	53
Saint John.....	273	1	342	273	52	221	468	77
Quebec	1,648	94	8,272	2,343	1,349	143	4,666	1,654
Amos.....	3	0	32	8	14	0	24	40
Hull.....	233	0	475	249	249	0	119	338
Montreal.....	653	35	5,927	688	487	52	3,764	647
Quebec.....	526	43	1,206	991	361	88	544	399
Rouyn.....	9	0	43	13	13	0	7	9
Sherbrooke.....	125	7	340	156	134	1	117	111
Three Rivers.....	99	9	249	238	91	2	91	104
Ontario	18,925	573	34,530	18,781	5,320	12,567	46,322	6,290
Belleville.....	107	0	145	106	49	57	652	40
Brantford.....	1,460	0	2,103	1,461	156	1,305	2,452	106
Chatham.....	512	11	364	513	306	207	495	137
Cobalt.....	34	2	72	29	26	3	81	60
Fort Frances.....	55	0	638	55	49	6	583	.....
Fort William.....	65	0	138	65	26	39	336	67
Guelph.....	422	30	398	432	35	365	899	54
Hamilton.....	692	29	1,729	684	200	427	5,462	226
Kingston.....	1,076	21	1,393	1,068	563	505	1,687	180
Kitchener.....	539	7	740	539	50	479	887	74
London.....	673	31	1,509	583	229	391	2,353	214
Niagara Falls.....	142	6	336	129	40	85	522	72
North Bay.....	372	17	885	393	328	35	1,763	238
Oshawa.....	924	0	985	923	56	867	482	77
Ottawa.....	821	62	2,779	952	385	325	3,931	601
Pembroke.....	188	2	658	184	75	109	643	209
Peterborough.....	160	7	209	155	101	52	212	84
Port Arthur.....	239	0	582	235	218	17	3,906	225
St. Catharines.....	276	2	371	259	146	113	2,139	373
St. Thomas.....	138	8	269	134	42	92	634	99
Sarnia.....	268	0	444	268	92	176	638	162
Sault Ste. Marie.....	148	2	508	155	102	38	240	42
Stratford.....	267	0	274	266	198	68	870	.....
Sudbury.....	97	0	572	96	73	23	1,565	191
Timmins.....	136	0	242	120	85	35	414	118
Toronto.....	8,372	319	14,928	8,286	1,267	6,480	8,143	2,134
Windsor.....	742	17	1,259	691	423	268	4,333	507
Manitoba	3,561	24	9,820	3,589	1,281	2,232	12,747	2,037
Brandon.....	453	15	1,577	442	150	292	1,140	456
Dauphin.....	33	0	165	31	23	8	123	69
Portage la Prairie.....	120	0	120	120	120	0	0	127
Winnipeg.....	2,955	9	7,958	2,996	988	1,932	11,484	1,385
Saskatchewan	3,951	135	4,975	3,670	2,491	1,177	5,731	3,509
Estevan.....	124	4	84	110	18	92	202	40
Melfort.....	279	0	279	279	279	0	0	366
Moose Jaw.....	888	25	799	803	440	361	1,198	590
N. Battleford.....	199	30	194	177	157	20	29	249
Prince Albert.....	250	11	533	226	180	46	512	173
Regina.....	529	42	879	492	331	161	2,138	745
Saskatoon.....	773	0	1,126	692	593	99	1,013	762
Swift Current.....	403	7	447	395	352	43	331	163
Weyburn.....	338	13	414	327	50	277	161	238
Yorkton.....	168	3	220	169	91	78	147	183
Alberta	5,720	19	8,455	5,788	4,247	1,532	9,800	5,716
Calgary.....	1,925	6	3,941	1,918	1,844	74	5,406	1,320
Drumheller.....	606	2	608	597	411	186	501	585
Edmonton.....	2,341	6	2,536	2,426	1,786	631	3,002	3,363
Lethbridge.....	427	5	905	424	120	304	565	248
Medicine Hat.....	421	0	465	423	86	337	326	200
British Columbia	6,475	92	13,647	6,480	4,653	1,697	11,959	1,512
Cranbrook.....	576	1	659	576	550	26	142	28
Kamloops.....	696	3	814	698	689	4	99	35
Kelowna.....	35	0	134	35	35	0	0	119
Nanaimo.....	554	1	306	553	427	126	277	50
Nelson.....	343	1	405	345	345	0	716	138
New Westminster.....	353	1	595	352	343	9	683	26
Penticton.....	292	9	360	284	223	57	527	60
Prince George.....	491	6	655	474	474	0	225	31
Prince Rupert.....	90	0	280	92	83	9	615	28
Revelstoke.....	92	2	185	89	39	50	61	4
Vancouver.....	1,313	44	6,969	1,365	1,002	242	6,719	691
Vernon.....	138	23	366	115	104	11	32	167
Victoria.....	1,502	1	1,919	1,502	339	1,163	1,863	135
All Offices	41,723	994	81,453	42,092	19,924	20,153	93,302	*21,100
Men.....	32,931	303	67,518	32,637	15,643	16,900	83,713	16,396
Women.....	8,792	691	13,935	9,455	4,281	3,253	9,589	4,704

* 77 placements effected by offices since closed.

the increase was quite small. There was a large reduction in placements in services, with smaller declines in logging, manufacturing and transportation, in the order mentioned. These losses, however, represented only about 20 per cent of the gain under construction and maintenance alone. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 1,171; logging, 122; farming, 1,378; transportation, 96; construction and maintenance, 10,341; trade, 387; and services, 4,300, of which 2,446 were of household workers. There were 3,245 men and 2,075 women placed in regular employment during the month.

MANITOBA

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during September were nearly 16 per cent less than in the preceding month, and over 3 per cent fewer than in the corresponding month last year. Placements also were over 16 per cent less than in August and nearly 6 per cent below September, 1930. That the decline in placements in comparison with September last year was small was due to work provided on highway and sewer construction in relief of unemployment, as there were fewer placements in all groups except construction and maintenance, under which this work is classified. Of the reductions, those in farming and services were the most noteworthy, and equalled the gain under construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included: farming, 762; construction and maintenance, 1,590; trade, 62; and services, 1,057, of which 870 were of household workers. There were 881 men and 400 women placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

There was a gain of 56 per cent in the number of workers required through employment offices in Saskatchewan during September, when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of nearly 29 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 52 per cent above August, but were over 20 per cent less than in September, 1930. All industrial divisions, except construction and maintenance and mining, participated in the declines in placements from September last year, those in farming being the most pronounced. The gain under construction and maintenance was due to highway construction undertaken in relief of unemployment. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing 57; farming, 1,530; transportation, 44; construction and maintenance, 1,266; trade, 47; and services,

703, of which 473 were of household workers. Positions in regular employment were secured for 2,171 men and 320 women.

ALBERTA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during September, were 75 per cent better than in the preceding month, but nearly 15 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month last year. There was a gain also in placements of over 77 per cent when compared with August, but a decline of 14 per cent in comparison with September, 1930. As in Saskatchewan, a large reduction in farm placements accounted for the decline from September last year, although there were fewer placements in all divisions except construction and maintenance and mining. Relief work on highway construction was responsible for the gain under construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 48; farming, 2,772; mining, 282; construction and maintenance, 1,985; trade, 39; and services, 626, of which 469 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 3,909 of men and 338 of women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

During the month of September, positions offered through British Columbia offices were over 114 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 126 per cent above the corresponding month last year. Placements also were nearly 112 per cent above August and about 126 per cent in excess of September, 1930. The substantial gain in placements over September last year was due to highway construction provided in relief of unemployment, as all groups except construction and maintenance showed declines. Of the latter those in manufacturing, services, and farming were the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 74; farming, 115; construction and maintenance, 5,363; and services, 701, of which 423 were of household workers. During the month 4,371 men and 282 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of September, 1931, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 19,924 placements in regular employment, 7,628 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 534 were granted the Employment Service reduced

transportation rate, 481 travelling to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 53 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of four dollars, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may wish to proceed to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Certificates issued in Quebec during September numbered 16, these being granted at the Hull office to 15 bushmen going to Pembroke and to one bridge builder journeying to Toronto.

The movement of labour from Ontario centres during September was entirely to provincial situations and comprised the transfer of 95 workers. Of these 68 travelled from Port Arthur, including 2 carpenters proceeding to Timmins and 62 bushworkers and 4 miners to points within the territory covered by the Port Arthur office. Destined to the Timmins zone also were 3 miners sent from Cobalt, one steamfitter from Niagara Falls, 3 building construction workers, 5 power construction labourers, 2 bridge builders and one carpenter from Pembroke. The remaining transfers were effected by the Sudbury office, which despatched one hoist compressor man to Sault Ste. Marie and 8 bushmen, one teamster, one cookee, and one stonemason to points within its own zone.

Workers taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Manitoba during September were 52 in number, 44 of whom went to provincial employment and 8 to centres in other provinces. All of these travelled on certificates issued at Winnipeg. Within the province 2 hotel workers were conveyed to Brandon, one waitress to Dauphin, and 39 farm hands, one farm domestic, and one fisherman to points within the Winnipeg zone. The inter-provincial movement included one farm hand, one upholsterer, one boatman and one town domestic going to Port Arthur, 3 farm hands to Regina and one farm hand to Yorkton.

Reduced rate certificates were granted by Saskatchewan offices during September to 47 persons, all of whom went to provincial points. Included in these and travelling from Regina were 4 farm hands and one highway construction worker proceeding to Moose Jaw, 2 car-

penters, one housekeeper and one teacher to Swift Current, one highway construction cook to Estevan, one farm hand and one housekeeper to Prince Albert and 10 miners, 2 teachers and one farm hand to points within the Regina zone. From Moose Jaw 2 domestics were transferred to Saskatoon and 6 farm hands to employment in the district covered by the Moose Jaw office. The Yorkton office was instrumental in the transfer of one farm boy to the Regina zone. The balance of this provincial movement was from Saskatoon, from which point 10 farm hands and 3 farm domestics were despatched to employment within the Saskatoon zone.

By the offices in Alberta during September 302 persons were transferred at the special rate, 273 within the province and 29 to points outside. The latter were farm hands travelling from Edmonton to Saskatchewan rural points. Included in the provincial transfers from Edmonton were one highway construction foreman and 1 miner going to Drumheller and 234 farm hands, 4 farm domestics, 13 highway construction workers, 5 mine workers, 4 railroad construction workers, 2 labourers, one boat builder, one timekeeper, one hotel waitress and one maid to employment at various points within the Edmonton zone. In addition, Calgary shipped 2 farm hands and one cook within its own zone and one farm hand and one cafe waitress to Drumheller.

All certificates granted in British Columbia during September were to provincial points and numbered 22. Receiving certificates at Vancouver 2 cooks were conveyed to Revelstoke, one miner to Kamloops, one baker to Penticton and 7 carpenters and 2 cooks to employment in the Vancouver zone. To points within its own zone Prince George transferred 6 highway construction workers, this zone also being the destination of 2 tie makers travelling from Prince Rupert. In addition Penticton received one construction cook shipped from Nelson.

Of the 534 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during September, 148 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 372 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 9 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, 3 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 2 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During September, 1931

The value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during September stood at \$10,322,414; this was an increase of \$2,098,340, or 25.5 per cent, as compared with the total of \$8,224,074 in August, 1931, but a decline of \$770,606, or 7 per cent, in comparison with the

aggregate of \$11,093,020 recorded in September last year. The cumulative total for the first nine months of this year (\$86,898,267), was lower than in 1930 and other years of the record; in considering these data, it should, however, be noted that there has also been

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	September, 1931	August, 1931	September, 1930	Cities	September, 1931	August, 1931	September, 1930
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Prince Ed. Island.		Nil	Nil	Sarnia	13,308	11,503	40,647
Nova Scotia.	179,207	326,365	192,862	Sault Ste. Marie ...	21,380	201,345	54,125
*Halifax.....	172,512	274,865	186,632	*Toronto	2,179,430	1,834,752	1,854,398
New Glasgow.....	1,275	350	4,130	York and East			
*Sydney.....	5,420	51,150	2,100	York Townships.....	483,030	460,777	454,772
New Brunswick	841,469	170,670	52,330	Welland.....	48,582	12,990	42,050
Fredericton.....	15,890	43,950	Nil	*Windsor	4,370	11,235	103,625
*Moncton.....	81,900	32,335	15,755	East Windsor.....	750	2,100	25,423
*Saint John.....	743,679	94,385	36,575	Riverside.....	1,200	3,280	11,120
Quebec.	4,494,401	2,540,638	2,980,157	Sandwich.....	625	3,150	6,200
*Montreal—*Maison-				Walkerville.....	5,000	Nil	16,000
neuve.....	3,374,719	2,092,943	2,550,667	Woodstock.....	9,768	5,967	14,237
*Quebec.....	1,053,702	251,960	229,461	Manitoba	204,752	253,582	689,425
Shawinigan Falls.....	3,675	8,760	17,720	*Brandon.....	7,152	3,752	15,725
*Sherbrooke.....	24,100	85,400	75,150	St. Boniface.....	5,200	21,680	5,650
*Three Rivers.....	16,735	28,025	4,885	*Winnipeg	192,400	228,150	668,050
*Westmount.....	21,450	73,550	102,274	Saskatchewan	152,920	177,780	839,131
Ontario	3,601,595	3,473,709	3,870,338	*Moose Jaw.....	18,900	2,610	48,638
Belleville.....	8,650	9,600	5,175	*Regina.....	39,525	64,095	314,788
*Brantford.....	29,048	6,912	53,771	*Saskatoon.....	94,495	111,075	475,705
Chatham.....	925	8,500	19,916	Alberta	332,888	580,904	1,129,112
*Fort William.....	21,850	10,250	66,950	*Calgary.....	141,184	203,154	918,332
Galt.....	77,525	19,070	20,398	*Edmonton.....	99,970	342,840	178,450
*Guelph.....	19,135	18,458	27,880	Lethbridge.....	90,144	14,520	9,530
*Hamilton.....	226,600	253,500	364,400	Medicine Hat.....	1,590	20,390	22,800
*Kingston.....	30,399	28,810	33,123	British Columbia ...	515,182	700,426	1,339,665
*Kitchener.....	40,535	56,935	116,563	Kamloops.....	6,745	4,983	17,555
*London.....	122,520	236,950	116,955	Nanaimo.....	2,375	1,175	5,325
Niagara Falls.....	1,420	6,487	37,680	*New Westminster...	24,480	26,050	26,915
Oshawa.....	16,585	20,505	8,125	Prince Rupert.....	3,290	16,000	7,870
Ottawa.....	74,015	165,655	156,195	*Vancouver	449,335	571,530	1,142,707
Owen Sound.....	6,450	5,000	30,500	North Vancouver...	725	7,580	8,730
*Peterborough.....	8,555	20,338	102,605	*Victoria	28,232	73,108	130,563
*Port Arthur.....	79,870	17,761	22,535				
*Stratford.....	31,915	6,649	15,762	Total—61 Cities... ..	10,322,414	8,224,074	11,093,020
*St. Catharines.....	35,950	32,440	30,073	Total—35 Cities... ..	9,496,307	7,314,412	10,207,342
*St. Thomas.....	2,205	1,790	19,135				

a very decided decline in wholesale costs of building materials, the Bureau's index (1926=100) having fallen from 155.3 in the first three quarters of 1920, to 83.8 in the first nine months of the current year.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for September, showing that they had issued 800 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately \$3,200,000, and nearly 2,000 permits for other buildings valued at over \$5,900,000. In addition, Brantford, Galt and Lethbridge reported the authorization of engineering projects valued at \$22,356, \$53,000 and \$75,000, respectively. During August, authority was granted for the erection of about 1,000 dwellings and 2,000 other buildings, estimated in each class to cost approximately \$3,900,000.

New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario reported increases in the estimated value of building as compared with August, 1931, that of \$1,953,763, or 76.9 per cent in Quebec being most pronounced. Of the declines in the remaining provinces, that of \$248,016 or 42.7 per cent in Alberta was greatest.

As compared with September, 1930, there were gains of \$789,139 and \$1,514,244 in New

Brunswick and Quebec, respectively. In the remaining provinces, there were reductions, of which that of \$824,483 or 61.5 per cent in British Columbia was the largest.

Of the larger cities, Montreal and Toronto registered higher totals of permits issued than in either the preceding month or the same month last year. In Winnipeg and Vancouver, on the other hand, there were decreases in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Moncton, Saint John, Quebec City, Galt, Port Arthur, Stratford, St. Catharines, York and East York Townships, Welland and Lethbridge showed increases as compared with both August, 1931, and September, 1930.

Cumulative record for first nine months, 1931.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during September, and in the first nine months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for the corresponding period of 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first nine months of the years since 1920 are also given (average 1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in September	Value of permits issued in first nine months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first nine months (1920=100)	Average Indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first nine months (1926 average=100)
	\$	\$		
1931.....	10,322,414	86,898,267	90.4	83.8
1930.....	11,093,020	126,361,350	131.4	94.1
1929.....	17,117,017	186,011,017	193.5	99.6
1928.....	20,374,149	165,621,634	172.2	97.8
1927.....	14,462,243	141,152,535	146.8	95.8
1926.....	11,047,503	120,163,936	125.0	100.7
1925.....	10,140,853	98,364,181	102.3	104.2
1924.....	15,055,250	96,817,333	100.7	108.3
1923.....	10,768,898	108,319,972	112.7	111.7
1922.....	11,597,034	116,778,450	121.5	108.5
1921.....	10,907,828	88,573,442	92.1	126.8
1920.....	9,842,677	96,146,278	100.0	155.3

The aggregate for the first nine months of this year was 31.2 per cent less than in 1930, and was also lower than the eleven-year average of \$122,210,012, while the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials were much lower in 1931 than in any other year of the record.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during August and September, 1931, and September, 1930. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1931

EMPLOYMENT conditions, as indicated by business transacted by the Office of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter July to September, 1931, showed only a nominal decline from that of the corresponding quarter last year, as there was a decrease of 2 per cent in vacancies and of about 1 per cent in placements listed; the greater part of the net reduction in placements during the quarter under review occurred in farming and was due to the small demand for harvest workers in the Prairie Provinces. Fewer placements were also made in all other industrial divisions, except construction and maintenance where a very substantial gain nearly counterbalanced the previous declines shown. This increase was entirely due to work provided on highways and other Government projects for the relief of unemployment. Provincially, Ontario and British Columbia reported increased vacancies and placements, all remaining provinces showing declines in both instances, except Alberta, where a slightly higher number of placements was recorded: The adverse change in Nova Scotia was very slight.

From the chart on page 1235, which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Offices for the month of September, it will be noticed that the curves of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications declined steadily throughout July and August, but followed an upward trend during September, which was much more pronounced during the first half of the month than during the latter half, the level of each curve at the end of the quarter under review being lower

than that shown at the close of the corresponding quarter last year, vacancies showing a level 7 points below and placements 5 points lower than that recorded at the close of September, 1930. During the period July to September, 1931, there was an average of 44.1 vacancies and 42.3 placements for each one hundred applications for employment, as compared with 64.9 vacancies and 61.6 placements for each one hundred applications during the corresponding period last year.

The average number of positions offered daily during the present quarter was 1,254, of applicants registered 2,846 and of placements registered 1,205, in contrast with the daily average of 1,278 vacancies, 1,971 applications and 1,214 placements in regular and casual employment during the corresponding quarter of 1930.

During the three months, July to September, 1931, the Offices reported that they had made 97,827 references of persons to positions and effected a total of 92,741 placements, of which 44,102 were in regular employment and 48,639 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 32,550 were of men and 11,552 of women, while casual work was found for 39,456 men and 9,183 women. Records for the corresponding quarter of 1930 showed 93,453 placements, of which 61,904 were in regular employment and 31,549 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 181,096 men and 38,021 women, a total of 219,117 in contrast with the registration of 151,715 persons during the same period in 1930. Employers notified the Service during the quarter July to

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements		
	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	56	21	34	58	4	54	277	231	3	2,859	2,058	699
Animal products edible.....	11	1	10				9	7		67	33	32
Fur and its products.....								1		2	2	2
Leather and its products.....							6			50	22	14
Lumber and its products.....	1		1				30	29		231	170	49
Musical instruments.....										25	12	14
Pulp and paper products.....	13	10	3	1			43	31	2	120	77	36
Rubber products.....	1			1						15	12	2
Textile products.....	1	1		16	1	15	26	21		162	92	52
Plant products, edible.....	8		7	15	2	13	5	5		1,287	1,134	146
Plant products, n.e.s.....				3	1	2	4	4		23	12	6
Wood distillates.....								7		63	28	35
Chemical and allied products.....							10	7		86	60	25
Clay, glass and stone.....							39	36		75	45	29
Electric current.....	7	7					9	9		16	14	2
Electric apparatus.....				1		1	15	15		146	80	43
Iron and steel products.....	14	2	12	16		16	61	54		326	192	124
Non-ferrous metal products.....							1	1		52	37	13
Mineral products.....	1		1	5		5	6	5	1	100	28	72
Miscellaneous.....							13	6		13	10	3
Logging	42	26	14	159	159		602	619		606	478	32
Fishing and Hunting												
Farming	130	90	38	47	38	9	175	173		4,938	2,904	2,010
Mining							15	15		135	126	5
Coal.....										15	15	
Metallic ores.....							12	12		114	109	1
Non-metallic ores.....							3	3		6	2	4
Communication										28	14	14
Transportation	28	3	25	22	3	19	5	3	2	334	91	233
Forwarding and storage.....	23	2	21	12	1	11	1	1		201	45	154
Railway.....				8		8	2		2	8	4	4
Shipping and stevedoring.....	5	1	4	2	2		2	2		110	40	62
Air.....										15	2	13
Construction and Maintenance	789	699	91	88	45	43	811	788		16,991	3,479	13,491
Railway.....	24	8	16							388	380	8
Highway.....	705	657	50	55	31	24	162	148		14,590	1,756	12,832
Building and other.....	60	34	25	33	14	19	649	640		2,013	1,343	651
Services	1,129	201	803	1,635	298	1,398	3,066	2,068	480	13,891	5,196	6,551
Governmental.....	22	1	21	240	3	237	4	1	3	780	650	127
Hotel and restaurant.....	23	8	6	32	13	15	315	258	8	1,278	895	156
Professional.....	54	11	36	57	5	52	151	51	84	415	189	192
Recreational.....	38	4	33	12	4	8	16	8		685	178	500
Personal.....	126	4	122	342	12	330	237	110	122	2,499	179	2,293
Household.....	857	173	585	951	170	765	2,339	1,637	263	8,175	3,076	3,282
Farm household.....				1	1		4	3		59	23	1
Trade	88	9	77	77	8	68	180	154		1,058	333	699
Retail.....	70	8	61	63	7	56	67	59		875	256	591
Wholesale.....	18	1	16	14	1	12	113	95		183	77	108
Finance	25	1	24	4	2	2	4	4		90	33	56
All Industries	2,278	1,050	1,107	2,090	467	1,593	5,135	4,055	485	40,975	14,796	23,790
Men.....	1,327	851	474	997	287	709	2,420	2,147	191	29,781	9,553	20,012
Women.....	951	199	633	1,093	180	884	2,715	1,908	294	11,194	5,243	3,778

September, 1931, of 96,557 vacancies, of which 72,728 were for men and 23,829 for women, as compared with 98,390 opportunities for work during the corresponding period a year ago.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Offices for the month of September, 1931.

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1931

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
86	18	65	137	13	121	164	55	108	247	103	133	3,884	2,593	1,217
8	2	6	17	1	16	3	3	3	30	11	18	145	58	82
1	1	4	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	4	5
5	3	2	9	3	9	1	1	1	3	39	9	81	26	25
.....	.....	3	3	3	22	15	7	53	3	3	340	253	69	
4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	3	28	12	17	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16	6	192	122	51	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	4	16	12	3	
18	3	15	.....	.....	2	2	2	10	10	6	235	124	88	
11	10	15	15	1	13	24	5	19	35	17	17	1,400	1,164	225
2	1	1	7	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	19	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	4	4	40	.....	.....	.....	103	28	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	100	71	25
1	1	17	.....	.....	17	9	5	4	3	2	1	144	88	52
3	3	25	1	24	.....	.....	.....	23	23	23	1	83	31	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	163	95	45
24	3	20	32	8	24	52	19	32	50	8	41	575	286	269
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	40	13
3	1	8	.....	.....	6	7	3	4	23	13	10	153	50	99
5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	3	.....	35	20	7
6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	99	95	.....	1,519	1,389	46
3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	6	4	2
2,686	2,481	243	3,163	2,771	86	4,423	4,292	212	463	372	82	16,076	13,211	2,681
9	9	.....	28	18	12	304	297	8	33	28	2	524	493	27
5	5	.....	27	17	12	297	294	4	3	3	.....	347	334	16
4	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	29	29	25	2	160	151	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	17	8	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	33	16	17
24	12	15	85	9	75	47	6	41	107	13	90	652	140	500
22	10	13	81	5	75	45	6	39	52	3	46	437	73	359
.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	4	21	48	12	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	6	23	148	53	89
2	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	19	2	17
3,993	610	3,381	2,319	806	1,469	7,186	2,971	4,212	9,361	4,514	4,683	41,538	13,942	27,370
165	135	30	529	340	144	152	152	.....	286	200	76	1,544	1,215	274
3,135	381	2,756	1,702	439	1,264	5,133	1,238	3,892	8,344	4,146	4,092	33,826	8,796	24,910
693	94	595	88	27	61	1,901	1,581	320	731	198	515	6,168	3,931	2,186
3,766	1,252	2,408	2,441	1,042	1,303	1,792	683	776	2,599	821	1,662	30,220	11,765	15,381
9	9	.....	105	3	102	42	41	1	466	11	459	1,668	710	959
242	197	54	62	48	13	62	64	1	161	105	49	2,175	1,588	302
48	27	22	143	117	17	00	16	44	54	32	21	982	448	468
732	13	718	.....	.....	56	40	3	37	90	28	62	1,669	238	1,414
172	9	162	555	9	544	295	13	282	548	40	507	4,774	376	4,362
2,316	775	1,443	1,277	663	570	924	495	410	1,179	594	564	18,018	7,583	7,873
247	231	.....	243	202	1	369	351	1	11	11	.....	934	822	3
228	37	186	114	2	111	102	20	82	113	33	79	1,960	596	1,302
103	25	77	83	2	81	88	18	70	92	28	63	1,441	403	999
125	12	109	31	.....	30	14	2	12	21	5	16	519	193	303
12	3	9	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	7	.....	2	145	43	96
10,813	4,432	6,307	8,290	4,661	3,186	14,031	8,629	5,441	12,945	6,612	6,736	96,557	44,102	48,639
7,554	3,163	4,427	6,574	3,675	2,541	12,588	7,660	5,001	11,487	5,214	6,101	72,728	32,550	39,456
3,259	1,269	1,880	1,716	986	639	1,443	969	440	1,458	798	635	23,829	11,552	9,183

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary showing the employment situation during September, 1931, is reproduced below. The following report on unemployment conditions in the United States is based on the statistics published by the United States Department of Labour, showing the recent trend of employment throughout the country. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labor, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 24 representative cities. Summary figures for September, 1931, and previous months are reproduced below.

Great Britain

Employment during September showed, on the whole, a further decline. The decline continued in the building trade, in public works contracting, and in the brick, tile, artificial stone and cement, glass, and iron and steel industries. Unemployment also increased in the engineering, paper, cotton, silk and artificial silk, and jute trades, in textile bleaching and finishing, in the tailoring and distributive trades, and in shipping, hotel, restaurant and boarding-house services.

There was a further improvement in coal mining, and the numbers unemployed also decreased in the pottery, motor vehicle, wool textile, carpet, hosiery, and leather trades, and in dock and harbour service.

The decline was experienced in all areas except the Midlands and Northeastern Divisions. Employment remained moderate in London and the Southern areas and very bad in all other areas.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,400,000 insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at September 21, 1931 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 23·2, as compared with 22·7 at August 24, 1931, and with 17·6 at September 22, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed at September 21, 1931, was 17·9, as compared with 17·3 at

August 24, 1931; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5·3, as compared with 5·4. For males alone the percentage at September 21, 1931, was 24·3, and for females 20·4; at August 24, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 23·7 and 20·0.

At September 21, 1931, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 2,044,482 wholly unemployed, 654,755 temporarily stopped, and 112,378 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,811,615. This was 77,833 more than a month before, and 701,957 more than a year before. The total included 2,045,715 men, 76,825 boys, 627,628 women, and 61,447 girls.

The 2,044,482 wholly unemployed included approximately 1,363,300 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, and therefore satisfied the full contributions conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 571,070 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 110,110 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,855,512, included 270,605 men, 6,518 boys, 59,168 women and 3,550 girls, who had been on the Register for less than one month.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at September 21, 1931, was 2,885,268, and at September 28, 1931, it was 2,896,989.

United States

The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labour reports the changes in employment and pay-roll totals in September, 1931, as compared with August, based on returns made by 47,521 establishments in 15 major industrial groups, having in September, 4,707,018 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$104,303,613.

The combined total of these 15 industrial groups shows an increase of 0·8 per cent in employment from August to September and a decrease of 2·8 per cent in earnings. This decrease in earnings from August to September is partly due to the wide observance of the Labour Day holiday, which falling in the pay period reported by many companies, materially affected the earnings of the employees in the reporting establishments.

Five of the 15 industrial groups surveyed reported increased employment in September as compared with August. The increase shown

in 4 of these groups (anthracite mining, bituminous coal mining, retail trade, and canning and preserving) were especially marked. The dyeing and cleaning group also reported a gain in number of employees over the month interval.

While decreased employment was shown in the 10 remaining industrial groups surveyed, in six instances (manufacturing, metalliferous mining, telephone and telegraph, electric-railroad operation, wholesale trade, and laundries) the decrease was 1 per cent or less. The remaining groups reporting decreased employment (quarrying and non-metallic mining, crude petroleum producing, power, light, and water, and hotels) showed slightly greater losses from August to September.

A separate summary is made of the latest data available relating to all employees, exclusive of executives and officials, on Class I railroads. This tabulation is made from Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the months of June and July, 1931, and therefore cannot be included in the general statement for the month of September. The number of employees of Class I railroads as at July 15, totalled 1,294,392, representing a decrease

of 0.6 per cent since June 15. The amount of pay-roll in the entire month of July was \$176,449,287, representing an increase over the previous month of 0.6 per cent.

Unemployment Percentage.—Since the fall of 1927, the American Federation of Labor has compiled statistics each month which indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in 24 representative cities of the United States. These figures are included in the monthly review of industrial and economic conditions which is given in the *Monthly Survey of Business*, published by the Federation. In September, 1928, the proportion of unemployed union members was 10 per cent; in September, 1929, 10 per cent; in September, 1930, 21 per cent; in September, 1931, 19.5 per cent. The percentages since the beginning of 1931 are as follows: January, 19.8; February, 19; March, 18.1; April, 17.7; May, 17.1; June, 18.2; July, 18.8; August, 19.2; September, 19.5.

According to an estimate by the American Federation of Labor, approximately 5,600,000 wage earners were unemployed in the United States on October 19.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30, 1930. The text of this measure appeared in the April, 1930, issue, page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours

per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Act was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions as to current and fair and reasonable rates of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

With respect to contracts for other classes of work, the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, (which has been in effect since 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924) requires that they must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reason-

able rates and hours. The conditions above-mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are general accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness,

saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letters boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Gov-

ernment any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payment remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the later. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, those included under the "A" groups containing either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the General Fair Wages Clause above-mentioned, and those coming under the "B" group containing the Fair Wages Clause specified in the "B" Conditions as given above:—

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a fox building at the Animal Diseases Research Institute, Hull, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Edward Brunet & Son, Hull, P.Q. Date of contract, October 20, 1931.

Amount of contract, \$4,883. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
		per day	per week
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 90	8	44
Electricians.....	0 80	8	44
Painters and glaziers.....	0 70	8	44
Plasterers.....	1 00	8	44
Lathers.....	0 75	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 05	8	44
Sheet metal workers.....	1 00	8	44
Labourers.....	0 45	8	44

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of alterations to Craig Street Armoury, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. R. & E. J. Ryan, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 3, 1931. Amount of contract, \$3,434. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade of class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
		per hour	per day
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	\$0 90	8	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 50	8	8
Cement finishers.....	0 75	8	8
Carpenters.....	0 75	8	8
Plasterers.....	0 85	8	8
Painters.....	0 75	8	8
Ordinary labourers.....	0 40	8	8

Construction of Physics Building, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Angus Robertson (Ont.) Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 26, 1931. Amount of contract, \$14,757. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
		per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$1 10	8	8
Carpenters.....	0 90	8	8
Cement finishers.....	0 60	8	8
Electricians.....	0 80	8	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 80	8	8
Plasterers.....	1 10	8	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 90	8	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 60	8	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 80	8	8

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of repairs to wharves at William Head Quarantine Station, Nanaimo District, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, October 26, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$10,701.19. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
Pile driver foreman.....	per hour \$1 25	per day 8
Engineer.....	1 12½	8
Pile driver man.....	1 00	8
Pile driver boom man.....	1 06½	8
Bridgeman.....	1 00	8
Timbermen.....	1 00	8
Fireman.....	0 68½	8
Labourers.....	0 50	8

Construction of partitions and other work in the Public Building at Calgary, Alberta. Name of contractors, Buchan Construction Company, Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, October 21, 1931. Amount of contract, \$15,800. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract.

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	per hour \$1 45	per day 8
Plasterers.....	1 40	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 75	8
Marble setters.....	1 37½	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 25	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	1 12½	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Electricians.....	1 10	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 65	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	1 00	8
Teamster, team and wagon.....	0 90	8
Painters.....	0 80	8
Gravel roofers.....	0 60	8
Concrete floaters.....	0 50	8
Concrete mixers.....	0 50	8
Concrete workers.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 50	8
Truck drivers.....	0 50	8
Floor waxers and polishers.....	0 50	8
Concrete finishers.....	1 00	8
Lathers.....	per yard 0 07	

Construction of an addition on east side, enlarging the approach of the wharf at Victoria, P.E.I. Name of contractors, Messrs. K. A. and E. W. Webster, Morell, P.E.I. Date of contract, October 19, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,712. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
Timbermen.....	per hour \$0 42½	per day 8
Carpenters.....	0 55	8
Enginemem.....	0 50	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 50	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 40	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8

Construction of repairs and painting Public Building, Sydney Mines, N.S. Name of contractors, Gates Contracting Co., Ltd., Kentville, N.S. Date of contract, October 13, 1931. Amount of contract, \$9,457. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
Concrete workers.....	per hour \$0 35	per day 8
Stonemasons.....	0 80	8
Stone cutters.....	0 70	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	0 80	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 55	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 50	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 80	8
Terrazzo layers, helpers.....	0 40	8
Marble setters.....	0 80	8
Tile setters.....	0 80	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 55	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	0 70	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Re-roofing, etc., of Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Western Steel Products, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 19, 1931. Amount of contract, \$16,081. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
Carpenters and joiners.....	per hour \$1 00	per day 8
Sheet metal workers.....	1 12½	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 75	8
Roofers, (patent).....	0 90	8
Labourers.....	0 50	8
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	1 25	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8

Construction of a public building at Perth, Ont. Name of contractor, John Davidson, Smith's Falls, Ont. Date of contract, October 26, 1931. Amount of contract, \$61,950 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 60	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 70	8
Stonemasons.....	1 00	8
Stone cutters.....	0 90	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 90	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 60	8
Terrazzo layers.....	1 00	8
Marble and tile setters.....	1 00	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 70	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0 60	8
Driver, two horses and waggon.....	0 80	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8

Construction of repairs to east pier at Kingsville, Essex Co., Ontario. Name of contractors, The R. C. Huffman Construction Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 26, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$19,626.33. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 70	8
Timbermen.....	0 50	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8
Steam hoist engineer.....	0 65	8
Pile driver.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Man, team and wagon.....	0 75	8

Construction of wharf repairs at Douglas-town, Caspe Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, A. E. Pelletier, St. Octave, P.Q., and Cyrinus Simard, Price, P.Q. Date of contract, October 28, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,037. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Timbermen.....	\$0 42½	8
Carpenter.....	0 55	8
Blacksmith.....	0 50	8
Blacksmith helper.....	0 40	8
Engineer (hoist).....	0 50	8
Teamster and team.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

Reconstruction of 314 lineal feet of frontage of Queen's wharf, together with necessary dredging of the approach thereto, Port Hope, Ont. Name of contractors, The R. C. Huffman Construction Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 30, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$19,866.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Blacksmiths.....	\$0 60	8
Boatmen.....	0 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 55	8
Diver.....	1 25	8
Steam hoist engineer.....	0 70	8
Firemen.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Quarry-men.....	0 45	8
Team, man and wagon.....	0 75	8
Timbermen.....	0 50	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 60	8
Motor truck driver (5 tons).....	2 50	8
Motor truck driver (1 and 2 tons).....	1 50	8

Construction of a public building at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Noel Gagne, Jonquiere, P.Q. Date of contract, October 22, 1931. Amount of contract, \$17,925 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Cement finishers.....	\$0 75	8
Bricklayers and hollow tile setters.....	1 20	8
Stone masons.....	1 20	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 80	8
Roofers 'felt and gravel'.....	0 80	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 85	8
Metal lathers.....	1 00	8
Plasterers.....	1 05	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 85	8
Structural steel workers.....	1 00	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 90	8
Marble setters.....	1 20	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 90	8
Electricians.....	0 90	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Skilled labourers and helpers.....	0 40	8

Reconstruction of a wharf at Cap St. Ignace, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Jos. P. Plamondon, Giffard, P.Q. Date of contract, October 26, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$15,979. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenter joiners.....	\$0 55	8
Timbermen.....	0 42½	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Enginemn (hoist).....	0 50	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 50	8
Drill runner.....	0 45	8
Fireman.....	0 40	8
Quarryman.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8

Construction of wharf repairs at L'Islet, P.Q. Name of contractors, Dumont and Damours, Rivière du Loup, P.Q. Date of contract, October 15, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$3,390. A fair wages schedule was insterted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenter, joiner.....	\$0 55	8
Timberman.....	0 42½	8
Labourer.....	0 35	8
Enginemn (hoist).....	0 50	8
Blacksmith.....	0 50	8
Drill runner.....	0 40	8
Fireman.....	0 40	8
Quarryman.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8

Construction, renovations and repairs to quarantine station at Grosse Isle, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Emile Plante, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 28, 1931. Amount of contract, \$2,923.88. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete workers.....	\$0 35	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 55	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 55	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 55	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8

Construction of repairs to wharf and protecting pilework, Father Point, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Farley & Grant, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 5, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$24,257.75. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Pile driver engineer.....	\$0 65	8
Pile driver fireman.....	0 40	8
Pile driver crew.....	0 42½	8
Carpenters.....	0 55	8
Timbermen.....	0 42½	8
Blacksmith.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8

Construction of wharf repairs at Clarke City, P.Q. Name of contractors, Francois Belley and George Villeneuve, of Pointe au Pic, and George Lajoie, of Rivière Maillous, P.Q. Date of contract, October 3, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$16,428.60. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 55	8
Timbermen.....	0 42½	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Hoist enginemn.....	0 50	8
Blacksmith.....	0 50	8
Drill runner.....	0 40	8
Fireman.....	0 40	8
Quarryman.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8

Construction of a timber cribwork wall and fender boom at Goderich, Ont. Name of contractors, Kelly Construction Company, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 28, 1931. Amount of contract, \$6,254. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 70	8
Timbermen.....	0 50	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Steam hoist engineers.....	0 65	8
Firemen.....	0 45	8

Docking, cleaning, painting and repairing Dredge P.W.D. No. 305, "King Edward." Name of contractors, Davie Shipyards, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, September 4, 1931. Amount of contract, \$4,685. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening channel from deep water in Lake St. Peter, Louiseville, Maskinonge Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, St. Francis River Dredging Company, Pierreville, P.Q. Date of contract, October 20, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,500. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior fittings, etc.)

Construction and installation of interior fittings in public building at Shubenacadie, N.S. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, October 5, 1931. Amount of contract, \$839. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Drumheller, Alta. Name of contractors, A. B. Cushing Mills, Ltd., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, October 5, 1931. Amount of contract, \$2,500. the "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a pile Dock on west side of Welland Ship Canal at Westchester Avenue, St. Catharines, Ont., and a Turning Basin in front of such Dock. Name of contractors, Aiken, Inness & MacLachlan, Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, October 10, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$47,570. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
General blacksmiths.....	\$0 60	8
Carpenters.....	0 90	8
Cableway and dragline operators.....	1 20	8
Truck driver.....	0 45	8
Compressor operators.....	0 60	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 60	8
Electricians.....	0 75	8
Concrete mixer operators.....	0 55	8
Firemen, loco. crane.....	0 45	8
Firemen, stationary (qual.).....	0 45	8
Steam hoist or derrick runners.....	0 75	8
Electric hoist runners.....	0 60	8
Loco. crane operators.....	0 80	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Linemen.....	0 60	8
Machinists.....	0 75	8
Painters.....	0 80	8
Powdermen (blasters).....	0 45	8
Pumpmen.....	0 45	8
Riggers.....	0 65	8
Switchmen.....	0 45	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	1 20	8
Cranemen.....	0 96	8
Firemen.....	0 72	8
Teamsters.....	0 40	8
Welders and burners.....	0 55	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 00	8
Pile driver engineers.....	0 75	8

Repairing of macadamized roadway on Chapel Street, Thorold, Ont., between Claremont Street and St. David's Road, and the easing of roadway curves at N.E. corner of Chapel and St. Peter Streets, Thorold, Ont. Name of contractors, Hill and Sibald, Ltd., Thorold, Ont. Date of contract, October 14, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$1,291.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Steam roller operators.....	\$0 75	8
Drill runners.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	1 00	8
Steam shovel cranemen.....	0 80	8
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 65	8
Man, horse and cart.....	0 60	8
Man, team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Steam hoist engineer.....	0 75	8
Firemen.....	0 45	8
Locomotive crane operators.....	0 80	8
Truck drivers.....	0 40	8

Placing of five earth and clay fills to form highway crossings across the Welland Ship Canal at St. Catharines, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Michael J. Malloy, St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, October 24, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$4,750. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers.....	\$0 40	8
Steam shovel engineers.....	1 20	8
Steam shovel cranemen.....	0 96	8
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 72	8
Driver team and wagon.....	0 80	8
Steam hoist engineer.....	0 75	8
Firemen.....	0 45	8
Locomotive crane operators.....	0 80	8
Truck drivers.....	0 40	8

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in October, 1931, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of order	Amount.
<i>Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	\$ 1,244 20
<i>Making and repairing rubber stamps, dater, etc.—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	212 45
<i>Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms—</i>	
Wm. Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	529 60
Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	340 00
Badge & Specialty Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	139 61
J. E. Lortie Regd., Montreal, P.Q.	202 50
Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	374 87
Workman Uniform Co., Montreal, P.Q.	166 40
R. J. Devlin & Co., Ottawa, Ont.	745 00
Jas. Coristine, Montreal, P.Q.	763 80
<i>Mailbag fittings—</i>	
F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont.	800 00
C. Richardson & Co., St. Mary's, Ont.	572 00
<i>Scales—</i>	
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	462 40
<i>Stamping ink and pads—</i>	
J. E. Poole Co., Toronto, Ont.	269 36
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	90 00
<i>Letter boxes, etc.—</i>	
F. H. Plant, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	404 00
Capital Brass, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	585 84
Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	457 60

Fair Wages Conditions in Harbour Commission Contracts

Under the Fair Wages Order in Council it is provided that certain conditions, referred to therein as "A" Conditions, shall, as far as practicable, be observed by the department or departments of Canada, in connection with all agreements made by the Government involving the grant of Dominion public funds in the form of subsidy, advance, loan, or guarantee for any of the purposes mentioned. Under this authority, fair wages conditions are prepared from time to time in the Department of Labour for insertion in contracts awarded by the Harbour Commission throughout Canada. The labour conditions in question are similar to those which are applicable to contracts awarded by the several departments of the Dominion Government and take the form of either the General Fair Wages Clause or a fair wages schedule.

The Department of Labour was recently notified that the following construction contract was executed by the Saint John Harbour Commissioners under the above-mentioned conditions:—

Halifax Harbour Commissioners

Construction of a frost-proof concrete floor (second floor) in Pier 2 of the Halifax Ocean Terminals, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Brookfield Brothers Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 26, 1931. Amount of contract, \$47,476.36. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or class of labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour not more than	
	per hour	per day	per week
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 73	8	44
Painters and decorators.....	0 73	8	44
Milwrights.....	0 73	8	44
Cement plasterers.....	1 00	8	44
Tile setters.....	1 15	8	44
Bricklayers.....	1 15	8	44
Sheet metal workers.....	0 85	8	44
Structural steel workers.....	0 75	8	44
Electrical workers.....	1 00	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 00	8	44
Blacksmiths.....	0 65	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 45	8	44
Roofers.....	0 65	8	48
Roofers' helpers.....	0 40	8	48
Cement floor finishers.....	0 60	8	48
Truck driver.....	0 40	8	48
Labourers.....	0 35	8	48
	per day		
Horse, cart and driver.....	4 50	8	48
Team, wagon and driver.....	7 00	8	48

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—A CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICE AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 330.

Agreement to be in effect from May 23, 1931, to May 23, 1932, and from year to year there-

after until either party gives notice 60 days before the expiration date.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1930, with the following exception:

Regular hours and overtime are the same as before, that is 8 hours per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week, with time and one-half for overtime, but it is provided in this agreement that if the employer decides to have a 5-day week of 44 hours, the union will not demand overtime pay for the extra time over 8 hours required each day to make up the 4 hours not worked on Saturday.

The wages are the same as previously in effect, that is from \$25 to \$30 per week for journeymen pressmen and \$18 for platen assistants (feeders).

STRATFORD, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN NEWSPAPER AND CERTAIN BOOK AND JOB FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 139.

This agreement came into effect August 1, 1930, for one year, but has been renewed to August 1, 1932.

Only local union members to be employed, and employers agree to respect the union constitution.

Hours: in newspaper offices 48 per week for day work and 45 per week for night work; in book and job offices 44 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours, double time thereafter; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per week for journeymen: foreman and machinist operators \$40; linotype operators, hand compositors, stonemen and floor men \$35.

One apprentice allowed to every three journeymen or fraction thereof employed. Apprentices must be at least 16 years of age and will serve five years. Provision is made for apprentices to learn all branches of the trade, and they are to be examined yearly before the local committee on apprentices.

Journemen may serve machine apprenticeships of twelve weeks at not less than two-thirds the prevailing rate of wages.

One week's notice of leaving or of discharge to be given.

The union reserves the right to refuse to execute struck work received from or destined for unfair offices.

A joint standing committee of two representatives of each party will be appointed for the settlement of all disputes. If this committee cannot agree, a board of arbitration consisting of two members of each party and a fifth chosen by them will be formed, the decision of this board to be final and binding.

LONDON, ONTARIO.—NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 133.

The agreement which came into effect January 1, 1925, and was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1925, page 829, was renewed in January, 1928, for a period of three years and has again been renewed to be in effect from January 1, 1931, to January 1, 1934. The hours and wages provided therein are as follows:—

Hours: 44 per week for day work and 42 for night work.

Wages for journeymen: \$38 per week for day work and \$41 for night work.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN JOB PRINTING FIRM AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 702.

Agreement to be in effect from May 17, 1931, to May 17, 1932.

Only union members to be employed and the employer will respect the union constitution.

Hours: 44 per week for both day and night work.

Overtime: Time and one-half.

Wages: hand compositors, make-ups, proof-readers, machinists and other journeymen \$35 per week for day work and \$37 for night work. Machinist operators to be paid 50 cents extra per week for every machine cared for. Foremen to receive \$2 per week extra.

Apprentices to be paid \$7 per week for first year, \$10 during second year, \$13 during third year, \$14.50 during first half of fourth year, \$16 during second half, \$19 during first half of fifth year, \$23 during second half.

One apprentice allowed for every 5 journeymen employed. Apprentices must be at least 16 years of age, and are to complete the course in printing of the international union. They will be examined yearly before the local apprenticeship committee.

Learners on machines are to be either journeymen or fifth-year apprentices. The period of learning will be six months and they will be paid from \$20 per week for first month to \$32 during sixth month and \$2 extra per week for night work.

A joint standing committee of two representatives of each party will be appointed for the settlement of all disputes. If this committee cannot agree, a board of arbitration consisting of two members of each party and a fifth chosen by them will be formed, the decision of this board to be final and binding.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW, SASKATCHEWAN.—EMPLOYING PRINTERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS UNION, LOCAL No. 116.

Agreement to be in effect from September 15, 1931, to September 14, 1932, and thereafter until a new agreement is reached.

This agreement is similar to the one summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1928, page 1013, with the following exceptions:

Wages for journeymen: 88 cents per hour for day work with \$3 per week extra for night work. (This is a reduction of ten per cent.)

Apprentices must be at least 18 years old, have a satisfactory education and be approved by the union's examining board. They will be paid \$15.30 per week for day work and \$17.10 for night work, with \$1.50 per week increase each year.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—A CERTAIN PUBLISHING FIRM AND THE INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS UNION, LOCAL No. 109.

Agreement to be in effect from May 27, 1929, to May 26, 1932.

Hours: 45 per week for day work and 42 for night work.

Wages for day work: from May 27, 1929, to May 26, 1931, \$1.05 per hour or \$47.25 per week; from May 27, 1931, to May 26, 1932, \$1.06½ per hour or \$48 per week. Wages for night work \$3 per week extra and for lobster shift \$5 over day rate.

Wages for apprentices from one-quarter of journeymen's scale for first year to three-quarters of journeymen's scale for fifth year.

Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

TORONTO AND ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN BREWERIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 304.

Agreements to be in effect from April 1, 1931, to April 1, 1932, and from year to year until either party gives notice one month before April 1, of any year.

Only union members to be employed, but if an employer hires a competent man who is not a union member, the union will allow such a man to join.

Hours: 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 50-hour week for all except drivers and their helpers who will work 9½ hours per day, a 57-hour week from the first of May to the end of September and 9 per day, a 54-hour week from October to April.

Overtime: time and one-half. Drivers and helpers on regular routes, however, will not be paid overtime, but drivers on special routes may in some cases receive overtime pay. Time and one-half for work on legal holidays.

Wages per week: engineers and coopers \$30; bottlers operating machines, watchmen, fermenting room and cold storage workers, kettle-men and truck drivers \$24.50; bottlers other than those operating machines and truck drivers' helpers \$22.50.

All drivers and helpers after one year's service are to receive an annual two weeks' vacation with pay.

All disputes concerning the agreement are to be adjusted by an arbitration committee of two chosen by the employers and two by the union. If they cannot agree, they are to select a fifth disinterested party and the majority decision of this committee will then be final and binding. No strike or lockout until a board of arbitration has reached a decision.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN BREWERIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 312.

The agreement which came into effect May 2, 1929, to run to April 30, 1930, and from year to year until either party gives notice one month before April 30, of any year, is still in effect.

This agreement is similar to the agreement between the union and the breweries of Toronto and St. Catharines which is summarized above, with the exception of the wage scale which is as follows:

Wages per week: engineers (who work 8 hours per day 7 days per week) \$33.60; coopers \$31; cellar men \$28; bottlers operating machines, drivers, watchmen (on duty 12 hours 6 days), fermenting room and cold storage workers, stablemen, chauffeurs \$25; drivers' helpers, kettlemen \$24.50; maltsters \$24; bottlers other than those operating machines \$23; permit card help (extra help employed during busy season and granted permits by the union) \$20.

Drivers who were included in the agreement from 1929 to 1931, are no longer employed by the breweries but by a transportation company and have a separate agreement which is summarized below.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 312.

Drivers for breweries, members of this local union, were formerly employed directly by the breweries and included in the brewery agreement which is summarized above, but are now employed by this transportation company.

Agreement to be in effect from June 6, 1931, indefinitely.

Only union members to be employed, but if any non-union members are employed, the union will allow such men to join.

Hours: 50 per week from the first of April to the end of November and 44 hours from the first of December to the end of March with no reduction in wages.

Overtime to be paid at straight time. All drivers to receive full pay for all legal holidays.

Wages per week: city drivers \$25, drivers on long routes \$26.

All grievances concerning the violation of the agreement will be referred to an arbitration committee consisting of two members of each party. If they cannot agree, they are to select a fifth disinterested party and a majority decision will be final and binding. No strike or lockout to occur before this board has reached a decision.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—EDMONTON BUILDERS' EXCHANGE INCORPORATED AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 1 ALBERTA.

This agreement covers bricklayers and masons only.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932. Both parties are to meet during February, 1932, to negotiate a new agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. When consecutive shifts are worked, 7 hours to constitute a day's work. For work outside a ten mile radius, 9 hours per day may be worked with Saturday afternoon optional.

Overtime: time and one half to 9 p.m.; all other overtime and work on Sundays and holidays double time.

Wages: bricklayers and masons \$1.40 per hour. On any job employing three or more union members, a foreman to be employed and will be paid 10 cents per hour extra; if ten or more journeymen, foreman to be paid 15 cents per hour extra.

For work out of the city, transportation and travelling time during working hours to be paid by the employer.

No strike or lockout to occur until any dispute has been referred to the joint arbitration committee. This committee will consist of three members of each party whose decision will be binding.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—THE TILE, MARBLE AND TERRAZZO CONTRACTORS AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION LOCAL No. 1 ALBERTA.

This agreement covers marble masons, tile layers, terrazzo and mosaic workers only.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1933. Both parties are to meet during January, 1933, to negotiate a new agreement.

Members of local union to have first consideration by contractors.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one half to 9 p.m.; after 9 p.m. and work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per hour: marble masons \$1.37½; tile layers, terrazzo and mosaic workers \$1.30. Man in charge of ten workmen or three mechanics to be paid 10 cents per hour extra.

For work out of city, where workman goes daily, extra travelling time to be allowed. For work out of city where workman does not return home daily 15 cents per hour extra to be paid.

Any dispute will be referred to an arbitration committee consisting of three members of each party whose decision will be binding. No strike to occur until the disputes has been brought before this committee.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 348.

Agreement to be in effect from August 15, 1931, to May 1, 1932, and from year to year thereafter until either party gives notice 60 days before May 1, of any year.

Only union members will be employed, if available, and union members will only work for employers who comply with the terms of the agreement (This does not apply to regular maintenance, municipal or government work).

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: all overtime including Saturday afternoon to 5 p.m. to be paid for at time and one-half; after 5 p.m. on Saturdays and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages: journeymen \$1 per hour for day work (the former rate in effect was \$1.10); foreman \$1.25 (Jobs employing four or more journeymen and lasting at least a week shall have a foreman). Night work to be paid at one and one-eighth regular rate.

Apprentices to serve four years and must pass a satisfactory examination. One apprentice allowed for the first journeyman employed and one additional apprentice for every three additional journeymen.

Wages for apprentices: first year optional, second year 30 cents per hour, third year 40 cents, fourth year 60 cents.

A journeyman will be required to make any necessary corrections in his work for which he is responsible on his own time during regular working hours.

For work out of jurisdiction of the union where a higher rate prevails, the higher rate will be paid.

Transportation to be paid by employer to all jobs within the local's jurisdiction. For work outside the local jurisdiction transportation, board and other necessary expenses to be paid by the employer.

A joint committee will be formed consisting of two representatives of each party which will select its own chairman and secretary. This committee will meet regularly and all disputes will be referred to it. If this committee fails to adjust any matter, it will be then referred to the International Office of the union for adjustment.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN ROOFING AND SHEET METAL FIRMS AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 280.

Agreement to be in effect from September 11, 1931, to June 30, 1932, and from year to year thereafter until either party gives 90 days' notice of change.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1929, page 1162, with the exception of the wage scale.

The rate of wages previously in effect was \$1.12½ per hour and this rate was continued to September 30, 1931. From October 1 to December 31, 1931, \$1.06¼ per hour; from January 1, 1932, \$1 per hour.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railway

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY, B.C.—BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA.

The agreement which came into effect September 30, 1927, to be in effect for three years, has been extended for a further period of three years, that is until September 30, 1933, and thereafter until changed by the parties. This agreement was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1928, page 905.

Service: Personal and Domestic

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN RESTAURANT PROPRIETORS AND THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE, LOCAL 597.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1931, until either party gives 30 days notice of change.

Union members to have preference of employment. Extra help to be furnished by the union, and the business agent may visit employees while on duty.

Hours: 8 per day, 6 days per week.

Extra time on the counter to be paid at 75 cents per hour.

Wages per week: waiters and waitresses on counters \$18, waiters and waitresses on tables \$13, miscellaneous employees \$10.50. This scale includes three meals per day while working.

Service: Recreational

KINGSTON, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN MOTION PICTURE THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES, LOCAL No. 528.

Agreement to be in effect from June 22, 1931, to August 31, 1932.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: not over 7 per day; overtime to be paid at \$1.50 per hour; Sunday double time.

Wages for projectionists \$50 per week at two theatres and \$57.50 per week at other theatre.

Two weeks notice of discharge or of leaving position.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1931

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was varied, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being lower than in September, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was slightly higher, this being the first advance since October, 1929.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in sixty-nine cities was again lower at \$7.84 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$8.03 for September; \$10.32 for October, 1930; \$11.68 for October, 1929; \$11.28 for October, 1928; \$10.99 for October, 1927; \$10.93 for October, 1926; \$10.89 for October, 1925; \$10.31 for October, 1924; \$10.65 for October, 1923; \$10.23 for October, 1922; \$11.48 for October, 1921; \$15.83 for October, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.54 for October, 1918; and \$7.99 for October, 1914. The decline was due mainly to lower prices for potatoes, beef, mutton, pork, bacon, lard, flour, rolled oats and beans. The prices of eggs and milk were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$17.86 at the beginning of October as compared with \$18.06 for September; \$20.68 for October, 1930; \$21.96 for October, 1929; \$21.52 for October, 1928; \$21.18 for October, 1927; \$21.14 for October, 1926; \$21.11 for October, 1925; \$20.67 for October, 1924; \$21.16 for October, 1923; \$20.87 for October, 1922; \$22.01 for October, 1921; \$26.46 for October, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.48 for October, 1918; and \$14.48 for October, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher, due to higher prices for anthracite coal in some localities. Rent was little changed in the average.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was slightly higher at 70.4 for October, as compared with 70.0 for September; 74.6 for October, 1930; 96.8 for October, 1929; 95.2 for October, 1928; 97.2 for October, 1927; and 98.1 for October, 1926. One hundred and two price quotations were higher, seventy-six were lower and three hundred and twenty-four were unchanged.

In the classification according to chief component materials three of the eight main groups were higher, three were lower and two were unchanged. The groups which advanced were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, because of higher prices for wheat, barley, oats and rye, which more than offset

declines in the prices of corn, flour and potatoes; the Iron and its Products group, because of advances in the prices of steel tank plates, automobile body plates and annealed steel sheets; and the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of advances in the prices of copper, lead, silver, tin and zinc. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, due mainly to lower prices for live stock and hides; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of lower quotations for certain cotton textiles, raw wool and worsted cloth yarn, which more than offset higher prices for raw cotton, raw jute and raw silk; and the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due mainly to reductions in the price of lumber. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods were lower, reductions in the prices of flax and cured meats, potatoes, onions, flour, certain cotton textiles and wool yarns more than offsetting higher quotations for coffee, eggs and domestic coal. Producers goods were slightly higher, advances in the prices of wheat, barley, oats, raw cotton, raw silk, silver and copper more than offsetting lower prices for corn, flax, steers, calves, hogs, raw wool and spruce lumber.

In the grouping according to origin raw and partly manufactured goods were higher, mainly because of higher quotations for wheat, oats, barley, coffee, eggs, raw silk, copper and lead. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods declined, due chiefly to lower prices for flour, certain cotton textiles, wool yarn, cured meats, leather and copper sheets. Domestic farm products, articles of marine origin and articles of mineral origin were higher, while articles of forest origin were slightly lower.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of October, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city ex-

(Continued on page 1264)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	†(↑)		Oct.																
		1900	1905	1910	1913	1914	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1931	
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lb.	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	50-2	76-2	80-2	60-8	58-2	58-2	56-8	59-0	61-6	71-8	72-8	68-0	56-4	54-6	
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	35-0	54-2	50-4	33-4	31-8	30-6	30-2	31-8	34-4	43-4	45-4	40-4	29-0	27-4	
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	18-1	28-0	29-0	19-7	18-7	18-5	18-3	19-9	20-5	23-9	24-9	22-8	16-5	16-4	
Mutton, roast..	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	21-4	36-4	36-3	26-3	27-2	28-0	29-1	29-3	29-0	31-0	31-0	28-2	24-1	23-0	
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	20-4	38-0	42-3	31-5	30-0	27-2	29-1	30-8	28-5	31-0	31-4	29-8	22-3	20-0	
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	38-0	70-0	74-4	57-2	53-8	51-0	53-4	56-6	53-2	55-0	55-4	54-2	43-8	40-4	
Bacon, break- fast.....	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	26-9	51-1	60-1	46-1	41-6	39-3	41-6	44-4	38-8	42-5	40-9	39-8	28-0	26-0	
Lard, pure....	2 "	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	37-4	74-2	74-4	48-2	45-4	45-8	49-0	49-0	43-8	45-8	43-4	42-2	27-6	26-6	
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz	25-7	30-0	33-3	33-7	35-3	60-7	75-0	50-7	41-7	44-3	48-2	49-8	52-6	51-0	51-3	42-7	30-3	32-4	
Eggs, storage..	1 "	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	31-5	55-0	68-3	46-6	37-4	43-0	44-3	47-0	45-6	45-1	38-0	25-7	27-5		
Milk.....	6 qts.	36-6	39-6	48-4	51-6	54-0	75-6	92-4	80-4	69-6	70-2	70-8	69-6	71-4	72-6	74-4	72-0	63-0	63-6	
Butter, dairy..	2 lb.	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	59-0	101-2	125-8	81-2	76-8	78-4	83-4	75-4	83-2	85-2	85-2	69-6	47-2	46-6	
Butter, cream- ery.....	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	33-9	34-7	55-7	69-1	46-8	43-0	44-2	47-7	41-2	46-3	47-4	46-9	38-7	27-2	26-8	
Cheese, old....	1 "	16-1	17-6	18-5	20-5	22-0	33-3	41-2	35-4	32-7	33-5	33-2	33-0	33-1	33-3	33-0	33-0	32-3	22-9	
Cheese, new...	1 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	20-3	31-4	38-6	32-0	27-6	33-5	33-0	33-6	33-8	33-8	33-0	30-7	23-0	22-9	
Bread.....	15 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	67-5	118-5	144-0	118-5	102-0	102-0	117-0	114-0	117-0	115-5	120-0	106-5	91-5	91-5	
Flour, family..	10 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	38-0	69-0	80-0	58-0	54-5	54-0	53-0	53-0	53-0	51-0	54-0	43-0	31-0	30-0	
Rolled oats....	5 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	25-0	40-5	42-5	30-5	28-0	27-5	30-5	29-0	32-0	31-5	32-0	29-5	25-0	24-0	
Rice.....	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-0	11-2	24-6	32-2	18-6	21-2	22-1	22-1	22-0	22-1	22-8	20-6	20-2	18-2	18-0	
Beans, hand- picked.....	2 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	13-6	33-2	23-4	17-4	17-1	17-6	16-4	15-6	16-2	19-0	23-6	18-4	11-8	11-2	
Apples, evapor- ated.....	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	13-7	23-1	29-2	21-6	23-9	19-5	20-2	20-4	18-8	21-5	21-3	20-6	17-3	17-0	
Prunes, med- ium size....	1 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	13-2	18-8	27-4	18-2	19-6	18-2	15-7	15-7	14-6	13-6	14-6	14-8	12-2	11-9	
Sugar, granu- lated.....	4 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	31-2	48-8	86-4	41-2	34-8	48-4	32-0	31-6	32-8	31-2	28-8	25-6	24-8	24-8	
Sugar, yellow..	2 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	14-0	22-4	40-8	19-6	16-4	23-0	15-2	15-0	15-4	14-6	13-8	12-4	12-0	11-8	
Tea, black....	1 1/4 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	9-9	9-9	15-4	13-6	14-6	17-1	17-8	18-0	17-8	17-8	17-6	14-7	13-6	13-4	
Tea, green....	1 1/4 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-8	14-8	17-0	15-1	14-6	17-1	17-8	18-0	17-8	17-8	17-6	14-7	13-6	13-4	
Coffee.....	1 1/4 "	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	10-0	11-5	13-5	13-4	13-5	15-2	15-3	15-2	15-2	15-2	15-1	13-8	12-0	11-9	
Potatoes.....	1/2 bag	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	35-3	71-3	69-4	64-4	40-4	52-8	49-5	61-9	52-5	42-8	73-8	49-3	32-3	26-7	
Vinegar.....	1/2 qt.	7	7	7	7	8	8	9	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	
All Foods.....		\$ 5-48	\$ 5-96	\$ 6-95	\$ 7-34	\$ 7-99	\$ 13-54	\$ 15-33	\$ 11-48	\$ 10-23	\$ 10-65	\$ 10-89	\$ 10-93	\$ 10-99	\$ 11-28	\$ 11-68	\$ 10-32	\$ 8-03	\$ 7-84	
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	2-9	3-0	3-1	3-2	3-2	4-8	4-9	4-4	4-0	4-0	4-2	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-0	4-1	3-9	3-9	
Coal, anthra- cite.....	1/2 ton	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	53-9	78-8	125-3	110-1	116-4	111-5	104-8	105-4	102-0	101-3	100-9	100-6	99-4	100-0	
Coal, bitumin- ous.....	" "	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	37-8	62-6	90-7	73-5	77-0	71-6	64-1	63-3	63-5	62-9	63-1	62-7	60-6	60-7	
Wood, hard....	" cd.	32-5	35-3	38-8	42-6	42-6	76-9	83-7	83-6	80-3	78-6	76-2	75-5	75-5	75-0	76-2	76-0	71-1	70-9	
Wood, soft....	" "	22-6	25-5	29-4	30-6	31-5	58-8	66-1	61-1	59-4	59-2	55-6	55-9	56-1	55-4	54-4	54-3	52-6	52-9	
Coal oil.....	1 gal	24-0	24-5	24-4	23-7	24-1	27-4	39-8	31-9	31-0	30-3	30-3	31-5	31-3	31-1	31-1	30-8	27-8	27-7	
Fuel and light*.....		\$ 1-50	\$ 1-63	\$ 1-76	\$ 1-91	\$ 1-90	\$ 3-05	\$ 4-06	\$ 3-60	\$ 3-64	\$ 3-51	\$ 3-31	\$ 3-32	\$ 3-28	\$ 3-26	\$ 3-26	\$ 3-24	\$ 3-12	\$ 3-12	
Rent.....	† mo.	\$ 2-37	\$ 2-89	\$ 4-05	\$ 4-75	\$ 4-55	\$ 4-85	\$ 6-52	\$ 6-89	\$ 6-96	\$ 6-96	\$ 6-87	\$ 6-85	\$ 6-87	\$ 6-95	\$ 6-98	\$ 7-07	\$ 6-87	\$ 6-87	
†† Totals.....		\$ 9-37	\$ 10-50	\$ 12-79	\$ 14-02	\$ 14-48	\$ 21-48	\$ 26-46	\$ 22-01	\$ 20-87	\$ 21-16	\$ 21-11	\$ 21-14	\$ 21-18	\$ 21-52	\$ 21-96	\$ 20-68	\$ 18-06	\$ 17-86	

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-70	13-78	16-21	11-75	10-42	10-96	11-03	10-99	10-98	11-16	11-68	10-60	8-58	8-30		
Prince Edward Island	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	6-74	11-90	14-05	10-46	9-11	9-59	9-96	10-27	9-96	9-92	10-24	9-84	8-50	7-93		
New Brunswick.....	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	7-66	13-26	15-51	11-59	10-14	10-83	11-01	10-96	11-02	10-99	11-60	10-57	8-28	8-15		
Quebec.....	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	7-41	13-19	14-96	10-81	9-75	9-92	10-34	10-09	11-09	10-47	10-63	9-63	7-42	7-30		
Ontario.....	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-78	13-58	15-75	11-48	10-14	10-69	10-79	11-00	10-99	11-31	11-65	10-34	7-94	7-73		
Manitoba.....	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	8-36	12-84	16-34	10-79	9-72	10-14	10-25	10-29	10-42	10-92	11-51	9-66	7-63	7-33		
Saskatchewan.....	6-86	6-92	7-86	8-25	8-63	13-51	16-09	11-21	9-95	10-20	10-74	10-84	10-89	11-45	12-02	10-06	7-74	7-29		
Alberta.....	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	8-38	13-27	15-70	11-09	9-77	10-32	10-11	10-11	11-89	11-48	12-00	10-08	7-64	7-46		
British Columbia....	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	9-35	14-39	16-83	12-50	11-61	11-51	12-99	12-18	12-18	12-35	12-88	11-30	9-10	8-84		

†December only. ‡Kind most sold. *For electric light and gas see text.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average).....	27.3	22.1	20.4	13.7	11.2	16.4	23.0	20.0	20.2	26.0	30.1	49.8
Nova Scotia (average).....	30.2	24.5	22.4	16.5	13.2	12.5	23.3	23.3	22.3	25.6	28.8	48.0
1—Sydney.....	31.0	25.8	24.2	19.0	15.9	10.0	.....	23.2	21.3	26.5	28.9	49.5
2—New Glasgow.....	30.0	26.5	20.0	14.4	11.5	13.5	20.0	23.4	22.5	26.4	28.2	47.5
3—Amherst.....	25.0	20.0	20.0	15.0	11.5	.....	25.0	23.5	21.8	26.2	28.3	43.0
4—Halifax.....	34.7	25.7	25.3	17.4	14.0	14.1	25.0	22.9	19.6	24.7	28.3	49.9
5—Windsor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.0	.....	30.0	.....
6—Truro.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.6	24.4	28.8	50.0
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	28.3	24.9	22.7	16.7	15.9	.....	20.0	22.5	19.6	24.2	28.6	46.2
New Brunswick (average).....	32.6	24.8	24.3	16.1	13.1	15.8	20.0	24.0	21.6	25.1	29.9	51.6
8—Moncton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.0	23.7	28.3	48.3
9—St. John.....	33.6	24.4	25.6	16.8	13.3	19.0	.....	23.8	22.2	26.3	32.4	56.4
10—Fredericton.....	35.8	26.7	25.8	16.0	13.5	13.5	20.0	24.2	23.3	27.5	30.0	53.1
11—Bathurst.....	28.3	23.3	21.5	15.5	12.5	15.0	.....	24.0	20.0	23.0	28.7	48.9
Quebec (average).....	25.1	20.4	20.4	12.7	9.1	11.5	22.1	17.3	18.1	25.4	29.1	51.9
12—Quebec.....	25.9	23.0	22.3	16.2	10.4	11.0	23.6	17.6	20.0	27.8	30.7	48.4
13—Three Rivers.....	25.2	21.6	19.6	12.6	9.5	12.7	16.2	15.6	20.3	27.5	33.0	53.3
14—Sherbrooke.....	28.7	21.2	27.3	15.1	10.9	12.1	23.5	18.7	19.0	26.0	28.9	55.6
15—Sorel.....	.....	19.0	14.0	10.0	.....	8.0	.....	.....	18.3	23.0	.....	47.5
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	19.0	17.3	19.0	10.7	7.8	13.0	22.5	15.2	15.1	26.2	31.7	50.0
17—St. John's.....	28.3	21.0	21.3	11.5	8.0	14.0	23.0	16.7	14.6	25.0	27.2	56.2
18—Theftford Mines.....	20.0	17.0	15.0	12.7	8.0	12.0	20.0	15.3	18.7	25.0	28.0	50.0
19—Montreal.....	29.8	24.3	25.7	12.9	10.0	10.8	25.1	19.2	18.2	24.0	26.9	54.4
20—Hull.....	23.5	19.5	19.0	12.8	7.9	9.5	23.2	20.4	18.3	24.1	26.1	52.0
Ontario (average).....	27.9	22.7	20.5	14.5	11.4	18.4	23.6	20.0	20.0	24.2	28.0	48.7
21—Ottawa.....	29.1	23.1	21.5	15.5	9.3	15.3	23.3	19.1	18.6	23.9	27.4	50.0
22—Brockville.....	32.7	27.5	25.5	13.9	9.7	15.0	.....	21.1	19.0	30.8	35.2	55.9
23—Kingston.....	28.4	22.7	22.1	16.1	10.0	13.0	23.3	19.2	16.2	23.4	26.8	46.1
24—Belleville.....	24.0	18.3	23.0	14.3	9.0	18.5	24.0	20.7	19.0	28.0	31.2	50.3
25—Peterborough.....	29.0	23.0	19.7	14.5	11.7	18.5	21.7	19.5	17.0	24.9	28.4	47.0
26—Oshawa.....	29.5	24.0	20.0	14.6	12.2	19.7	25.0	18.7	19.0	25.3	30.6	49.9
27—Orillia.....	24.3	20.0	18.7	14.2	11.8	18.0	23.5	22.3	20.0	22.0	25.6	43.7
28—Toronto.....	29.9	23.0	20.8	13.6	12.3	16.1	23.2	18.5	18.5	26.1	31.3	50.4
29—Niagara Falls.....	30.0	25.0	26.7	18.3	10.8	23.3	25.0	20.0	22.7	24.5	27.9	50.0
30—St. Catharines.....	25.8	22.3	19.8	13.2	9.5	16.5	23.2	18.5	16.0	20.0	25.1	46.0
31—Hamilton.....	30.5	24.4	23.8	17.0	16.1	21.3	22.5	20.8	20.0	23.3	27.6	47.1
32—Brantford.....	27.8	22.4	20.4	14.6	9.7	17.8	28.7	20.7	20.7	22.5	26.2	47.6
33—Galt.....	30.7	25.7	22.3	15.8	13.7	23.8	27.5	22.3	.....	24.5	28.3	49.0
34—Guelph.....	28.8	23.7	20.0	14.2	12.2	18.8	25.0	18.4	19.0	20.9	25.8	43.8
35—Kitchener.....	25.7	20.9	17.7	13.7	11.1	17.5	25.0	18.3	21.0	20.8	24.0	44.8
36—Woodstock.....	28.3	23.7	21.0	14.2	12.5	18.7	20.0	19.7	18.0	20.4	24.6	45.3
37—Stratford.....	28.0	23.0	17.2	15.2	11.7	21.0	25.0	18.7	.....	23.5	27.0	46.2
38—London.....	29.0	23.8	21.3	14.1	11.0	19.6	22.0	20.0	20.0	24.4	27.3	47.7
39—St. Thomas.....	28.3	23.2	19.3	14.9	11.9	18.4	25.0	19.7	22.0	23.3	26.9	50.3
40—Chatham.....	26.1	21.6	19.8	14.3	9.7	20.1	21.8	20.3	18.2	21.4	25.6	46.5
41—Windsor.....	26.4	20.2	18.8	13.8	12.6	17.6	26.5	18.6	18.7	22.0	26.1	47.5
42—Sarnia.....	28.5	22.5	21.5	16.5	14.0	21.0	26.0	20.0	19.5	21.0	23.2	48.3
43—Owen Sound.....	25.0	19.0	19.3	12.7	10.0	17.3	19.0	18.3	19.7	25.1	29.0	49.7
44—North Bay.....	31.7	25.3	19.3	13.3	10.2	17.0	25.0	19.3	19.4	25.7	28.4	49.4
45—Sudbury.....	28.2	23.7	20.0	13.0	10.5	22.3	.....	22.2	21.7	23.8	28.9	50.2
46—Cobalt.....	27.7	23.5	16.5	13.0	13.7	18.0	25.0	21.7	23.0	24.3	28.1	50.1
47—Timmins.....	29.0	25.0	23.5	16.0	14.2	23.5	.....	23.5	24.2	27.2	30.5	56.7
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	25.5	19.5	16.4	12.1	9.2	17.1	20.0	21.7	24.2	28.3	31.1	48.7
49—Port Arthur.....	23.4	20.3	17.0	13.1	10.3	12.9	18.0	18.2	24.5	25.3	29.3	52.1
50—Fort William.....	27.0	20.9	21.3	14.0	12.2	15.4	22.7	20.7	21.2	28.8	33.7	50.2
Manitoba (average).....	23.8	17.9	18.5	12.3	10.1	12.9	21.0	17.9	18.0	23.2	27.4	50.2
51—Winnipeg.....	26.5	18.7	19.8	11.9	10.9	12.5	19.6	18.1	19.3	23.9	27.3	47.4
52—Brandon.....	21.1	17.1	17.1	12.7	9.3	13.3	22.5	17.6	16.7	22.4	27.5	52.9
Saskatchewan (average).....	22.8	19.2	16.0	11.1	9.1	11.6	18.4	16.3	17.5	26.7	30.7	49.8
53—Regina.....	22.3	18.3	16.5	11.1	8.8	11.5	19.9	15.5	15.0	24.1	28.0	50.0
54—Prince Albert.....	22.0	20.8	16.0	.....	10.3	11.0	17.5	18.0	17.5	30.5	35.0	47.0
55—Saskatoon.....	19.7	16.0	15.4	10.4	7.6	11.3	17.2	15.1	17.2	27.0	30.3	54.5
56—Moose Jaw.....	27.0	21.5	15.9	11.8	9.5	12.5	18.8	16.5	20.0	25.2	29.4	49.4
Alberta (average).....	24.6	19.8	17.8	12.2	9.8	15.0	20.5	18.5	19.0	28.4	32.4	51.4
57—Medicine Hat.....	26.7	20.7	19.3	13.5	10.3	16.0	22.3	21.7	25.0	31.6	36.4	52.5
58—Drumheller.....	22.0	18.0	.....	12.0	10.0	.....	20.0	18.0	15.0	24.3	27.5	47.4
59—Edmonton.....	25.3	20.6	19.0	11.8	9.9	15.3	23.3	17.1	18.6	27.2	31.4	45.8
60—Calgary.....	23.9	19.5	16.5	11.8	10.7	14.9	19.8	18.2	17.5	29.9	32.8	47.5
61—Lethbridge.....	25.0	20.0	16.5	11.8	8.0	13.8	17.0	17.5	.....	29.2	35.8	50.0
British Columbia (average).....	29.0	23.1	21.8	14.7	12.7	19.7	26.6	22.6	23.4	33.1	39.3	52.4
62—Fernie.....	26.5	22.5	20.0	15.0	10.8	16.5	22.5	22.0	20.7	32.0	40.0	51.0
63—Nelson.....	27.5	23.5	24.5	15.0	11.9	17.8	25.0	23.5	20.0	31.5	40.0	52.0
64—Trail.....	29.0	20.5	20.7	13.2	10.7	18.5	27.5	24.5	23.3	32.5	39.0	53.1
65—New Westminster.....	28.3	22.3	21.7	15.0	14.0	18.3	24.0	20.7	27.4	30.6	37.5	52.5
66—Vancouver.....	28.7	23.2	21.9	14.2	14.5	20.1	27.7	19.9	23.4	32.3	37.3	52.4
67—Victoria.....	30.2	23.5	21.1	14.1	12.6	21.5	28.2	20.8	17.8	31.6	35.5	52.3
68—Nanaimo.....	32.0	25.8	22.8	16.6	16.8	24.5	29.3	22.5	25.0	35.0	39.8	52.5
69—Prince Rupert.....	29.4	23.8	21.3	14.7	10.5	20.4	28.8	27.0	29.7	39.2	45.0	53.3

a Price per single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1931

Fish								Eggs					Butter	
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whiting, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
20.2	26.4	17.3	14.2	59.4	19.9	19.2	27.3	13.3	32.4	27.5	10.6	23.3	26.8	
15.0	30.0			53.1	16.9	16.9	21.2	14.4	36.4	32.5	10.7	24.4	28.8	
15	30			60	16.5	15.8	19.2	13	39.2	33.7	a 12.9	25	28	
15	30			60	17.2		24.1	14.1	34.7	32.6	10-12	23.2	29.3	
				52.5	17.6	20	24.9	14.9	35.7	32.6	9	23.2	29	
				60	17		18.1	15.1	37.3	32.7	a 12.5	20	28.4	
				16				14			10	28	5	
				17		15		15	36.3	30.7	a 9	25.5	30.1	
				62.5	16.1			16.7	28.6	22.2	9-10	25	27.7	
15.0	35.0			60.0	17.9	17.9	30.1	14.0	31.2	27.1	10.8	24.1	28.3	
					17.2	19	26.6	14.6	34.6	29.1	11	27.6	29.6	
					60	16.7	16.7	31.3	36.8	32.6	12	25.6	27.8	
15	35				18.8	18	32.3	15.2	31.5	26.7	10	25.3	27.7	
					19				22	20	10	18	28	
					19.7	19.5	20.9	14.5	34.2	28.8	9.2	22.4	24.4	
					19	19.7	25.7	14.7	35.7	28.1	12	21.6	23.9	
							26.2	17	34.3	29.7	10	23	24.3	
							23.3	14.3	34.3	31.1	a 9.1	21.3	23.9	
							13.9	14.7	31	26	8		24.6	
							14.4	13.5	33	29	b 7		24.4	
							20	18	35.5	28.5	b 7	23	23.3	
							20	16.1	27.7	27.5	8	21.3	24.9	
							20.8	26.8	30.4	30.9	10-11	24.9	26.3	
							19	20.1	36.3	29.2	b 11	21.7	24.3	
19.0	30.7	20.4	11.3	19.9	18.3	29.3	29.3	13.1	31.8	27.7	10.5	24.3	26.5	
19	30.6	23.5	10	21.7	16.2	30.8	30.8	12.7	36.3	30.5	11	23	25.6	
	30	20	10	20	17	25.7	25.7	13.7	32.5	28.8	8		24.8	
				20	18	27.9	27.9	12	30.3	25.9	10	20	24.5	
								27	31.7	27.3	a 7.8	28	25.9	
								27.8	29.4	24.8	10	25	25.4	
		20						30.4	31.5	28.4	a 10.5	25	26.3	
								33.4	13.6	26	10	25.3	27	
								32.8	13.3	34.7	11	23	28.7	
								20	30.3	12.5	33.7	11	28	
								17	33.7	12.1	33.2	10	24.3	
									35.2	12.7	31.9	11	26	
									25.4	11.6	30.3	22	25	
									29.6	13.2	29.6	a 11.8	22	
									33.1	11.3	30.6	27	24.7	
									21.3	11.1	30.2	9	23.4	
									28.7	11.4	24.3	26	24.7	
									30	12.3	27.8	9	25.4	
									33.5	12.8	32.3	10	24.3	
									34.9	13.1	29.8	10	27.6	
									26.3	10.8	26.7	10	23.5	
									35.5	11.4	31.6	11	26.1	
									34.6	14	33	10	27	
									25.6	12	25	10	24.7	
									26.8	13.8	33.8	11	25	
									25.5	14	35.7	13	28.45	
									21.3	14.2	38.9	a-b 12.5	26.8	
									19.7	16	35.7	29	28.4	
									21	20	33.3	31	28.2	
									32.4	15.7	33.3	11	28.4	
									31.5	13.4	38.1	a 11.1	25.9	
									28.3	13	34.5	a 11.1	27.3	
									26.2	10.4	27.4	10.5	19.8	
21.7	26.9	16.2	12.5	20.9	17.8	26.2	26.2	9.9	28.9	23.7	b 11	20	25.7	
	27.3	16.3		21	17.2	27.1	27.1	10.8	25.8	22.6	10	19.5	24.8	
21.7	26.5	16		20.7	18.3	25.2	25.2	11.5	26.8	21.3	11.1	18.8	25.6	
22.9	24.1	10.9	13.8	23.3	20.2	22.1	22.1	10.7	27.5	22.9	11-12	16.7	24.6	
21	25	10	12.5	22.5	20.8	24.9	24.9	13.8	26	20.7	10	22.5	30	
25	22.7	13		22.5	22.7	15	15	10.2	28.8	21.2	11	18.1	22.5	
22.7	23.8	8.7		25	17.3	18.8	18.8	11.3	25	20.5	12	17.7	25.2	
	25	12			21.7	20.2	20.2	11.5	29.5	22.6	10.0	21.0	26.8	
23.2	26.1	14.0			18	20	20	11.6	25	18	11	20.4	28.5	
25	30							21.7	11.9	30	21	21.3	24.7	
								18.6	10.7	30	22	10	21.3	
23	24.3	15			18.6	19.8	19.8	30.8	10.5	28.3	22	10	19.4	
23.8	26.7	15	17.3		25	20	25	37.5	13	34	28	8	22.4	
21	23.5	12			21.8	21.2	31.0	14.5	37.1	30.7	8	25.2	29.8	
19.8	22.4		16.1		21.3	24	33.1	14.3	35	28	a 12.5	18	29.3	
25	30		20		22.5	25	24.3	14.8	39	32	a 14.3	25	30	
25	25				23.2	22	35	16.5	38.7	33	a 14.3		29	
23.5	26		19		20	19.3	25.9	13	34.8	30	a 8.3	26.3	29.6	
							19.9	17.4	28.9	37.7	a 8.3		28.1	
14.5	17.4		14		23.2	20	28.6	12.2	37.8	32.2	a 14.3		32.3	
10.9	21		12.5				20	32.5	14.7	34.1	27.8		30	
							22	40	18	39.4	a 14.3		68	

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold) per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuite, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold) in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold) per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½s, per can	Peas, standard, 2½s, per can	Corn, 2½s, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	22.9	a 6.1	16.3	3.0	4.8	9.0	11.5	12.2	11.3	13.0
Nova Scotia (average)	22.4	6.9	15.7	3.4	4.9	9.1	13.3	12.8	10.5	12.7
1—Sydney.....	22.3	7.3	15.7	3.1	4.6	8.5	13.7	11.7	10.8	12.1
2—New Glasgow.....	23.7	6.7-7.3	16	3.4	4.9	8.4	10.8	14.1	11.1	13.9
3—Amherst.....	21.2	6.7	14.7	3.3	4.7	9.3	15	13.5	10	13.3
4—Halifax.....	24	6.7	16.2	3.3	5.1	9.2	13.2	12.8	10.9	12.6
5—Windsor.....	20	6.7-7.3	15	3.5	5	10	15	12	10	12
6—Truro.....	23.3	6.7	16.5	3.5	5.1	9.3	12.2	12.5	10.4	12.4
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	23.8	6.7-7.3	16.5	3.3	4.7	10	14.3	14.1	12	14.1
New Brunswick (average)	21.1	7.0	15.4	3.4	4.8	9.1	13.4	11.7	10.4	11.0
8—Moncton.....	22.5	6.7-7.3	15.7	3.6	4.8	10.2	13.2	13	10.6	12.5
9—St. John.....	20	7.3	16.3	3.1	5	8.6	12.3	11.6	9.7	10
10—Fredericton.....	21.9	6.7-7.3	16.2	3.5	4.8	8.4	14.4	11.1	10.2	11.4
11—Bathurst.....	20	6.7	13.5	3.5	4.5	9	13.5	11	11	10
Quebec (average)	20.8	5.1	15.5	3.2	5.3	7.9	11.5	10.0	11.3	12.3
12—Quebec.....	22.5	6.7	15.7	3.7	5.5	9.2	12	9.6	10.9	10.6
13—Three Rivers.....	22.9	4.4-7	15.6	3.3	5	6.9	12.2	11.2	13.9	13
14—Sherbrooke.....	22.6	5	13.6	2.9	5.1	9.1	12.4	9.8	10.5	14
15—Sorel.....	20.7	5.5-2	17.8	2.7	5	6	10.7	10	10.7	11
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	20.8	4	14.3	2.4	6.6	8.3	11.5	9.9	9.5	13.3
17—St. John's.....	16.2	4.7-5.3	15.2	2.8	5	7.7	10.7	8.8	13.2	14.7
18—Theftord Mines.....	19.5	4.3	14.9	3.4	5.3	6.2	11	10.7	10.6	11.2
19—Montreal.....	22.1	6-6.7	16.5	3.7	4.8	9.4	11	10.4	11.2	11.7
20—Hull.....	20.2	4.7-6	16.3	3.6	5	7.9	12.2	9.7	10.8	11.2
Ontario (average)	22.9	5.7	16.1	2.7	4.6	9.8	11.9	11.8	10.7	12.2
21—Ottawa.....	24.6	5.3-7.3	16.5	3.8	5.4	9.4	11	10.8	10.2	11.5
22—Brockville.....	21.2	4.5-5.1	13.7	3	4.7	10.4	11.7	10.6	11.1	11.1
23—Kingston.....	18.2	5.3	15.2	3.1	4	8.4	11.5	10.1	9.6	11.1
24—Belleville.....	21.6	5.2	15.6	2.3	4.2	10	11.9	10.7	10.4	11.1
25—Peterborough.....	21.2	4.7	14.2	2.8	3.7	10.3	11.7	11	10.1	11.7
26—Oshawa.....	26.2	4.7-6.7	15.5	2.4	5.4	10.6	11.6	10.6	10.1	12.1
27—Orillia.....	22.7	5.3-6	16.5	2.9	4.5	10	11.8	11.1	10.3	12.3
28—Toronto.....	25.6	6.7-7.3	17	2.9	4.6	10.1	11	12.1	11.3	12.3
29—Niagara Falls.....	25.8	6.7	17.8	2.7	4.5	8.6	12.1	12.5	10.7	11.8
30—St. Catharines.....	21.9	4.7	17.2	2.6	4.8	9.5	11.6	12.2	10.7	12.5
31—Hamilton.....	28.1	5.3-6.7	16	2.5	4.7	10.2	11.1	11.4	9.9	10.8
32—Brantford.....	23.5	4.7-6.7	15.9	2.2	4.4	9.9	11.4	10.3	10.1	12.2
33—Galt.....	27	6	16.9	2.5	4.4	10.3	11.8	11.3	10.1	12.3
34—Guelph.....	22.3	5.3	17.5	2.4	4.5	10.5	11.7	11.4	11.6	12.3
35—Kitchener.....	22	6	16.7	2.3	4.9	9.6	11.9	11.8	10.8	12
36—Woodstock.....	21.5	4.5-3	15.5	2.1	4.3	10	11.9	10.7	10.2	11
37—Stratford.....	22.8	4.7-6	17	2.2	4.7	10.3	11	13.2	10.8	12.5
38—London.....	24.6	5.3-6	17	2.4	4.6	10.3	11.3	11.8	10.7	12.1
39—St. Thomas.....	22.1	5.3	17.1	2.6	4.6	10.4	13.4	13	11.1	11.5
40—Chatham.....	23.6	4.7	17	2.3	4.2	9.8	12.5	12.2	10.7	11.5
41—Windsor.....	22.3	6.7-7.3	16.2	2.3	3.9	9.7	12.9	10.7	10.5	11.5
42—Sarnia.....	25.6	6.7	14.3	2.6	4.5	10.3	11.5	13.7	11.2	13.7
43—Owen Sound.....	21.8	5.3-6	15.8	2.6	3.9	10	12.8	12.1	10.3	12.7
44—North Bay.....	21	5.3	15	3.3	5.4	10.4	11.8	12.1	10	12.9
45—Sudbury.....	22.2	6-6.7	15.2	3.5	5.6	7.7	13	11	9.7	13.4
46—Cobalt.....	21.6	6.7	15.7	3.4	.....	8.6	13.8	12.8	12	13.7
47—Timmins.....	22	6.7	14.5	3.5	4.5	8.7	12.3	13.1	12	13.7
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	23	5.3-6	17.5	3.6	5.2	11	12.6	12.4	10.8	12.3
49—Fort Arthur.....	20.8	5.3	16.7	3.1	5	9.9	11	12.4	10.1	12
50—Fort William.....	20.2	5.3	16.4	3.2	5	8.9	10.9	14.2	10.9	12
Manitoba (average)	23.8	5.9	15.5	2.9	4.7	10.8	11.4	13.4	12.2	14.5
51—Winnipeg.....	25.3	5.6-6	18	2.8	4.8	10	11.1	13.7	12	14.5
52—Brandon.....	23.3	5.6-6.2	13	2.9	4.5	11.5	11.7	13.1	12.3	14.4
Saskatchewan (average)	23.7	6.3	17.2	2.8	4.4	9.0	11.8	14.1	12.9	14.6
53—Regina.....	24.8	5.6-7	.....	2.7	5	9.7	11.8	13.8	12.5	13.9
54—Prince Albert.....	21	5.7	.....	2.8	4.2	8.4	13.3	14.2	13.5	14.2
55—Saskatoon.....	21	6.7	15.5	2.9	4.2	8.9	11.3	13.2	12.1	14.2
56—Moose Jaw.....	23.9	6.7	13.8	2.6	4.2	8.8	10.6	15.2	13.3	16.1
Alberta (average)	22.7	6.3	16.4	2.8	4.3	7.5	9.8	13.1	13.0	15.0
57—Medicine Hat.....	26.6	5.7-6.3	18.3	2.9	4.4	8.6	9.9	13.3	14.7	14.9
58—Drumheller.....	20	5.4	15.8	2.6	4.1	5.7	10.2	13.3	13.2	16.8
59—Edmonton.....	20	6.7	15.8	2.9	3.9	7	9.1	12.5	12.5	13.8
60—Calgary.....	22.6	5.6-7	17.8	2.9	5	8.5	9.4	13.2	11.8	14.4
61—Lethbridge.....	24.5	6.3-8.3	15	2.9	4.2	7.8	10.6	13	13	15
British Columbia (average)	26.3	7.3	18.6	3.4	5.3	7.3	8.3	13.7	12.8	15.6
62—Fernie.....	22.5	7.1	15	3.3	4	8.6	9.2	14.4	14.4	17.5
63—Nelson.....	28.1	8.3	17.5	3.3	5	8.3	9.4	13.6	15.4	17.1
64—Trail.....	25	6.3	15	3.4	5	8	8.7	13.3	13.3	16.8
65—New Westminster.....	25.4	6.3-7	22.4	3.4	4.5	6.3	6.6	13.3	11.3	14.7
66—Vancouver.....	23.7	6.3-7	21.1	3.3	5.2	6.9	7.6	13.1	11.9	14.3
67—Victoria.....	27.1	7.5	19.2	3.4	5.4	6.3	7.3	12.6	12.7	14.3
68—Nanaimo.....	20.7	7.5-8	18.3	3.4	6	8	9.2	13.3	12.1	15
69—Prince Rupert.....	28.7	8.3	20	3.5	7	6.3	8	16.3	11.3	15

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.

b Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1931

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 1/2, per can	Marmalade, orange per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
5-6	3-8	802	17-6	19-7	17-0	11-9	16-0	17-0	63-1	23-4	54-0	41-1
4-4	3-8	888	18-3	16-3	14-1	11-2	15-0	15-4	58-8	22-4	53-8	41-7
4-9	3-9	999	20-3						50	23-6		47
4-9	3-9	925	18-6		15	12-4	15-1	16-4	65	21-3	55	38
6-6	4-4	85	19-2	12-7	11-5	12-5	14-9	14-2		20-3	57-5	
6-6	4-4	876	20-2	18-5	14	11-5	15-1	15-4	62-5	23-7		3
6-6	4-4	90	15				15			23		39
6-6	4-4	775	16-4	17-6	15	9-7	15	15-3		23		45
6-6	4-4	71	15-9	13-5		12-8	14-4	15	57-5	26-6	49	39-5
6-0	3-9	773	15-7	27-1	15-4	10-5	14-9	15-6		20-5	50-0	39-6
2-2	4-2	806	15	21-7	14-5	12-3	14-8	16-3		23-1	47-5	
3-7	3-7	742	15-4	35	16-7	12-5	15	15-3		22-5	47-5	
3-8	3-8	645	16-2	24-6	15-7	13-8	15-1	15-7	65	20-5	55	42-7
3-8	3-8	90	16-2		15	11	14-5	15		16		38
3-8	3-8	697	15-0	23-1	15-7	11-4	15-8	15-9	64-2	24-3	55-9	39-4
3-8	3-8	632	15-7	21-2	12-9	12-9	14-7	13-2	75	26-4	64-7	39-5
5-4	4-4	617	17	16-5	16-3	11-7	17	13-8		24-2	45	40-5
4-6	4-9	75	13-7	22-9	10-7	10-7	16-9	15-9	62-5	25-3	57-3	41-5
4-7	4-3	698	15	35	15	10	15	15-5		25		39
4-7	4-3	533	13-8	15	10	10	14-4	13-7	50	22-2		39-1
4-7	4-3	585	11-7	32-5	12-5	12-5	15	16		22		36-5
4-7	4-3	85	14-7	15	10	10	17	10-4		22	60	41-7
4-7	4-3	743	15-5	21-6	19-2	12-3	16-6	15-8	63-3	25	51-8	37-9
4-9	4-8	75	17-1	20	16-5	12-2	15	19-5	70	24-6	56-6	38-7
4-9	4-8	691	16-8	18-6	17-2	12-4	15-9	17-8	61-8	24-4	56-5	37-8
4-9	4-8	859	18-8	24-1	14-2	12-4	15-4	18-1	64-7	22-5	53-3	38-1
4-9	4-8	1-02	20-7	19-3		13-5	16-7	17-0		23-3	60-4	40
4-4	4-6	812	17-2	23-9		12-7	15-2	17-5	65	20-7	60	38-3
4-4	4-3	692	16-8	15-1		13-6	15-6	17-6	60	20-2	55	36-1
4-8	3-8	537	12	10-9		10-9	15-7	16-5	58	22	54-7	35
5-7	5-7	54	12-2	17-8		12-1	17	18-8	62	24	62	36-4
5-7	5-7	60	12-5	21-7		11-5	17-7	18-7		27-7	56	37-3
6-4	5-8	543	12-2	16-4		11	15-7	17-6	64-7	22-7	58	36-7
4-5	5-8	722	14-9	18-7		11-7	18		65	24-7	55	37-7
4-7	5-5	606	14-6	12		13-4	16-7	16-7			45	40-6
6-3	3-8	612	15	16-7		12-1	15-8	16-3	54	22-3	45	37-8
5-6	3-3	627	13-8	15		12	15-9	15-5	60	22-6	46-5	35-8
4-9	3-3	59	15-3	16-8		13	16-5	16-7		20-1	53-5	35
5-5	3-3	55	13-3	14		11-7	15-2	17-7	60	19	57	36-5
5-5	3-2	517	12-9	12		13	15-8	17-4		24-3	60	35-3
6-5	3-7	625	13-5	13-7		13-6	15-1	17-6		24-7		35-3
5-3	3-4	529	12-7	13-8		12-2	15-9	17-6	60	21-4	53	38
4-9	3-7	662	14-3	17-8		12-6	15	17-2		21-4	60	36-8
3-9	3-7	659	14	16-5		15	15	17-6		24-9		36-8
4-3	2-9	492	12-8	15-7		10-8	15	16		22-5	47	35-4
6-5	2-5	625	13-2	15		13-3	14-4	16-2		22-5		38-2
5-3	3-1	50	11	18-7		12-7	15	18-7		22		40
5-2	4-3	577	13-9	14-4		11	15-1	18-2		28	45	37-8
5-2	4-3	893	25-6	25	20	12-7	15-6	18-3	58-2	23-6	49-7	41-3
6-2	4-5	687	16-4	26	17-7	14	17-2	20-5	64-5	23-7	57-5	41-2
7-4	4-9	85	24	25	18-3	12-1	17-3	18-6	65	23-3	47-7	39-2
5-6	4-3	1-016	27-3		16-7	14-4	17	18-8	69-7	26-2	54-7	42-8
4-9	3-9	871	20	36-7	18	12-3	17	21-2	64-7	22-7	49-5	39-5
4-7	4-4	946	21-1	24-2	17-5	12	14-7	19-8	59-5	22-8	48-7	38-8
4-7	4-4	961	20	22-5	15	12-7	15-6	19-2	57-1	22-6	51-0	39
6-7	3-7	723	16-4		15-5	12-4	17-8	18-5	63-4	22-6	52-0	43-5
5-1	4-4	682	13-5		16	11-6	17-4	18	62	22	48-2	42
5-7	4-0	764	19-3		15	13-1	18-2	19	64-8	22-2	55-7	45
6-5	3-4	923	21-2		20-6	11-9	17-0	18-5	63-3	24-4	51-5	47-4
5-7	3-5	1-00	25		25	11-8	18	18-7	68-3	23-4	50	48-7
5-4	4-7	90			20	13-3	18-3	17-5	60-6	26-7	51-7	50
5-1	3-6	743	14-8		16-7	10-9	15-8	19-1	60-8	24-0	53-3	46
5-7	3-9	1-05	23-8		11-7	15-7	17-6	18-6	66-2	23-6	56-4	44-8
6-5	2-9	926	20-4		16-0	11-3	16-8	17-6	69-4	25-1	62	50-7
5-3	3-3	1-08	24-1		16	11	16-8	19-4	75	25	56-7	51-7
5-6	2-8	1-09	22-3		16	12-3	18-3	17-4	75	25	56-7	50-7
5-6	3-3	518	12-1		17-6	10	18-3	17-2	61-7	23-2	51-1	46-7
5-3	3	1-09	25		14-5	10-8	15-7	18-1	60-4	23-1	55-7	46-3
7-5	4-4	85	18-3		16	12-5	17-3	18-1	64-3	23-8	56-3	51-3
8-3	4-0	1-184	24-5		20-9	11-2	16-4	16-9	65-5	25-0	56-6	46-5
8-2	4-4	1-13	25		20-9	11-2	16-4	16-9	72-5	25	63-3	50
8-7	4-4	1-47	30-3		22-5	10-6	17-2	18-7	71-7	27-5	57-5	49
5-0	3-5	1-43	27-5		20	11	17-2	16	65	28-3	56-7	48-3
5-7	3-4	809	17-7		20	10-1	14-8	14-6	56-7	24-3	51-7	43-3
6-0	3-6	814	17-6		19	10-6	16-4	14-5	63-1	22	53-3	41-8
8-4	4-3	1-13	25-1		21	11-6	16-3	14-6	60-4	23-3	50-6	44-7
8	4	1-18	25-6			10-2	15-9	15-8	66-8	24-6	59-8	47-5
8	4	1-51	27-5		23-5	11-3	16-3	18-8	67-5	25	60	47-5

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per 1 lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, lots, in dollar per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$
Dominion (average)	6.2	5.9	47.5	53.6	25.8	15.1	3.0	50.6	52.7	11.8	5.7	15.997
Nova Scotia (average)	6.2	6.0	52.5	52.1	26.6	12.1	2.9	55.8	35.9	12.3	5.7	16.000
1—Sydney.....	6.1	5.8	49.7	51.1	27.7	14.6	2.9	60		12.3	5.3	
2—New Glasgow.....	6.7	6.2	52.2	49.3	26	12.2	2.8	60	36.7	13.2	6.4	
3—Amherst.....	6.1	5.9	54	60	25	10.4	2.6	48.3	35	13.5	5.3	
4—Halifax.....	5.8	5.7	48.6	51.1	26	11.6	3		37.5	13.5	6.1	16.00
5—Windsor.....	6	6	55	47.5	28		2.9		35	12		
6—Truro.....	6.6	6.4	55.7	53.4	27	11.9	3.3	55	35.3	12	5.6	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	6.1	5.7	56.2	53.8	25.8	14	3.3	46.5	44	14.4	5.7	15.40
New Brunswick (average)	6.0	5.8	53.0	50.6	24.6	12.7	3.0	53.0	38.8	12.3	5.2	15.938
8—Moncton.....	6.2	5.8	54	55	24.7	12.7	2.9	55	39.3	13.8	5.4	15.50g
9—St. John.....	6	6	50	48.3	23	12.7	3.1	54	41	12.3	5	15.25
10—Fredericton.....	6.4	6	52.9	52	26.1	11.7	2.9	50	40	12	5.6	16.00
11—Bathurst.....	5.5	5.2	55	47		14.5	2.9		35	11	4.7	17.00
Quebec (average)	5.3	5.3	48.1	53.0	25.2	13.8	3.0	50.5	54.1	10.7	5.1	15.608
12—Quebec.....	5.7	5.4	48	60.4	25.7	16.2	2.2	55	50	10.5	5.4	15.50
13—Three Rivers.....	5.8	5.4	48.4	55.9	24.7	14.5	3.4	48.6	56	10.8	5.3	15.50
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.2	5.2	44.9	50.3	25.7	14	3.3	55	56.4	10.8	5.1	15.85-16.10
15—Sorel.....	5.8	5.5	46.7	51.7	24.3	11	2.2	45	60	10	5.3	14.50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5.4	5.2	54.3	54	26.6	13.1	3.5	51.4	53.3	10.4	4.9	15.00
17—St. John's.....	5.3	5.2	41.7	48.3	25.7	12.5	2.2	50	55	10	5	16.00
18—Theford Mines.....	5.8	5.4	49.7	54	25	13.7	2.9	40	50	11.7	5.2	17.00-17.50
19—Montreal.....	5.4	5.5	51	57.7	24	14.9	2.9	52.8	56.1	10.5	5	16.25
20—Hull.....	5.5	5.3	48	45	24.7	14	3	56.7	50	10.7	5	16.00
Ontario (average)	6.2	6.0	48.3	57.4	25.3	13.9	2.8	48.3	55.8	10.8	5.3	15.842
21—Ottawa.....	5.8	5.7	51.4	54.1	25.3	13.7	2.7	60.6	58.2	11.1	5.2	16.00-16.50
22—Brockville.....	5.8	5.2	51.3	53	26.7	13.7	2.4	50	50	10.7	5	15.00
23—Kingston.....	5.7	5.4	46.3	53.5	24.4	12.9	3	46.2	47.1	10.5	5.6	15.00
24—Belleville.....	6	6	54	55.9	25.4	13.5	3.1	57.9	63.3	11.3	5.3	15.50
25—Peterborough.....	6	5.3	50.8	61	25.5	15	3.1	52	55	10.7	6.1	15.00
26—Oshawa.....	6.5	6.1	48.3	63.6	24.7	12.9	2.8	51.7	55	10.7	5.6	15.00
27—Orillia.....	6	6	56.7	52.7	25	14.3	3.3	43.3	55	10.7	5.3	16.50
28—Toronto.....	5.9	5.8	51.4	56	24.7	12.3	3.7	50.8	59.4	10.2	5.3	15.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	6.1	6	50.2	56.5	24.8	14.2	3.3	46.7	62.5	10.6	5.3	15.00
30—St. Catharines.....	6	5.9	44.2	63.3	24	13.8	2.7	45	55	11	5.5	15.50
31—Hamilton.....	5.8	5.6	50.4	64.8	24.8	11.4	2.7	42.7	54.3	10.2	6.1	15.50
32—Brantford.....	6.1	6	51.6	54.7	24.4	11.7	2.7	47.7	58.6	10.7	5.2	15.25
33—Galt.....	6.3	6.1	45.3	52.3	24.3	13.4	4	50.7	60	9.9	5.2	15.50
34—Guelph.....	5.7	5.5	48.3	52	25	12.5	2.9	45	49	9.7	5	15.50
35—Kitchener.....	6.2	6.2	40.5	57.1	23.9	12.2	3.5	42.8	47.5	10.3	5	15.50
36—Woodstock.....	6.1	5.9	46.7	50.8	24.8	12.4	2.9	43.8	52.2	10.4	5.2	13.50
37—Stratford.....	6.1	6	47.9	57.8	24.5	13.2	2.8	49.3	55	10.6	5.3	16.00
38—London.....	6.3	6.2	54.7	63.5	25.6	14.5	3.8	46.2	63.3	9.7	5.3	16.00
39—St. Thomas.....	6.4	6.2	53.1	58	25.3	13.3	2.9	51.1	59.4	11.2	6.2	15.50
40—Chatham.....	5.9	5.8	47	56.2	24.4	15.5	2.4	44	60	10.4	4.7	16.00
41—Windsor.....	5.9	5.6	43.1	57.7	25	13.8	2.4	50	60	10	5.3	15.50g
42—Sarnia.....	6.3	6.3	43.3	59	25	12.8	3.2	41.7		10	5	16.50
43—Owen Sound.....	6.4	6.2	48.8	57.8	25	12.6	3.2	48	56.7	10.7	5.2	15.00-15.50
44—North Bay.....	7	6.7	58.2	61.4	27.3	16.6	3.4	54	60	12.6	5	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	6.7	6.5	51.2	64.2	25.5	17	2.6	48				16.75-17.00
46—Cobalt.....	6.9	6.2	46.6	51.8	27.5	14.7	3	50.6	45	43.3		18.50
47—Timmins.....	6.9	6.6	37.5	58.3	27.2	16.3	3.3	50.6	45	14	5.4	18.25
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	6.6	6.1	47.5	57.5	24.7	15.1	2.1	45	55	12.5	5.2	15.50
49—Port Arthur.....	6.3	6.1	38.5	58.3	26.5	14.7	2.6	48.6	55	10	5.1	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	6.8	6.6	44.2	59.2	26.5	14.2	3	51.4	66.7	11.6	5.2	16.75-17.00
Manitoba (average)	6.8	6.7	43.6	48.2	26.4	14.9	3.3	49.3	58.8	12.2	6.7	20.500
51—Winnipeg.....	6.8	6.7	42.8	47.4	26	14.7	3.4	50.6	60	12	7.4	19.50
52—Brandon.....	6.8	6.7	44.4	49	26.8	15	3.2	48	57.5	12.3	6	21.50
Saskatchewan (average)	6.7	6.6	41.2	52.2	26.8	20.2	3.3	52.9	55.0	14.3	5.8	
53—Regina.....	6.7	7.3	47.5	56.7	26	20	3.3	51.7		15	6.4	
54—Prince Albert.....	6.7	6	36.7	55	30	20	3.6	53.3	60	15		
55—Saskatoon.....	6.7	6.5	38.2	52.3	25.7	20	3.2	49.9	55	13.8	5.9	
56—Moose Jaw.....	6.4	6.4	42.4	44.6	25.3	20.6a	3.1	56.7	50	13.5	5	
Alberta (average)	6.4	6.3	41.5	48.0	26.7	16.0	3.4	48.5	52.8	13.9	5.5	
57—Medicine Hat.....	6.9		37.9	48.1	28.8	18.3a	3.3	57		12.7	6	g
58—Drumheller.....	6.8	6.7		46.7	25		3.9	43.3	50	15	5	
59—Edmonton.....	6.3	6.1	42.4	50.8	25.7	15.9a	3.2	44.3	48.8	13.7	6	
60—Calgary.....	6.1	6.4	41.7	42.7	26.3	14.9a	3.4	48	57.5	13.4	5.7	g
61—Lethbridge.....	6.1	6.1	43.8	51.9	27.5	15	3.3	50	55	14.7	4.8	
British Columbia (average)	6.2	5.7	43.2	48.1	27.3	21.7	3.4	56.6	58.2	12.6	5.8	
62—Fernie.....	7.3	7	51.3	57.5	27.5	15	3.6	60	60	14.2	6	
63—Nelson.....	6.4	5.9	49.2	54.3	30	25.5a	4.2	60	60	15	6.3	
64—Trail.....	6.8	5.9	40	51.7	25	23.3a	3.5	60		12.5	5.7	
65—New Westminster.....	5.5	5.1	41.1	42.7	26.7	21	4	51.7	63.3	12.4	4.9	
66—Vancouver.....	5.5	5.2	39.4	41.3	26.1	19.9a	3.3	58	60	11.2	6.3	
67—Victoria.....	6.5	5.8	40.9	43.1	26.9	21.3a	3	50.8	55.7	11.1	5.3	
68—Nanaimo.....	5.8	5.5	46	44.2	28.8	22.5a	3.6	62	50	12.5	6.2	
69—Prince Rupert.....	5.8	5.5	37.5	50	27.5	25	3.2	50		11.5	5.5	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted.

n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35. p. Mining company houses \$20, others

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1931.

Bituminous coal per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths) per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths) per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month			Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, per month	
\$ 9.709	\$ 12.238	\$ 11.349	\$ 13.778	\$ 8.469	\$ 10.345	\$ 7.978	27.7	c.	\$ 27.458	\$ 19.537	
8.829	12.080	8.750	10.250	6.600	8.109	5.800	30.1	10.3	24.333	16.333	
7.00-7.25	9.20-9.60	6.00	7.00				30.5	10.8	18.00-28.00	14.00-18.00	
7.35		6.00	10.00	5.00	8.00	5.00	30.5	10.4	20.00	10.00-12.00	
8.00-9.25	13.00	9.00	10.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	28.5	9.7	15.00-18.00	10.00	
9.00-11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	7.00	7.50	7.00	30.8	10.2	30.00-45.00	20.00-30.00	
10.00-12.00	13.50	10.00	11.00	9.00	10.00	7.00	30	10.2	25.00	20.00	
8.00-9.75	12.50	8.50	9.50	6.00	8.00	5.00	30.3	10.2	20.00-28.00	15.00-17.00	
10.50	12.75	9.00	10.50	6.75	8.00	7.50	28.8	10.4	21.00-26.00	11.00-18.00	
10.781	13.167	9.375	10.625	6.000	8.250	7.650	27.8	9.9	25.750	19.250	
10.50-12.50g	13.00g	9.00g	10.00g	7.00g	8.00g		31.2g	9.7	25.00-40.00	20.00-25.00	
11.00-12.25	13.00-14.00	13.00-16.00	14.00-17.00	6.00-8.00	7.50-10.00	8.00-9.00	28.3	10	20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00	
8.00-12.00	13.00	6.00	7.00	4.00		4.80-6.40	26.6	9.7	25.00	18.00	
10.00		8.00	10.00	6.00	8.00		25	10	13.00	15.00	
9.292	12.482	12.231	12.898	9.208	9.794	8.333	29.9	9.7	23.278	15.063	
10.00	11.00	14.667	14.667	12.667	12.667	12.000	25	10	27.00-35.00		
9.00	12.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	7.00	29.8	10	20.00-27.00	12.00-20.00	
9.00	12.00	9.00	11.00	7.00	9.00	9.00	28	9.8	20.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	
8.50		8.75	9.75	7.00	8.00	6.00	25	10	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00	
8.00-8.25		12.00-14.667	13.333-16.00	9.333-10.667	10.667	7.00-8.00	25	10	18.00-24.00	11.00-15.00	
9.00	12.50	11.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	9.00	24.3	9.2	23.00-33.00	15.00-23.00	
11.00	14.00		9.00		4.50	3.00	27.5	10	13.00	8.00	
10.00	12.25-12.50	15.00-16.0	16.00-18.00	10.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-16.00	29.8	9.6	20.00-35.00	15.00-20.00	
9.00	13.50	11.00	12.00	6.00	7.00	7.50	27.7	8.9	22.00-30.00	15.00-22.00	
10.321	11.477	12.316	15.444	9.342	11.635	10.093	26.3	9.7	23.768	20.833	
9.25	12.50-13.50	12.00	14.00	8.00	10.00	7.00	26.4	9.5	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
9.25	11.00		18.00		15.00		25	9.2	20.00-22.00	14.00-18.00	
7.50	12.50	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	15.00	27.4	9.6	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00	
11.00	11.00-12.00	11.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	7.00	26.7	9.4	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	
9.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	12.00	13.00	8.00	9.00	7.00	26.6	9.3	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
10.00	10.50	14.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	9.00	26.3	9.7	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	
9.75	13.50	10.00	11.50	8.00	9.50	7.72	29	10	22.00-25.00	15.00-18.00	
11.25	11.50	14.00	18.00	11.00	13.00	11.00	27.2	9.7	25.00-35.00	18.00-25.00	
9.00	10.50	16.00	17.00	13.00	13.50	13.00	25.5	9.7	25.00-30.00	18.00-23.00	
11.75	11.50	17.00	17.00	13.00	13.00	8.348	24.6	10	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
9.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	12.00	22.6	9.3	25.00	16.00-20.00	
10.00	10.00-12.00	14.00	15.50	10.00	11.50		23.2	9.1	25.00-35.00	18.00-22.00	
10.00	10.50-11.50	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00		24.4	9.7	30.00-40.00	25.00-28.00	
10.00-12.00	9.50-10.00	12.00	15.00	9.00	10.50		21.3	9.5	27.00-30.00	20.00-24.00	
10.00-12.00	11.50-12.00	16.00	18.00		14.00	17.00	22.6	9.9	30.00-40.00	19.00-25.00	
10.00-11.50	10.00-11.50		18.00		11.25	11.25	23.4	9.9	30.00-40.00	17.00-30.00	
11.50	10.25-11.50		16.00		12.00	12.00	23.4	9.8	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
10.00	9.00-10.00	18.00	18.00	14.00	14.00	7.50-10.50	23	9.3	22.00-28.00	20.00-22.00	
8.00g	10.00g	g	c & g 22.00	g	c & g 16.00	c & g 12.00		9.8	30.00-45.00	25.00-30.00	
9.00	12.50		22.00				23.5	9.4	30.00-35.00	25.00-30.00	
8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	6.00	9.00	9.00	24.4	9.7	20.00-28.00	14.00-22.00	
12.50		10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	8.00	33.7	9.9	30.00-35.00	18.00-20.00	
9.00-13.00	13.00	15.00	15.00	12.00	12.00	12.75	33.2	n	25.00	14.00	
12.00	11.00	12.00	13.50	12.00	9.00-12.00	9.00-12.00	34	9.8	22.00	20.00-30.00	
15.00	14.50-15.00			5.00-6.00	7.50-10.50	7.50-10.50	35	9.8		20.00-30.00	
8.00-11.00	9.50	8.00	12.00	9.00	9.75	6.00	26.7	12	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	
9.50-13.00	13.00	9.50	11.00	6.00	10.00		28.5	9.8	25.00-40.00	15.00-25.00	
9.00-12.50	12.50	7.50	8.50	7.00	8.00	6.00	28.8	9.6	25.00-40.00	15.00-25.00	
10.375	15.188		8.188	8.188	9.000	7.500	25.0	10.0	32.590	22.000	
12.00h	14.50-15.50			6.50-8.75	7.25-9.25	6.00		10	30.00-45.00	20.00-30.00	
6.50-11.00h	14.00-16.75d			8.00-9.50	9.00-10.50	9.00	25	10	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	
9.063	17.363			7.750	10.625	11.167	25.4	10.1	32.500	21.250	
9.75-12.25h	14.00-16.20			10.00-10.50	11.00-12.00	11.00-13.00	25	10	30.00-45.00	20.00-30.00	
9.00-10.00h	19.00			5.00-6.00	6.50-7.50		26.7	10	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
7.50-9.00h	17.75			7.50	8.00-12.00		25.4	10.3	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
6.00-9.00h	16.95-18.25d				14.00	13.00	24.6	10.4	25.00-35.00	15.00-20.00	
6.500	10.000			6.000	8.000	4.125	23.7	10.2	29.313	20.500	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	33.8g	10	25.00-27.50	18.00-20.00	
6.00h						4.50	28.3	r			
5.00-6.00h					6.00	4.00	28.2	10.6	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
7.50-11.00h	f & g 10.00	g	g	6.00g	6.00g	4.00	25g	10	25.00-37.00	20.00-25.00	
4.00-6.50h						4.00	28.3	10.3	30.00	18.00	
9.822	11.240			9.600	9.840	5.018	33.7	13.1	26.563	20.375	
6.25-7.50				12.00	16.00	4.20	40	13.8	20.00	18.00	
9.50-11.50	11.70			9.00-10.00i	11.50-13.00i	5.625		13.7	22.00-31.00	18.00-20.00	
9.00-11.00	13.50			9.00	11.00	6.00-6.50		10.8	32.00-38.00	22.00-28.00	
9.75-10.75	11.00				5.50	4.25	29.8	12	18.00-22.00	12.00-18.00	
9.50-10.50	11.00				7.50	4.75	29.6	10.7	27.50	24.00	
9.75-10.75	9.00			7.50	9.54c	4.772	32.1	12.4	20.00-25.00	16.00-18.00	
7.70-8.20s					6.00	5.50	33.3	15	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	
12.00-13.50				8.00-12.00i	9.00-13.00i	4.80	37.5	16	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00	

d. Lower price for petroleum coke. f Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch \$40-\$60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1925	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1927	Oct. 1928	Oct. 1929	Oct. 1930	Sept. 1931	Oct. 1931
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.0	102.6	98.1	97.2	95.2	96.8	81.0	70.0	70.4
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	83.7	100.6	96.9	96.6	88.0	96.3	66.7	54.6	56.0
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	95.0	100.3	98.3	103.6	111.5	109.9	95.3	68.8	68.0
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	116.9	112.5	96.6	95.5	92.9	90.4	77.5	72.4	71.9
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	101.6	98.9	98.6	98.5	93.0	85.6	77.9	77.5
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	115.8	104.5	99.7	94.9	92.5	93.5	90.0	86.8	87.3
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.1	97.3	95.3	103.9	98.3	89.2	93.0	97.5	70.5	60.2	62.9
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.1	116.6	107.0	104.4	100.3	99.2	95.0	92.6	92.3	90.9	86.6	86.6
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	104.4	99.6	99.7	97.7	94.6	95.4	91.3	84.7	84.7
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	93.7	97.2	98.0	95.9	95.7	95.5	86.0	75.2	74.9
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	91.2	97.7	97.5	99.8	100.3	103.7	87.0	67.9	67.3
Other Consumers' Goods..	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	97.0	96.5	98.3	93.3	92.6	90.1	85.4	80.1	79.9
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	97.8	104.9	97.9	97.2	93.7	97.1	74.6	64.9	66.0
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	102.5	99.2	97.4	99.8	92.8	94.3	91.2	89.6	89.3
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	97.1	105.5	97.9	96.9	93.8	97.4	72.8	62.1	63.4
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	111.9	102.9	98.1	95.9	98.0	98.5	85.6	80.9	80.6
Manufacturers' materials	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	93.7	106.2	97.9	97.1	92.9	97.1	70.0	58.0	59.6
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	89.3	102.3	96.7	96.7	87.3	94.0	66.7	55.2	56.4
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	95.6	100.6	98.9	102.5	108.2	106.3	91.7	69.1	68.5
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.7	161.4	102.6	86.6	79.8	100.3	98.6	101.3	96.5	105.9	70.4	52.8	54.5
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	83.6	98.3	102.4	104.7	107.3	110.4	95.8	72.9	73.2
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	101.6	98.9	98.5	98.5	92.9	85.4	77.8	77.5
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	105.8	101.6	99.5	93.0	91.5	92.1	86.5	80.9	81.7
All raw (or partly manufactured)	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	91.1	100.8	98.3	99.5	94.9	100.5	73.3	58.7	60.3
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.1	103.8	98.1	96.4	94.6	93.7	83.9	72.7	72.4

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 1256)

cept milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
FROM 1913 TO 1931*
(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Jan. 1930....	162	157	158	156	166	160
Feb. 1930....	161	157	158	155	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
April 1930....	153	157	158	155	166	157
May 1930....	152	156	160	155	166	157
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
July 1930....	149	156	160	155	166	156
Aug. 1930....	145	156	160	155	166	155
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Oct. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Nov. 1930....	140	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134	156	160	148	165	150
Feb. 1931....	129	156	160	142	164	146
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
April 1931....	121	155	160	137	164	142
May 1931....	116	154	158	137	164	140
June 1931....	111	153	158	137	164	138
July 1931....	110	154	158	131	163	137
Aug. 1931....	112	153	158	131	163	138
Sept. 1931....	109	151	158	127	163	136
Oct. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 13%; Clothing, 13%; Sundries, 20%.

article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climate conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1919, quarterly from 1920 to 1929 and monthly since January, 1930. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the

prices of each article have been weighted according to workmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1930. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption on the basis of figures in 1926 as 100, as follows: 1923, 108.3; 1924, 105.1; 1925, 101.7; 1926, 100.0; 1927, 99.0; 1928, 97.1; 1929, 94.6; 1930, 92.3.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0; 1930, 127.6. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 158.9; 1929, 159.1; 1930, 158.8. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices were again lower, sirloin steak being down from an average price of 28.2 cents per pound in September to 27.3 cents in October; round steak from 23 cents per pound in September to 22.1 cents in October; rib roast from 20.9 cents per pound to 20.4 cents; and shoulder roast from 14.5 cents per pound

to 13.7 cents. These prices compare with 34 cents per pound for sirloin steak in October, 1930; 28.9 cents per pound for round steak; 26.7 cents per pound for rib roast; and 20.2 cents per pound for shoulder roast. Mutton was down from an average price of 24.1 cents per pound in September to 23 cents in October. Lower quotations were reported from most localities. Both fresh and salt pork declined, the former averaging 20 cents per pound in October, 22.3 cents in September and 29.8 cents in October, 1930, and the latter overaging 20.2 cents per pound in October, 21.9 cents in September and 27.1 cents in October, 1930. Breakfast bacon was 2 cents per pound lower in October at 26 cents per pound. The price in October, 1930, was 39.8 cents. Lard was slightly lower averaging 13.3 cents per pound in October as compared with 13.8 cents in September.

Eggs showed a seasonal advance in most localities, fresh averaging 32.4 cents per dozen in October, 30.3 cents in September and 42.7 cents in October, 1930, and cooking overaging 27.5 cents per dozen in October, 25.7 cents in September and 38 cents in October, 1930. Milk showed a slight increase in the average at 10.6 cents per quart. A slight decline occurred at St. John, N.B., while increases were reported from St. Hyacinthe and Medicine Hat. Both dairy and creamery butter were lower, the former being down from an average of 23.6 cents per pound in September to 23.3 cents in October and the latter from 27.2 cents per pound in September to 26.8 cents in October. Prices in October, 1930, were 34.8 cents per pound for dairy butter and 38.7 cents for creamery.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 6.1 cents per pound. Flour was slightly lower at an average price of 3 cents per pound in October as compared with 3.1 cents in September and 4.3 cents in October, 1930. Canned vegetables averaged lower in most localities, tomatoes being down from an average price of 12.7 cents per tin in September to 12.2 cents in October; peas from 11.7 cents per tin in September to 11.3 cents in October; and corn from 13.7 cents per tin in September to 13 cents in October. Beans averaged lower at 5.6 cents per pound in October as compared with 5.9 cents in September and 9.2 cents in October, 1930. Onions also were down from an average price of 4.8 cents per pound in September to 3.8 cents in October. Potatoes were again generally lower, the price averaging 80.2 cents per ninety pounds in October as compared with 96.8 cents in September and \$1.48 in October, 1930. Anthracite coal was up in the average from \$15.91 per ton to \$16. Advances were

reported from Halifax, St. Hyacinthe, Ottawa, Peterborough, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Brantford, Stratford, Sarnia and Timmins. Bituminous coal was practically unchanged at an average price of \$9.71 per ton. Hardwood was slightly lower at an average of \$11.35 per cord. A slight decline in rent was reported from Medicine Hat.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices, for the most part, were higher, No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, being up from an average price of 53.6 cents per bushel in September to 59.9 cents in October. The low price for the month was 53½ cents reached on the 5th and the high 70¾ cents reached on the 31st. This latter quotation is the highest level reached in nearly a year. A greater export demand, together with smaller supplies from Russia were said to be the reasons causing the advance. In coarse grains, Western barley advanced in the average from 30.7 cents per bushel to 33.2 cents, western oats from 27.4 cents per bushel to 31.2 cents and rye from 32.5 cents per bushel to 37 cents. Flax was down from an average price of 97.4 cents per bushel to 94.4 cents. Flour at Toronto declined in the average from \$4.64 per barrel to \$4.60. Toward the end of October, however, some improvement occurred following the advance in wheat prices. Raw sugar at New York advanced from \$1.44 per cwt. to \$1.58, while granulated at Montreal was unchanged at \$4.56 per cwt. Ceylon rubber at New York advanced from an average

price of 5.2 cents per pound to 5.4 cents. Santos coffee at Toronto rose from 13 cents per pound to 14.5 cents. In live stock good steers at Toronto declined from \$6.31 per hundred pounds to \$5.90 and at Winnipeg from \$5.01 per hundred pounds to \$4.78. Veal calves at Toronto advanced from \$8.47 per hundred pounds to \$8.53 but were down at Winnipeg from \$6.27 per hundred pounds to \$5.75. The price of bacon hogs at Toronto declined from \$5.99 per hundred pounds to \$5.74 and at Winnipeg from \$5.16 per hundred pounds to \$4.71. Lambs at Toronto declined from \$7.44 per hundred pounds to \$6.80 and at Winnipeg from \$5.80 per hundred pounds to \$5.65. Creamery butter at Toronto was down from 23.9 cents per pound in September to 23.1 cents in October and at Montreal from 23 cents per pound to 22.5 cents. At Winnipeg the price was 1 cent per pound lower at 24 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal advanced from 33.2 cents per dozen to 45.9 cents and at Toronto from 30.4 cents per dozen to 45.4 cents. Raw Cotton at New York was somewhat higher at an average price of 7.1 cents per pound as compared with 6.8 cents in September. Raw silk advanced from \$2.80 per pound to \$3.05. Raw wool was 1 to 2 cents per pound lower at 9-13 cents per pound. In lumber the price of white pine declined from \$29-\$31 per thousand board feet to \$28, and birch from \$52 per thousand board feet to \$50. Annealed steel sheets advanced from \$3.22 per hundred pounds to \$3.56 and steel sheets from \$2.72 per hundred pounds to \$2.97. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper advanced from \$8.61 per hundred pounds to \$9.15, tin from 28.3 cents per pound to 29 cents and silver from 29.3 cents per ounce to 33 cents. Western domestic coal at Lethbridge was 50 cents per ton higher at \$5 per ton.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest quarterly table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers for various countries appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 59.7 for September, a decline of 0.3 per cent

for the month. Foods advanced 0.2 per cent as a decrease in meat and fish was more than counteracted by advances in cereals and other foods. Non-foods declined 0.5 per cent due to declines in iron and steel, wool and miscellaneous commodities while advances were noted in coal, other metals and minerals, cotton and other textiles (except wool).

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1927=100, was 65.1 at the end of September, an advance of 4.5 per cent for the month. Prices had declined during the first three weeks of the month, but with the suspension of the gold standard on September 21, rose and at the end of the month were 4.5 per cent higher than at the end of August.

Cereals and meat was the only group which was lower at the end of September than at the end of August.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-77=100, was 80·7 at the end of September, an advance of 2·0 per cent for the month. Every group was included in the advance, except animal food which was 2·6 per cent lower for the month. The greatest advance was one of 9·7 per cent in textiles.

The following paragraph is quoted from the *Statist*, October 17, 1931:

"Having become dependent not only on fluctuations in gold prices but still more on the exchange value of a currency no longer linked to gold, British wholesale prices inevitably rose during the past month. The increase was, however, only 2 per cent, in contrast with a depreciation of about 20 per cent in sterling. The explanation was partly that gold prices had continued to fall and partly that sufficient interval had not yet elapsed for domestic prices to reflect fully the effect of the decline in the exchange value of the pound. The suspension of the gold standard on September 21 fortunately occurred at a time when stocks of commodities in this country were abnormally heavy, while the speculative buying, which subsequently took place, was much more moderate than might ordinarily have been expected."

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, on the base July 1914=100, was 145 at October 1, showing no change from the previous month. A small decline in clothing was offset by an advance in fuel and light.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 108·6 for September, a decline of 1·5 per cent for the month. Nearly all groups were included in the general decline, the greatest fall being one of 10·6 per cent in rubber. The index number for rubber, on the base 1913=100, was 7·6 for September.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Bureau, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 134·0 for September, a decline of 0·7 per cent for the month. With the exception of a slight advance in heat and light, all groups were lower than for August.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, on the base 1913=100 (pre-war currency) was 88·9 for September, a decline of one per cent for

the month. With the exception of advances in vegetable foods and other vegetable products, all groups were lower than for August.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the cost of living, Milan, on the base, June, 1927=100 was 81·86 for August a decline of 0·9 per cent for the month.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 69·1 for September, a decline of 1·6 per cent for the month. With the exception of small increases in fuel and lighting materials and metals and their products, all groups were lower than for August.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 100·5 for October showing no change from September. Increases in farm products, food products, fuels, chemicals and miscellaneous commodities were offset by declines in textile products, metals and building materials.

Bradstreet's index number, which is the sums total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption was \$8·0877 at November 1, a fall of 2·5 per cent for the month, and is the lowest index number recorded since November, 1908. As compared with prices at October 1, increases were noted in breadstuffs, livestock, oils and naval stores; decreases in provisions, fruits, hides and leather, textiles, metals, building materials and miscellaneous commodities.

Dun's index number of wholesale commodity quotations proportioned to the *per capita* consumption of each of the many articles included was \$140·369 at November 1, which shows an advance of 2·9 per cent for the month, due chiefly to a recovery in breadstuffs occurring at the end of the month. Advances were also noted in meat, dairy and garden produce and other foods. On the other hand, clothing, metals and miscellaneous commodities were lower than a month previous.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 85·6 for September, a decline of 0·3 per cent for the month. With the exception of a small advance in fuel and light, decreases were noted in all groups.

Hospital treatment for men employed in unemployment relief camps is being provided for in British Columbia by means of a provincial grant to the hospital treating the patient of \$2.50 a day, this being the amount paid for hospital treatment under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The province also makes a regular *per capita* grant of 70 cents.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1931

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases included with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., and also fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations), which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the third quarter of 1931, was 275, there being 104 in July, 91 in August and 80 in September.

The report for the second quarter of 1931 was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, page 948. In the third quarter of 1930, 442 fatal accidents were recorded (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1930, page 1350). The supplementary lists of fatal industrial accidents on page 1276 contains two fatalities for 1930 and 13 for the first half of 1931. In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the provincial workmen's compensation boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the third quarter of 1931 were as follows: agriculture, 47; logging, 15; fishing and trapping, 4; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 34; manufacturing, 26; construction, 49; electric light and power, 17; transportation and public utilities, 42; trade, 10; service, 31.

Of the mining accidents, 15 were in "metal-liferous mining," 10 in "coal mining," 3 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.," and 6 in "structural materials."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 3 were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 1 in "animal foods," 1 in "textiles and clothing," 4 in "leather, fur and products," 3 in "saw and planing mill products," 3 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 1 in "printing and publishing," 2 in "iron, steel and products," 3 in "non-metallic mineral products," and 5 in "chemical and allied products."

In construction there were 13 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 7 in "railway," 20 in "highway and bridge," and 9 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities there were 19 fatalities in "steam railways," 1 in

"street and electric railways," 10 in "water transportation," 1 in "air transportation," 5 in "local transportation," 4 in "storage," and 2 in "telegraphs and telephones."

In trade there were 2 fatalities in "wholesale," and 8 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 19 were in "public administration," 1 in "recreational," 1 in "laundering, dyeing and cleaning," 2 in "custom and repair," 6 in "personal and domestic," and 2 in "professional establishments."

There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a very large number of lives during the period under review. Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:

On August 27, two miners were crushed by falling rock at Kimberley, B.C.

On August 5, two workers in a soap factory at Hamilton, Ontario, lost their lives following an explosion of a steel tank containing soap flakes, and on August 11, two workers in a soap factory at Montreal, Quebec, were killed owing to an explosion of varnish in the plant.

In buildings and structures construction, two workmen were fatally injured at Montreal, Quebec, on August 22, when a scaffold collapsed and they fell 35 feet.

In telegraphs and telephones, two men were electrocuted while removing a pole near Stratford, Ontario, on September 8.

On August 18, four men engaged in forestry patrol were drowned in Rainy Lake, Ontario, when their plane crashed into the lake.

On July 1, a plane crashed at Hamilton, Ontario, resulting in the loss of three lives, being the press agent for the air tour, the pilot and the parachute jumper.

Supplementary Lists of Accidents

The supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first half of 1931, to be found after the main table of accidents, contains 13 fatalities, of which 2 were in agriculture, 1 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 1 in manufacturing, 4 in construction, 3 in transportation and public utilities and 2 in service. One of these accidents occurred in February, 2 in April, 2 in May, and 8 in June.

Concluding the lists is a supplementary list of accidents occurring during 1930. This includes 2 fatalities, of which 1 was in transportation and public utilities and 1 in trade. One of these accidents occurred in April and one in November.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1931

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING—				
Farm hand.....	Near Chatham, Ont.....	July 1	21	Collapsed from heat.
Farm hand.....	Near Chatham, Ont.....	" 1	51	Overcome with the heat.
Farm hand.....	Near Benito, Man.....	" 1	17	Struck by arm of whiffletree when clevice broke while pulling stumps. Died July 2.
Farm hand.....	Near Deseronto, Ont.....	" 2	33	Collapsed in field from heat.
Farm hand.....	Near Smithsville, Ont.....	" 2	45	Collapsed from heat.
Farm hand.....	Near Smithsville, Ont.....	" 2	35	Collapsed from heat.
Farm hand.....	Near Delhi, Ont.....	" 2	28	Collapsed from heat.
Berry picker.....	Pictou, Ont.....	" 2	48	Collapsed from heat.
Farm hand.....	Near Hamilton, Ont.....	" 2	45	Overcome by heat.
Farm hand.....	Douro, Ont.....	" 2	30	Sunstroke.
Farm hand.....	Queensboro, Ont.....	" 3	15	Sunstroke.
Labourer.....	Rosslyn, Ont.....	" 4	33	Thrown from truck injuring head. Died July 10.
Farmer.....	Near Lake Megantic, Que.....	about July 6	29	Thrown into lake and drowned when his horse shied.
Farmer.....	Plattsville, Ont.....	" 8	47	Fell from load of hay.
Farm hand.....	Near Pictou, N.S.....	" 15	.....	Struck by lightning.
Farmer.....	Near Sedley, Sask.....	" 23	.....	Fell beneath wheels of wagon when horses bolted
Farmer.....	Gaspe, Que.....	" 27	.....	Struck by lightning.
Farmer.....	St. Joachim, Que.....	about July 28	50	Overcome with the heat.
Farm hand.....	La Tuque, Que.....	" 30	23	Struck by lightning.
Farmer.....	St. Edouard de Lotbiniere, Que.....	" 30	.....	Thrown when his horse crashed into load of hay.
Farmer.....	Near Red Deer, Alta.....	About Aug. 1	45	Thrown from wagon and run over when team ran away.
Labourer.....	St. Alexander, Que.....	" 2	18	Crushed beneath wheels of harvesting machine.
Farm hand.....	Near Osgoode, Ont.....	" 6	40	Thrown from binder and run over when horses bolted.
Farmer.....	Near Richmond, Ont.....	" 6	42	Struck by lightning.
Farmer.....	New Home, Man.....	" 7	.....	Team ran away while haying.
Farmer.....	Hyde Park, Ont.....	" 18	38	Struck by lightning.
Farm hand.....	Near Millbrook, Ont.....	about Aug. 20	17	Fell from stack on tines of his fork.
Farmer.....	Near Mount Forest, Ont.....	" 20	43	Fell from wagon and was run over.
Farmer.....	Near Luseland, Sask.....	about Aug. 20	50	Accidental discharge of his rifle.
Farmer.....	Ashern, Man.....	" 20	56	Fell from horse.
Farmer.....	Methven District, Man.....	about Aug. 21	.....	Thrown from horse.
Farmer.....	Near Vankleek Hill, Ont.....	" 24	30	Fell from tractor. Died Aug. 27.
Farmer.....	Near Keyes, Man.....	" 25	65	Trampled by bull.
Farmer.....	Quebec, Que.....	Sept. 1	53	Fell into pit while delivering produce.
Farmer.....	St. Damien, Que.....	" 1	70	Gored by bull.
Farm hand.....	Near Tuffnell, Sask.....	" 2	23	Struck by lightning.
Farmer.....	Near Arthur, Ont.....	about Sept. 9	.....	Thrown across barn when entangled in rope while unloading hay.
Farm hand.....	Scotburn, N.S.....	" 11	61	Gored by bull.
Farmer.....	Near Ripley, Ont.....	" 11	65	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer.....	Crowland, Ont.....	" 19	66	Fell from wagon.
Farmer.....	Near Fort William, Ont.....	" 20	56	Gored by bull. Died Sept. 22.
Farmer.....	Cawood, Que.....	" 21	35	Struck by crow bar when it caught in belt of threshing machine. Died Sept. 23.
Farmer.....	Near South Stukely, Que.....	" 21	72	Burned in attempt to rescue horse from burning barn.
Farmer.....	Near Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.....	about Sept. 25	.....	Injured when attacked by bull.
Farmer.....	Canora District, Sask.....	" 26	30	Fell from tractor and granary passed over him while being moved.
Farmer.....	Near Blenheim, Ont.....	about Sept. 29	60	Fell down stairs in barn while carrying sack of potatoes, broken neck.
Farmer.....	Wetaskiwin, Alta.....	about Sept. 30	.....	Fell under wagon when team ran away.
LOGGING—				
Logger.....	Koprino Harbour, B.C.....	July 2	45	Jumped off moving trucks.
Logger.....	Grassy River, Ont.....	" 2	31	Fell into river and drowned.
Logger.....	Near Rouyn, Que.....	about July 4	20	Limb of tree pierced his abdomen when he fell.
Loader.....	Rock Bay, B.C.....	" 28	26	Fell from load of logs. Died July 30.
Logger.....	Near Mission, B.C.....	" 18	.....	Fell from truck.
River driver.....	Saskatchewan River, Man.....	" 22	47	Drowned.
Brakeman.....	Near Poss Mill, Ont.....	Aug. 5	41	Struck by train.
Logger.....	Cowichan, B.C.....	" 7	48	Pinned between logs.
Logger.....	Queen Charlotte, B.C.....	" 11	35	Struck by falling snag. Died Aug. 13.
Labourer.....	Island Falls, Ont.....	" 22	22	Log rolled over him from skidway.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1931--Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
LOGGING—Concluded				
Logger.....	Tsolum River, B.C.....	about Aug. 22	25	Fell into river and was drowned.
Logger.....	Near Port Alberni, B.C.....	Sept. 4	21	Injured in logging accident. Died Sept. 8.
Teamster.....	Near Lower Five Islands, N.S.....	" 18	59	Fell from wagon and crushed against tree.
Logger.....	Lockport, B.C.....	about Sept. 18	74	Jammed against stump by stick when it swung.
Logger.....	Hillcrest, B.C.....	" 24	44	Log rolled over him.
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Sealer.....	Off Sonora, N.S.....	about July 2	32	Eaten by shark when boat capsized.
Fisherman.....	Near Digby, N.S.....	Sept. 10	73	Struck by lightning.
Fisherman.....	Island Lake, Sask.....	about Sept. 12	.....	Drowned when canoe capsized in squall.
Crab fisher.....	Off Vancouver, B.C.....	" 14	28	Drowned when boat capsized.
MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
<i>Metallic Mining—</i>				
Labourer.....	Copper Cliff, Ont.....	July 1	30	Heat prostration. Died July 6.
Miner.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 7	20	Fell 10 feet when beam gave way.
Miner.....	Boston Creek, Ont.....	" 19	49	Silicosis, first laid off Oct. 2, 1929.
Miner.....	Rouyn, Que.....	" 20	.....	Crushed by falling rock following blasting operations.
Sealer.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 28	34	Silicosis, first laid off April 10, 1925.
Miner.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 28	26	Crushed by falling rock.
Drill helper.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	Aug. 8	30	Crushed under falling rock, following air blast.
Labourer.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 26	36	Crushed between two truck loads of timber.
Miner.....	Kimberley, B.C.....	" 27	38	Crushed by falling tuck, second man died Sept. 4.
Miner.....	Kimberley, B.C.....	" 27	36	Crushed by falling tuck, second man died Sept. 4.
Deckman.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 29	24	Crushed between descending skip and steel head frame of shaft.
Mucker.....	Timmins, Ont.....	Sept. 9	27	Struck by falling rock.
Miner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 12	32	Crushed by fall of rock.
Miner.....	Frood Mine, Ont.....	" 19	38	Fell down shaft when support broke.
<i>Coal Mining—</i>				
Miner.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	about July 4	49	Crushed by fall of rock. Died July 17.
Miner.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	Aug. 3	21	Struck by run away trip. Died Aug. 6.
Miner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 4	40	Struck by fall of coal, fractured spine.
Miner.....	South Wellington, B.C.....	" 8	51	Injured in mine. Died Aug. 9.
Mine official.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	" 27	45	Injured in mine.
Miner.....	Little Bras d'Or, N.S.....	" 31	50	Struck by falling stone.
Miner.....	North Sydney, N.S.....	Sept. 2	31	Crushed under fall of coal.
Mule driver.....	Corbin, B.C.....	" 5	32	Struck when car trip was derailed.
Miner.....	Three Hills, Alta.....	" 21	43	Rock fell on him, fractured skull.
Miner.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.....	" 30	58	Crushed by falling rock.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying (n.e.s)—</i>				
Worker in gypsum quarry.....	Cheverie, N.S.....	Aug. 20	64	Crushed under fall of gypsum.
Quarry worker.....	Chicoutimi, Que.....	Sept. 10	45	Injured by delayed dynamite blast.
Gas Driller.....	Steveston, B.C.....	" 12	60	Fell from derrick. Died Sept. 13.
<i>Structural Materials—</i>				
Quarryman.....	Little Current, Ont.....	July 2	48	Stoneworker's phthisis. First laid off May 6, 1931.
Stone crusher.....	Chandos Twp., Ont.....	" 2	60	Collapsed from heat.
Worker at stone quarry.....	Iberville, Que.....	" 8	47	Electrocuted while repairing wires for crane.
Sandstone quarry- man.....	Wallace, N.S.....	Aug. 1	70	Hit by piece of flying rock from shot.
Labourer with sand and gravel co.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 4	57	Struck by shackle pin when it came out.
Worker in sand pit.....	South Hull, Que.....	Sept. 21	26	Buried under fall of sand.
MANUFACTURING—				
<i>Vegetable Foods, Drink and Tobacco—</i>				
Worker at sugar plant.....	Montreal, Que.....	July 21	22	Burned by boiling liquid when it exploded. Died July 29.
Worker in sugar re- finery.....	Saint John, N.B.....	Sept. 18	44	Caught in stoker drive shaft. Died Sept. 20.
Labourer in starch factory.....	Cardinal, Ont.....	" 19	38	Truck upset on him. Died Sept. 27.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF
1931—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING—Con.				
<i>Animal Foods—</i>				
Worker at packing plant.....	Peterborough, Ont.....	about Aug. 6	48	Extreme changes of tempeature at plant. Died Aug. 7.
<i>Textiles and Clothing—</i>				
Millwright.....	Galt, Ont.....	July 29	50	Fell from roof. Died Aug. 4.
<i>Leather, Fur and Pro- ducts—</i>				
Worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 2	.....	Benzol poisoning from fumes inhaled while at work.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Aug. 4	57	Burned when gasoline ignited while filling tractor. Died Aug. 12.
Worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 11	32	Benzol poisoning from fumes inhaled while at work.
Worker with fur dyers.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	16	Explosion of drying machine.
<i>Saw and Planing Mill Products—</i>				
Trim sawyer.....	Barnet, B.C.....	July 7	22	Struck by belt when it flew off.
Mill worker.....	Noranda, Que.....	" 21	17	Fell on circular saw.
Labourer.....	Swift Current, Ont.....	Aug. 26	38	Fell off boom and drowned.
<i>Pulp, Paper and Paper Products—</i>				
Mill worker.....	Hawkesbury, Ont.....	Sept. 9	22	Suffocated when buried under slide of pulp logs.
Oiler.....	Lake Megantic, Que.....	" 19	40	Fell while oiling machinery, fractured skull.
Worker.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 20	27	Electrocuted when he touched door of metal motor house.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>				
Press reporter for air tour.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	July 1	34	Killed in plane crash when wing fabric ripped.
<i>Iron, Steel and Products—</i>				
Mill worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 3	30	Crushed under falling steel when chain of crane broke.
Labourer at machinery factory.....	Seaforth, Ont.....	" 21	69	Knocked down when struck by tongue of grain thresher. Died July 24.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products—</i>				
Electrician with Cement co.....	Montreal, Que.....	July 7	25	Electrocuted.
Superintendent of asphalt plant.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 20	27	Explosion of tank of asphalt when oil was poured in.
Worker in oil refinery	Calgary, Alta.....	Sept. 29	38	Poisoned in acid plant.
<i>Chemical and Allied Products—</i>				
Worker.....	Shawinigan Falls, Que.....	July 31	.....	Explosion at plant.
Worker in soap factory.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Aug. 5	29	Explosion of steel tank containing soap flakes.
Worker in soap factory.....			50	
Worker in soap factory.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 15	15	Explosion of varnish in plant.
Worker in soap factory.....			14	
CONSTRUCTION—				
<i>Building and Structures—</i>				
Worker.....	St. Cesaire, Que.....	July 2	40	Collapsed from heat.
Painter.....	Montreal, Que.....	about July 6	75	Fell from ladder. Died Aug. 6.
Worker.....	Beauharnois, Que.....	" 7	23	Fell from roof of power house.
Roof repairer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 21	68	Fell from roof. Died July 29.
Worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 21	43	Fell from water tank.
Welder.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 26	36	Explosion while repairing seams on gasoline tank.
Workman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 29	32	Fell from building fractured skull. Died Aug. 3.
Worker.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Aug. 14	57	Fell from roof. Died Aug. 15.
Carpenter.....	Silver Lake, Ont.....	" 17	73	Fell from roof of cottage.
Carpenter's helper.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 18	19	Fell 40 feet from building.
Workman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	39	Fell 35 feet when scaffold collapsed, second man died Sept. 10.
Workman.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Sept. 2	37	Crushed under granite block when staging gave way.
Mason's helper.....			37	
<i>Railway—</i>				
Labourer.....	London, Ont.....	July 1	35	Sunstroke. Died July 2.
Labourer.....	Near Medstead, Sask.....	" 1	21	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer.....	Moose River Crossing, Ont..	" 10	35	Crushed under dump car when it dumped on him.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1931—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—Con.				
<i>Railway—Con.</i>				
Contractor.....	Near Estevan, Sask.....	Aug. 26	50	Struck by flying timber during windstorm.
Worker on bridge construction.	Montreal, Que.....	Sept. 12	54	Fell 85 ft. from bridge.
Worker on terminal bridge construction.	Montreal, Que.....	" 24 th	24	Fell 45 feet when plank broke.
Workman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 26	54	Fell from steel beam, fractured skull.
<i>Highway and Bridge—</i>				
Road worker.....	Braeside, Ont.....	July 1	47	Collapsed from heat.
Labourer.....	Near Guelph, Ont.....	" 2	43	Collapsed from heat.
Bridge worker.....	Near Lilloet, B.C.....	" 8	20	Fell from bridge and was drowned.
Teamster.....	Kincardine, Ont.....	" 15	53	Old structure fell on him. Died July 16.
Road worker.....	Near Winchester, Ont.....	" 24	28	Backed into by truck. Died July 26.
Bridge worker.....	East York, Ont.....	" 28	45	Fell from bridge when plank broke.
Worker with paving contractors.	Burroughs Falls, Que.....	About Aug. 3	.....	Burned in fire at garage for trucks.
Structural steel worker.	New Glasgow, N.S.....	" 4	32	Electric burns when derrick struck high tension wires while unloading steel girders. Died Aug. 6.
Truck driver.....	Near Atwood, Ont.....	" 5	25	Fell and was run over by truck.
Handyman.....	Birch Lake, Ont.....	" 7	.....	Injured when chain holding hoist engine in place broke.
Road worker.....	Near Latchford, Ont.....	" 14	71	Struck by auto. Died Aug. 17.
Labourer.....	Blind River, Ont.....	" 14	62	Injured when buried under gravel slide. Died Aug. 16.
Road worker.....	Near Oliver, B.C.....	" 17	55	Injured while at work. Died Aug. 19.
Road worker.....	Near Calgary, Alta.....	" 19	45	Fell from truck. Died Aug. 21.
Road worker.....	Near Morin Heights, Que.....	" 19	21	Injured while blasting rock.
Road worker.....	Burbrooke, Que.....	About Aug. 27	.....	Truck in which he was riding overturned.
Derrick operator.....	Warton, Ont.....	Sept. 3	.....	Electrocuted when arm of derrick fell over high tension wire.
Truck driver.....	Near Renfrew, Ont.....	" 5	38	Train struck his truck.
Labourer.....	N.S.....	" 11	.....	Struck by auto, fractured skull.
Labourer.....	Near Nelson, B.C.....	" 26	33	Struck by rock while blasting stumps.
Miscellaneous—				
Labourer on power dam construction.	Beauharnois Que.....	July 3	28	Plank fell on his head. Died July 6.
Worker on power dam construction..	Beauharnois, Que.....	" 8	23	Fell in front of tractor.
Labourer on power dam construction..	Fraserdale, Ont.....	" 13	28	Crushed under fall of rock from canyon. Died July 14.
Labourer on sewer construction.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 21	30	Asphyxiated when sewer caved in.
Worker on dam construction.....	Chats Falls, Ont.....	Aug. 1	28	Scalded when steam boiler of locomotive upset.
Labourer.....	Covansville, Que.....	" 20	32	Struck by truck.
Worker on power line construction.....	Greenbush, Ont.....	" 31	42	Explosion of dynamite while re-drilling post hole.
Night watchman on wharf construction	Levis, Que.....	Sept. 13	65	Fell into river and was drowned.
Labourer on coffer dam construction..	St. John, N.B.....	" 14	25	Crushed under falling boulder.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER—				
Lineman.....	Exeter, Ont.....	July 8	37	Electrocuted while repairing transformer.
Lineman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	45	Electrocuted while repairing high power wires.
Lineman.....	Calabogie, Ont.....	" 22	17	Electrocuted while working on pole.
Lineman.....	Near Brantford, Ont.....	" 25	20	Electrocuted when he came in contact with live wire.
Lineman.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	" 27	38	Electrocuted when he touched high tension wire.
Lineman.....	Seaforth, Ont.....	" 30	.....	Electrocuted when he touched high voltage wire.
Lineman.....	Ste-Catherine, Que.....	Aug. 2	25	Electrocuted while working on pole.
Lineman.....	Kenora, Ont.....	" 3	31	Electrocuted when he touched live wire.
Manager of power co.	Delhi, Ont.....	Aug. 11	23	Electrocuted while removing wires.
Watchman at power plant.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 12	36	Struck by train.
Lineman.....	Ancaster, Ont.....	" 19	29	Electrocuted when he came in contact with live wire.
Machinist at power plant.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 19	54	Electrocuted when he touched high voltage wire.
Power plant employee.	Woodstock, Ont.....	Sept. 11	28	Electrocuted while repairing trouble.
Substation worker.....	Belleville, Ont.....	" 14	24	Electrocuted while putting in new circuit.
Worker with light co.	Kitchener, Ont.....	" 21	35	Electrocuted while changing street bulb.
Lineman.....	Crystal City, Man.....	" 25	31	Electrocuted when he came in contact with live wire.
Lineman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	34	Electrocuted when he touched live wire.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF
1931—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
<i>Steam Railways—</i>				
Engineer.....	Near Winnipeg, Man.....	July 1		Scalded when his train was derailed. Died July 5.
Brakeman.....	Near Kemptville, Ont.....	" 2	49	Crushed between engine and train.
Section labourer.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	" 15	32	Struck by piece of steel while splitting bolts.
Conductor.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 28	42	Struck by jigger when he jumped from engine. Died July 31.
Section foreman.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 29	44	Struck by auto.
Maintenance Mechanic.....	Near Windsor, Ont.....	Aug. 3	38	Fell from truck, fractured skull. Died Aug. 7.
Sectionman.....	Near Hearst, Ont.....	About Aug. 4		Injured when speeder ran into moose.
Car shop worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 10	42	Burned by explosion in shops. Died Aug. 11.
Sectionman.....	Kamloops, B.C.....	Aug. 19	60	Struck by locomotive.
Worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 20	50	Run over by engine.
Patrolman.....	Mile 83, Allanwater Sub., Ont.....	" 23	39	Train struck speeder.
Labourer.....	Lake Fortune, Que.....	" 31	20	Fell from gasoline speeder.
Brakeman.....	Dundas, Ont.....	Sept. 2	43	Fell from car and was run over during switching operations in quarry.
Painter.....	Erris, B.C.....	" 7	49	Fell 125 feet while painting bridge.
Brakeman.....	Kelowna, B.C.....	" 7	40	Fell and was run over by car during switching operations.
Sectionman.....	Soo Junction, Ont.....	About Sept. 15	45	Run over by train.
Track worker.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 18	53	Oil barrel fell on him.
Sectionman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 19	40	Fell 30 feet from bridge.
Trackman.....	Near Salvus Station, B.C.....	" 25		Train struck speeder on which he was riding. Died Sept. 26.
<i>Street and Electric Railways—</i>				
Operator.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Aug. 1	40	Electric burns when he pulled wrong switch. Died Aug. 2.
<i>Water Transportation—</i>				
Deckhand.....	Toronto, Ont.....	July 5	17	Fell off deck and was drowned.
Seaman.....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 8	70	Fell from gangplank of ship and was drowned.
Loader.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 18	30	Fell from boat while loading pulpwood and was drowned.
Shipper.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 22	22	Fell 30 feet from coal pier.
Longshoreman for paper company.....	Ocean Falls, B.C.....	Aug. 1		Fell down hold of ship.
Sailor.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 15	25	Fell overboard and was drowned.
Night watchman.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 17		Fell overboard and was drowned.
Second mate.....	Slave Lake, Alta.....	" 21	36	Drowned.
Sailor.....	Quebec, Que.....	Sept. 10	18	Fell from scaffold while painting ship and was drowned.
Fireman on boat.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 21	26	Fell from ladder into stokehold.
<i>Air Transportation—</i>				
Pilot.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	July 1		Killed in plane crash when wing fabric ripped on swerving upward.
<i>Local Transportation</i>				
Truck driver.....	Near Cottam, Ont.....	" 2	40	Injured when his truck upset in accident.
Taxi driver.....	Near Portage la Prairie, Man.....	" 8		Injured in auto accident.
Truck driver.....	Near Humberstone, Ont.....	Aug. 4	43	Struck by truck.
Truck driver.....	Near Chalk River, Ont.....	" 21		Collision of auto with his truck. Died, Aug. 26.
Truck driver.....	Near Elmira, Ont.....	Sept. 9	25	Injured when truck overturned. Died Sept. 12.
<i>Storage—</i>				
Elevator worker.....	Fort William, Ont.....	July 5	31	Smothered in elevator bin.
Grain elevator worker.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	Sept. 2	58	Fell 90 feet to floor of bin.
Grain elevator operator.....	Chauvin, Alta.....	" 5	32	Fell from top of elevator to bottom of bin.
Truck driver.....	Near Vinemount, Ont.....	" 7	25	Injured when his truck crashed into ditch.
<i>Telegraphs and Telephone—</i>				
Lineman.....	Near Stratford, Ont.....	" 8	19	Electrocuted while removing pole.
Lineman.....			44	
TRADE—				
<i>Wholesale—</i>				
Employee of oil co.....	Montreal, Que.....	July 25	19	Fell into river and was drowned while unloading barrels of oil from boat.
Salesman for electric supplies.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	Sept. 25	58	Radio fell on his head when he fell off truck. Died Sept. 26.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1931—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—Con.				
<i>Retail—</i>				
President of heating co.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	July 6	.....	Collision of his truck with a street car.
Hardware merchant.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 7	50	Head crushed in elevator.
Demonstrator with cycle dealers.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 20	.....	Collided with truck. Died July 21.
Merchant.....	Thomson Station, N.S.....	" 28	61	Thrown from wagon when team bolted. Died July 29.
Huckster.....	Mont Joli, Que.....	Aug. 1	29	Injured when his motor truck went into ditch.
Gas station attendant.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Sept. 2	.....	Crushed by auto against gasoline tank.
Butcher.....	Norwood, Ont.....	" 11	.....	Collapsed from heat.
Driver for store.....	Near Aurora, Ont.....	" 20	.....	Struck by auto.
SERVICE—				
<i>Public Administration—</i>				
<i>Official of Roads</i>				
Dept.	Near Three Rivers, Que.....	July 9	27	Injured when his car upset into ditch.
City Hall caretaker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 14	68	Crushed against door by ascending elevator.
Street cleaner.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 21	65	Knocked down by bicycle, fractured skull. Died July 23.
Constable.....	Fredericton, N.B.....	" 26	.....	Fell down elevator shaft.
Forestry fire fighter.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	" 27	68	Struck by falling snag.
Traffic officer.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 31	22	Collision of his motorcycle with auto.
Government seed inspector.....	Near Edmonton, Alta.....	Aug. 1	47	Injured when car over turned. Died Aug. 5.
Postal truck driver.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 7	39	Caught between truck and gate. Died Aug. 8.
City labourer.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 12	50	Buried when ditch caved in.
City health department employe.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 13	55	Burned by explosion of gasoline while tank was being refilled.
Fireman.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 17	34	Fell from loft at station, fractured skull. Died Aug. 18.
Pilot for Forestry Dept.....			33	
Pilot for Forestry Dept.....			"	
Co-pilot, Forestry Dept.....	Rainy Lake, Ont.....	" 18	"	Drowned when plane crashed into lake.
Forester, Forestry Dept.....			"	
Oilier on revenue patrol boat.....	North Sydney, N.S.....	Sept. 20	60	Fell from wharf and was drowned.
Traffic officer.....	Beaumont, Que.....	" 13	.....	Injured when his motorcycle was ditched by truck.
Driver for gov't.....	Kamloops, B.C.....	" 27	50	Crushed by motor car when it upset.
Indian agent.....	Near Kamloops, B.C.....	" 27	50	Injured when his car fell over bank.
<i>Recreational—</i>				
Parachute jumper.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	July 1	19	Killed in plane crash when wing fabric ripped.
<i>Laundering, Dyeing and Cleaning—</i>				
Laundry proprietor.....	Portage la Prairie, Man.....	" 1	About 57	Burned in fire. Died July 7.
<i>Custom and Repair—</i>				
Machinists with plumbers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 21	.....	Struck by lever of machine. Died Aug. 17.
Garage mechanic.....	Near Shelburne, Ont.....	Sept. 18	.....	Struck by auto while attaching wrecking truck to crippled car.
<i>Personal and Domestic—</i>				
Maid.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	July 5	45	Fell from balcony when railing gave way.
Hotel proprietor.....	Burbridge, Que.....	" 11	.....	Burned by explosion from starting fire with gasoline. Died, July 19.
Cook on yacht.....	St. Johns, Que.....	Aug. 17	41	Drowned while rescuing employer's son.
Housekeeper.....	Montrel, Que.....	Sept. 7	68	Fell when ladder slipped while hanging curtains, fractured skull.
Night watchman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 19	63	Shot while on duty.
Maid.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 22	19	Gas poisoning on entering fumigated apartment.
<i>Professional Establishments—</i>				
Hospital worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	July 22	24	Crushed under elevator weight while cleaning shaft.
Cleaner at church.....	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 13	30	Fell 45 feet from scaffold.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING
DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1931

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCKRAISING— Farm hand.....	Vulcan, Alta.....	About April 15	24	Fell from horse. Died Aug. 11.
Homesteader.....	Near Fort St. John, B.C.....	June 12	.....	Drowned while crossing river with his outfit.
MINING, NON-FERROUS, SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Metalliferous Mining— Cage tender.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	June 19	25	Fell down shaft, when thrown out of cage.
MANUFACTURING— Non-Metallic Mineral Products— Labourer with concrete prod. mfrs....	Kemptville, Ont.....	May 26	46	While cranking gasoline engine it back fired injuring thumb. Died July 26.
CONSTRUCTION— Buildings and Structures Worker.....	Proton, Ont.....	About May 15	22	Fell from scaffold, fractured skull. Died Sept. 19.
Waterboy.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	June 9	18	Overbalanced and fell 32 feet to ground.
Lineman with carpenters.....	Near Meaford, Ont.....	" 22	22	Fell 30 feet while raising barn, fractured skull. Died Sept. 19.
Highway and Bridge— Truck driver.....	Ancaster, Ont.....	" 25	21	While cranking truck it backed into him.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES— Steam Railways— Night foreman.....	Kingston, Ont.....	April 12	65	Fell on tongue of express truck, injuring back. Died Aug. 29.
Trackman.....	Robinson, Ont.....	June 29	51	Sunstroke.
Water Transportation— Engineer.....	Near Manila, B.C.....	Feb. 24	.....	Shot by Filipino on ship.
SERVICE— Public Administration— Municipal labourer....	Cobalt, Ont.....	June 6	48	Struck by truck. Died Sept. 4.
Constable.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 9	.....	Shot while making arrest at shooting affray. Died Aug. 23.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING
DURING 1930

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES— Steam Railways— Labourer.....	West Toronto, Ont.....	April 7	25	Fell from hand car and was run over. Died Sept. 21.
TRADE— Wholesale— Janitor for meat co....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Nov. 11	66	Fell on cement floor, fractured skull. Died July 2, 1931.

Fatal Accidents in Great Britain in September

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during September, 1931, as killed in the course of their employment was 155, as compared with 122 in the previous month and with 192 in September, 1930. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in September,

1931, numbered 25, as compared with 29 in the previous month and 27 in September, 1930.

Of the 155 fatalities resulting from industrial accidents during September, 21 were in railway service, 70 in mines, 6 in quarries, 58 in factories and on docks, wharves and buildings under the Factory Acts. Of the fatalities to

seamen 23 were on steam trading vessels, the remaining two being on steam fishing vessels.

The total number of cases of poisoning, anthrax and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during September, 1931, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 38; the total number of deaths reported was 5. Lead poisoning formed the largest group,

most of these cases resulting from the handling of paint. Two cases of anthrax and ten of skin cancer occurred during the month, seven of the latter resulting from contact with oil, two from handling pitch, and one from tar. Six cases of chrome ulceration were reported. Of the five fatalities from industrial diseases three were due to skin cancer, one to anthrax, and one to lead poisoning.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Crown not liable for Accident to Employee outside his Employment

A young man was employed as a labourer by the Buoy Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Three Rivers, Quebec, assisting on a barge in the work of laying buoys though not himself a member of the crew. He was paid by the hour, and was fed and lodged on board the barge. On April 25, 1929, he left the barge with a fellow employee after supper to go to a theatre. When the two men returned late at night they found that the barge had changed its berth, and was moored further down the wharf, and in order to reach it they had to walk along the top of a concrete wall on which "nigger heads" or mooring posts had been placed at intervals. No lights were provided on the wall, and the young man tripping over one of these fell into the river and was drowned. His father claimed damages for the young man's death, alleging that it was due to the fault and negligence of the Crown.

Mr. Justice Audette, in the Exchequer Court of Canada, found that the suppliant was not entitled to the relief sought in his petition of right. There was no evidence, he stated, to show that the Crown was under any obligation to do anything which it had failed to do. "At the time of the accident the deceased was not acting in the course of, or within the scope of, his employment. After 6 o'clock in the evening he was perfectly free to do what he cared to do. No particular person can be found to be blamed for the accident, which obviously was the result of the victim's own negligence in walking in the dark upon the coping of the edge of the wharf."

Joubert versus the King (Exchequer Court of Canada), 1931, *Dominion Law Reports*, Vol. 4, page 164.

Freedom of Press maintained by United States Supreme Court

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in their report to the recent convention, as outlined on page 1204 of this issue, called attention to a "notable decision for free press" by the United States Supreme Court. The case referred to is that of *Near versus Minnesota*, on which judgment was given by the Supreme Court on June 6 this year, the opinion of the Court being delivered by Chief Justice Hughes.

Minnesota had enacted a statute by the provisions of which it provided for the abatement as a public nuisance of a malicious, scandalous and defamatory newspaper. In the midst of a political campaign, an action was started against the newspaper published by *Near* on the ground that it constituted a nuisance. *Near* was requested to show cause why a temporary injunction should not issue and was in the meantime forbidden to publish, circulate or have in his possession, certain copies of the paper. A demurrer was filed but was over-ruled, and the District Court certified the constitutionality of the Statute to the State Supreme Court, which sustained the statute. The case then came on for trial and the District Court made findings of fact that the newspaper constituted a public nuisance. The judgment perpetually enjoined the publication of the newspaper. *Near* appealed to the Supreme Court of the state asserting his right under the federal constitution and the judgment was affirmed.

An appeal was then taken to the United States Supreme Court where the statute was held unconstitutional because it infringed on the liberty of the press guaranteed by the 14th Amendment. The liberty of the press, the court held, as guaranteed by the constitution, involved immunity from previous restraints of censorship; and the fact that the liberty of the press might be abused does not make such immunity any the less necessary in dealing with official misconduct, since subsequent punishment for such abuses is the appropriate remedy.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

THERE was the customary contraction in industrial employment in Canada at the beginning of November, when the 7,880 firms furnishing employment returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 938,524 employees, as compared with 946,700 on October 1. Each of these firms employed a minimum of 15 workers. Reflecting the reduction, the index (based on the average for the calendar year 1926, as 100), declined from 103·9 in the preceding month to 103·0 on the date under review, as compared with 112·9, 124·6, 118·9, 108·8, 104·0, 98·3, 94·1, 100·0, 97·0 and 91·3 on November 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The index on November 1, 1931, was thus lower than on the same date in the preceding five years, but was higher than at the beginning of November in the periods, 1921-25. The recession on the date under review was smaller than that reported on November 1 last year, and was also slightly less than the average decline recorded on November 1 of the last ten years.

At the beginning of November, 1931, the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour was 18·3, contrasted with 18·1 per cent of inactivity at the beginning of October, and 10·8 per cent at the beginning of November, 1930. The percentage for November was based on the returns furnished to the Department of Labour from 1,864 labour organizations, with a membership total of 192,603 persons.

Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during October, 1931, indicated a marked gain in the average daily placements effected, when the figures are compared with those recorded during the corresponding period a year ago. This increase was almost entirely due to the vast amount of work being done on the highways of Canada under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act. Vacancies in October numbered 56,901, applications 85,685, and placements in regular and casual employment 55,789.

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty-nine cities was little changed at \$7.82 for the beginning of November as compared with \$7.84 for October; \$10.25 for November, 1930; \$11.75 for November, 1929; \$11.28 for November, 1928; \$11.07 for November, 1927; \$11.01 for November, 1926; \$11.23 for November, 1925; \$10.46 for November, 1924; \$10.69 for November, 1923; \$10.29 for November, 1922; \$11.08 for November, 1921; \$15.32 for November, 1920; \$13.65 for November, 1918; and \$7.96 for November, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was again slightly higher at 70·6 for November as compared with 70·4 for October; 79·5 for November, 1930; 95·7 for November, 1929; 94·9 for November, 1928; 96·9 for November, 1927; and 97·7 for November, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada in November was less than in the preceding month but was somewhat greater than the corresponding loss in November last year. Eleven disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 1,660 workers and resulting in the loss of 22,489 working days. Corresponding figures for October, 1931, were: 16 disputes, 3,072 workers, and 38,529 working days; and for November, 1930, 6 disputes, 2,000 workers, and 11,807 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During November the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to investigate the question of the proposed reduction in the wages of certain employees of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. One new application for the appointment of a Board was received. The text of the report, with a full account of proceedings under the Act during the month, will be found on page 1292.

Work of Labour Courts in Germany in 1930

Some account of the Labour Courts which began to function in Germany in 1927 appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 367. The Labour

Courts have jurisdiction, to the exclusion of the ordinary courts and irrespective of the amount in dispute, in all civil disputes between the parties to collective agreements, or between parties capable of entering into collective agreements, or as to the existence or non-existence of a collective agreement; also in disputes between employers and employed arising out of employment or apprenticeship, as to the existence or non-existence of a contract of employment or apprenticeship, or arising out of unlawful actions connected with employment or apprenticeship. The labour tribunals consist of qualified judges and assessors chosen from employers and employed persons. Disputes are settled by way of judgment or decision. The labour courts have jurisdiction in the first instance. Appeal from their decisions lies in the state labour court where the amount in dispute exceeds 300 marks. In special cases, appeal may be made from a judgment of the state labour court to the federal labour court.

Recently published statistics show that during 1930, 438,449 cases were filed for hearing under the ordinary procedure. Of these cases 63.2 per cent related to manual workers; 28.2 per cent to salaried employees; and 8.6 per cent to craftsmen. The great majority of the disputes arose out of contractual relations between employers and workers or out of unlawful acts connected with employment; these causes accounted for 400,345 cases, or 91.3 per cent. The number of disputes between employers and workers showed an increase over the figure for 1929 of 12.4 per cent.

Of the disputes submitted to the Courts, 399,440 or 91.1 per cent were settled, 36 per cent by compromise and 22.5 per cent by withdrawal of the claim. Only 18.8 per cent of the total number of cases were decided by a formal judgment, the remainder being settled by default or being abandoned, or otherwise arranged. The number of appeals lodged with the District Labour Courts was 20,042. Of this number 3,211 cases, or 16 per cent, remained unsettled. The number of cases settled by formal judgment was 8,775, the rest being settled, either by conciliation or by default, or lying outside the jurisdiction of the Court. 69 per cent of the cases, as against 70 per cent, in 1929, took less than two months to settle.

Commission on Canadian transportation problems

A commission to investigate the transportation problems of Canada was appointed by Order in Council dated November 21. The order points out "the vital im-

portance of transportation to the trade and commerce of Canada, the serious and continuing deficits of the Canadian National Railway system, and the diminished revenues of the Canadian Pacific Railway system, conditions which have brought about in part by duplication of tracks, facilities and services of every kind, and in part by competition of other modes of transportation, particularly motor vehicles operating on the highways."

The Commission is composed of seven members, as follows: The Right Hon. Lyman P. Duff, judge of the Supreme Court of Canada (chairman); Mr. L. F. Loree, New York, President of the Delaware and Hudson Railway Company; Mr. Beaudry Leman, Montreal, general manager and director of the Banque Canadienne Nationale; Professor Walter C. Murray, University of Saskatchewan; Sir Joseph Flavelle, chairman, Canadian Bank of Commerce, etc.; Right Hon. the Lord Ashfield, chairman and managing director of the Underground Electric Railways of London, Limited, the Metropolitan District Railway (London), the London Electric Railway, etc.; and Dr. John C. Webster, F.R.S., of Shediac, N.B.

Railwaymen's "Ship-by-Rail" Association

Railway employees in various railway centres throughout Canada have recently formed a "Ship-by-Rail" Association, with commit-

tees chosen from the various railway organizations, for the purpose of providing a means whereby employees may co-operate in improving the traffic situation. An article appearing in the *Railroad Trainman*, December, 1931, refers to the association as follows: "It is felt by the employees of the railways that there is an insufficient realization on the part of the public that the railways represent an enormous capital investment and that any factor which lessens railway traffic is a menace to the people of Canada as a whole, and they have decided to use their influence with the public, with merchants and manufacturers, and with the provincial and federal governments for the purpose of restoring traffic to the fullest possible extent. Owing to the fact that motor trucks in Canada operate under provincial jurisdiction, there has been a lack of uniformity in the regulations governing them, while the railways are required to conform to very strict regulations with respect

to the rates charged for their services and the working conditions of railway employees. It is hoped that through the united efforts of the 'Ship-by-Rail' association it will be possible to secure uniform regulations governing truck and bus transportation, in order to protect the railways from any unfair competition."

Railways and motor truck competition

Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, discussed the existing problems of railway transportation in the course of an address before the New York Chamber of Commerce on November 19. With respect to the competition of motor trucks on the highways he suggested that the following rules should be followed:—

(1) Those who use the highway for commercial vehicles should pay a tax or impost consistent with the use so made.

(2) The width, weight, and speed of commercial vehicles should be such as to permit the free and safe use of the highway by other users.

(3) Those to whom the movement of freight and passengers upon the highway is confined should be subjected to that physical examination that will protect passengers confided to their care and other users of the highway from accidents.

(4) Rates charged for the movement of freight and passengers should be subjected appropriately to either state or federal regulation.

"With the establishment of such regulations, competition becomes fair and the railways will have to take their chance."

Action recently taken by certain railway companies in the United States in regard to the competition of motor trucks on the roads was noted in the last issue, page 1185.

Dominion Agricultural Credit Company

The formation of this company, under legislation enacted at the last session of Parliament, has been completed, and this new farm credit organization is expected shortly to be ready for business. Subscriptions to the amount of over 60 per cent of the capital have been received, and the directors have been appointed, the president being the Hon. J. D. McGregor, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, with Mr. H. O. Powell, Weyburn, as vice-president and general manager.

Mr. L. C. McOuat, general agricultural agent (Eastern Lines), Canadian Pacific Railway, in the current issue of *Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada*, describes the purposes of this organization as follows:—

"The Dominion Agricultural Credit Company is a permanent organization, set up with

a view to developing and maintaining additional lines of revenue from western farms. It is not an attempt to revolutionize western agriculture, as there is little thought but that wheat will continue as the real money crop of Western Canada, and the provision of credit facilities for the purchase of live stock is not designed to reduce the importance of this particular crop in the realm of agriculture. It is rather to assist farmers to supplement their operations in this line by including sufficient live stock production as a safeguard against the inconveniences of years such as are now being experienced, when they will at least be able to obtain their maximum living requirements and at the same time have a small surplus which can be exchanged for the necessities of life.

"The new organization lends money only on live stock for breeding purposes, and there is no arrangement for loaning money for feeding. In all probability committees will be formed in each community where loans are to be made, which will recommend the applicants for loans from this company. The company will loan up to 80 per cent of the value of the live stock, and, in certain cases where the applicant has unattached security to offer, he may be able to get 100 per cent. Loans will not exceed \$1,000, and the minimum loan will probably be \$200. Repayment is spread over three years with interest at 6 per cent."

Construction industry's plan to regularize employment

The Canadian Construction Association recently prepared the following general plan to regularize employment, which it was hoped might serve as a basis for

future discussion.

"It is proposed that this plan be adopted and put into practice for at least three or four years, with a view to making it continuous, as a solution of the serious unemployment problem which recurs periodically under present conditions. This plan should be a combination of the Federal relief measure passed last Fall, with the best principles of insurance as practised in other countries; the former should provide employment and the latter provide the means. Under this plan every individual employee on a salary or wage basis (except those employed on relief work) would be required to contribute. Every employer would also be required to contribute an amount equal to the total assessed on his employees, and the Federal Government would also assist by contributing a like amount. In order to establish a fund immediately the Federal Government should be asked to vote an

amount, which would be considered as a loan, to establish this employment plan.

"A Federal commission should be appointed to carry out this proposed plan, and might be organized on a similar basis as the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards. All relief works performed under this plan should be in the nature of general improvements of all kinds, but otherwise should be non-productive, that is, nothing would be produced for sale. The result of these works would be to create an increased demand for the productions of existing industry, thus indirectly providing greater employment and more steady work for those who would be contributing to the fund.

"The wages and salaries paid on all such relief work should be considerably below those paid on regular normal work, so that workers would be attracted to existing industries whenever the demand for increased regular employment occurred. In other words, employment under this plan must always be considered in the light of relief work, which would practically cease in prosperous times. An indirect result would be to remove a great deal of the emergency relief assistance handed out by charitable organizations at the present time, and would tend to reduce want, suffering and crime.

"As a basis for consideration, this Association is of the opinion that the step taken by the Dominion Government last Fall, through which large sums of money were spent in providing work on projects of a non-productive character, such as roadwork, grade separations, etc., indicates the proper course to be followed. It suggests that, with some modifications, the recent Federal relief plan might well form the basis of a scheme to regularize employment.

"It is suggested that some index of unemployment shall be maintained and that when it reaches a certain level, either general across the country or in any particular locality, then, and only then, work under this fund shall automatically be provided and improvement work put in hand."

Suggestions by Mr. H. P. Frid, president of the Canadian Construction Association, for the development of building construction as an effective method of creating employment are outlined on another page of this issue.

Proposed unemployment relief measures in United States

public and private measures

The Committee on Employment Plans and Suggestions set up by President Hoover's Organization on Unemployment Relief recently presented their report,

being recommended to relieve the depression:—

(1) United national action to encourage every American citizen now employed to resume normal buying—to use available income to purchase goods normally needed and in the replacement of which labour is employed; (2) Public confidence in financial and credit structures must be re-established; (3) Bankers may make their effective contributions to the national program through assuming as liberal and encouraging an attitude as possible toward the credit requirements of their average customer; (4) The spreading of available work in industrial, commercial, and professional enterprises still is the most fruitful field for immediate unemployment relief; (5) Federal, state, and local public service has not felt the pinch of unemployment. This group, representing one of the largest single blocks of labour, must be called upon for their fair contribution; (6) Nothing should be omitted to make immediately available new additional employment represented by public work already authorized but delayed by red tape; (7) Special consideration to provision of part time employment, at least, for the white-collar class, male and female; (8) In making effective the spread of employment, consideration should be given by every unit of industry to the capacity of each individual employee for self help and to his personal and community responsibilities; (9) Community and district surveys to determine the extent of "made work" available; (10) Survey should be made of the possibility for transfer of surplus labour from cities to farms, on a work-for-keep and/or other basis.

The British Canadian Co-operative Society

A short history of this society, written by the general manager Mr. W. C. Stewart, has been published to commemorate its 25th anniversary. From small beginnings the business of the society increased steadily until in the 25th year the sales amounted to \$1,446,570.84 and the membership was 3,437, \$28,817.32 was provided for depreciation, \$6,462.13 allocated to reserve and \$147,586.81 applied to the payment of purchase dividends. The sales for the twenty-five years aggregated \$20,335,768.19, and the membership and customers received during that period \$2,075,376.52 in purchase dividends.

"In other words," the *Canadian Co-Operator* comments, "there has been, since the Society commenced business, an average saving of 10 per cent to the co-operators of the community in the cost of living, and to that extent an increase in their purchasing power. This takes no account of the savings to consumers which

have accrued to them through having so much of the retail distribution of the community under their own control, and the consequent ability to keep within reasonable limits competitive prices, which would not have been possible had there been no co-operative society. Only recently, we understand, efforts have been made to induce the society to raise the price of bread, but without success. In addition, the members have received in interest on their capital in the twenty-five-year period \$175,378.23 and have created, out of the annual surplus, a reserve fund of \$66,006.58, besides depreciating the assets \$169,900.74."

The problem of efficient distribution of commodities

A committee of the International Chamber of Commerce recently published at Geneva a report on "Distribution in the United States and Europe," and an

outline of this report appeared in the *Economist*, November 14. The development of the world's productive capacity and the consequent increase in wealth, it is pointed out, have made the problem of distribution much more intricate and difficult than in any previous period. Yet retailing remains to-day, as formerly, largely an unorganized and unskilled occupation.

In the United States, as well as in Europe, the overwhelming proportion of all retail outlets are operated by small, independent retailers. On the other hand, both American and European experience shows that the typical independent retail establishment is small, unprofitable and short-lived. One American enquiry shows that, out of a given number of independent retailers in business, at a given time, no fewer than 50 per cent of the drug stores, 85 per cent of the grocery stores, 62 per cent of the hardware stores, and 74 per cent of the shoe stores had gone out of business or into bankruptcy at the end of five years. On the subject of business failures, the report observes that "there is a heavy expense carried by the distributive agencies and by society as a whole through the existence of so many unprofitable and unstable small retail outlets. . . . The uneconomic retailers whose shop passes drearily from bankruptcy to bankruptcy is a luxury for which the consumer has to pay."

New agencies competing with the unorganized retailers are described in the report. In the United States the largest of these is the chain-store group, accounting for 18-20 per cent of total retail sales. Department stores, both chain and independent, from the next largest category, and account for 14 to

16 per cent of the total. Mail-order houses (including their retail outlets) sell 3-5 per cent of the total. Company or industrial stores, house-to-house selling, and canvassing and peddling are each responsible for about 3 per cent each of the total. In Europe comprehensive statistics are not available, but in general it appears to be true that department stores are responsible for a substantially smaller fraction of total retail sales (say 5 to 7 per cent, against 14 to 16 per cent in the U.S.A.); while chain stores, with which in Europe must be included the co-operatives, also usually account for a smaller proportion of all retail sales than in the United States. To this general statement Great Britain is an exception. In Britain, taking chains and co-operatives together, some 3,500 groups controlling 45,000 retail outlets and accounting for 21 to 23 per cent of the total retail trade occupy very much the same position as do chain stores alone in the United States.

Among other signs that are noted of the changes now in progress in methods of distribution the report mentions the following:—the absorption of the wholesaler's function at various other stages in the distributive process and the consequent weakening of the position of wholesalers; the vast growth of advertising both in America and Europe; the increasing sales of packeted and standardised goods which diminishes the sales effort required and so far cheapens distributive costs; the gradual education of the consumer, particularly in America, resulting from national advertising of branded goods and, to a greater extent, from the spread and development of domestic science training in the schools and through other organizations; and the growth of market intelligence and market research services.

The report concludes that the most essential requirements of the retailing problem to-day are "the allocation and evaluation of the potentialities of each local market for the consumption of goods by commodity lines; the efficiency of retail outlets in supplying them; and the economic adjustment of all other distribution and production planning and activities to the efficient retailing of goods, in accordance with the effective demand which can be developed in each local market."

International Congress on Vocational Education on Technical Education, organized by the French Association for the Advancement of Technical Education, was held in Paris from September 24 to 27, 1931, and was attended by over 1,200 delegates, repre-

senting 36 European and oversea countries. The Congress was divided into seven sections, dealing respectively with vocational guidance, collaboration between the State and employers' and workers' associations for the organization of vocational and technical education, recruiting and training of staff for vocational courses and practical instruction in vocational schools, recruiting and occupational training for sales and publicity work, general culture as part of the technical training of engineers, the contribution of the cinema to vocational guidance, apprenticeship and technical education, and technical education and the technical press.

Progress in accident prevention over 25 years

The results of a study recently made by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics of the accident record of the iron and steel industry, are summarized in the *Monthly Labour Review*, November, 1931. A remarkable decline is shown to have taken place in accident rates for the industry since 1907, the first year for which figures were obtained. In 1907 the workers were killed or injured at a rate of 80.8 for every million hours of exposure (frequency rate), and for every thousand man-hours of exposure 7.2 days were lost as a result of accidents (severity rate). In 1930 the frequency rate had been reduced to 18.6 accidents per 1,000,000 man-hours of exposure, a decrease of 77 per cent, and the severity rate to 2.5 days lost per 1,000 man-hours of exposure, a decrease of 65.3 per cent.

The downward tendency is shown in the returns for 1930 as compared with the previous year. The frequency rates, which had advanced from 19.7 in 1928 to 25.1 in 1929, dropped to 18.6 in 1930, lower than for any previous year. The severity rate, which had reached its lowest level of 2.2 in 1928, but had risen to 2.6 in 1929, declined to 2.5 in 1930.

Prevention of profiteering in Great Britain

On October 7, 1931, the Royal assent was given to an emergency Act introduced by the British Government to prevent profiteering in food. The Act, which is entitled "The Food-stuffs (Prevention of Exploitation) Act," provides that if it appears to the Board of Trade that, by reason of the action of any persons in exploiting the present financial situation, there is, or is likely to arise, in Great Britain or in any part thereof any shortage of or any unreasonable increase in the price of any article of food or drink of general consumption, the Board of Trade may by regulation

make such provision as they consider necessary or expedient for the purpose of remedying or preventing that shortage or increase in price.

Regulations made under this section may confer or impose on any person or body of persons such powers and duties as the Board of Trade may consider necessary or expedient for effecting the aforesaid purpose, and may provide for the trial by Courts of summary jurisdiction of persons guilty of offences against the regulations, the maximum penalty being imprisonment for a term of three months or a fine of \$500, or both, together with the forfeiture of any articles in respect of which the offence was committed or of any profits accruing to the person committing the offence in respect of the transaction to which the offence relates or the forfeiture of both such articles and such profits.

Weekly rest day revived in the Soviet Union

On December 1 a decree of the Council of People's Commissars became effective in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, restoring the general day of rest, and abandoning the "uninterrupted week" which was described in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1929, page 1075. Under the latter plan, now abolished, industries worked continuously, workers having periodical rests which varied according to individual preferences or in accordance with the requirements of individual industries. This arrangement, it is stated, resulted in confusion, and caused unnecessary losses through the employment of inexperienced "reliefs," and the difficulty of carrying out repairs to machinery. The new six-day week will consist of five working days and one general rest day, the latter falling on the sixth, eighteenth, twenty-fourth and thirtieth day in each month. It is to be observed in all industrial enterprises and offices, except those that directly serve the essential requirements of the people, such as cooperative stores, dining halls, and transport.

"Flexible week" recommended by Metal Trades Association

Among other recommendations for stabilizing employment the committee on industrial relations of the National Metal Trades Association proposed, in a recent report on this subject, the operation of shops on a "flexible week" basis. This organization is an employers' association composed of 1,100 shops throughout the United States, employing nearly a million and a half workers. "By flexible week," it is stated, "is meant the practice of so varying the hours of work that variations in productive requirements can be made without resorting to variations in the

number of employees. Thus, when business levels decrease and a reduction in productive effort is necessary, reduce the number of hours worked per week rather than to lay off employees. Similarly, when business increases above normal, do not meet the increase by adding new employees; instead, increase the schedule of hours worked. Meet any further increase in required productive effort by working limited periods of over-time. Only when it becomes evident that additional over-time is impractical, should new employees be added to the payroll."

Other recommendations are as follows:—

"Manufacture products for stock when sales levels are below productive levels, and withdraw products from stock for shipment when sales levels are above production levels. This practice will not only assist in stabilizing employment, but when the cost of carrying inventory is not too high, will discourage over-expansion."

"When practical, postpone overhauling, re-arranging, and repairing of machines, equipment and buildings as much as possible during periods when sales volume is increasing, thus creating a reservoir of odd jobs on which employees may work when reductions in productive effort must be made."

CORRECTION

A note printed on page 1080 of the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE referred to the publication by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of a monograph on old age pension systems in various countries. The third paragraph of this note enumerated the countries having non-contributory systems, and concluded: "All these systems except that in Russia place the entire expense of the insurance upon industry." This statement was erroneous, and the sentence should have read as follows: "All non-contributory pension schemes are financed by the government with the exception of that of Russia, in which case the expense was placed upon industry."

By an Order in Council in British Columbia the business of automobile service stations were declared to be exempt from the provisions of the Weekly Half Holiday Act (Revised Statutes of British Columbia, chapter 273). This Act provides that shops where wholesale or retail trade or business is carried on must be closed for the service of customers not later than 1 o'clock in the afternoon of one week-day in each week. Certain types of shop are exempted from this provision, the exemptions including bakeries, cigar stands, drug stores, newspaper stands, restaurants,

shops or stands for the sale of fresh fruit, vegetables, soft drinks, cut flowers, and dairy produce, confectioners' shops, etc.

The introduction of mechanical music in the motion pictures resulted in the displacement of 108 musicians, or 60 per cent of the total, in the white theatres of Washington, D.C., and of 21, or 91 per cent, of the total, in the coloured theatres of that city. On the other hand, the number of motion-picture-machine operators has remained about the same since the installation of sound equipment. (*Monthly Labour Review*, November, 1931).

The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour received building permit reports from 343 identical cities having a population of 25,000 or over, for the months of September, 1931, and October, 1931. These reports indicated that there was a decrease of 6.3 per cent in the number and an increase of 2.4 per cent in the estimated cost of new residential buildings comparing October with September. In contrast, new non-residential buildings increased 6.3 per cent in number but decreased 16.7 per cent in estimated cost. Additions, alterations and repairs increased .3 to 1 per cent in number but decreased 2.8 per cent in estimated cost. Total building operations increased 1.1 per cent in number but decreased 8.1 per cent in cost. Dwelling units were provided during October, 1931, for 7,981 families. This is an increase of 12.0 per cent as compared with September, 1931.

International Conference on the Coal-Mining Industry

An international conference convened by the Central Council of the British coal-mining industry, which was attended by representatives of the coal owners of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Poland, was held in London on September 30, and October 1. The conference was for the purpose of considering the possibility of devising measures for meeting the economic position of the coal industry throughout Europe. The discussions were officially reported to have revealed a satisfactory consensus of opinion on fundamental principles, and a statement embodying the results of the discussions was later submitted to the colliery owners' organizations in the various European countries for their consideration, after which it was contemplated that a further conference would be held.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Employment

THE employment situation throughout Canada was reported by superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada at the end of November to be as follows:—

There were few requests for farm help in the Province of Nova Scotia but fall ploughing was still being carried on due to mild weather. Bankers and shore fishermen reported fair catches and were busily preparing for the opening of the lobster season on December 1. Lumber operations remain quiet. Coal mines at Stellarton operated five days a week and a large amount of coal was hoisted and shipped: those at Coalburn and Westville operated six days, but at Thorburn and in Cape Breton, days worked averaged from one to four. The Malagash salt mines remained idle. With the exception of food working factories, where business was a little quiet, and in the steel industry, where slackness prevailed, other manufacturing industries were reported to be fairly busy. Some building construction was in evidence, but this consisted largely of inside work on buildings nearing completion. Street and sewer work as well as wharf extension, was being carried on as a relief measure. Transportation of passengers and freight was light and trade was fair. The demand for domestics in the women's domestic division continued and many good placements were effected.

There was little demand for farm help in the Province of New Brunswick, local farmers being busy with fall ploughing. Fishermen reported good catches. Logging, except in the southern sections of the Province, showed some improvement, as some of the small camps had opened. Manufacturing was merely fair, many factories working on short time. Good progress was reported in building construction on all jobs under way, but few new contracts were given out. At West Saint John a considerable amount of reconstruction work had been completed and a number of men laid off, though it was thought that a fair percentage of these men would find work at the port. Sewer work at Moncton provided employment for about three hundred. Transportation and trade were fair. There was the usual demand for women domestic workers.

No activity in farming in the Province of Quebec was noticed during the month. A number of applicants registered at the offices for logging but very few placements were effected. Mining was quiet. In Montreal, manufactur-

ing showed no improvement, except in metal trades, where the reopening of the Angus shops provided employment for a number of workers. A few openings were offered in Hull for female factory employees, but at Quebec city, the majority of factories were working with reduced staffs. Conditions were satisfactory at Sherbrooke and somewhat improved at Three Rivers. There was little demand for building labourers in Montreal and a seasonal decrease was noted in municipal work. There were a few orders listed for workers in Hull. In Quebec city and Sherbrooke construction was active. Subsidized unemployment work in the larger centres also helped to ameliorate the industrial situation. Transportation was quiet, except at Three Rivers, where conditions were reported as normal. Trade in Montreal and Three Rivers showed a decline; elsewhere there was little change. In the women's domestic section, there were a number of applicants registered at the offices for whom no work was available, although at Hull, conditions showed improvement and were noted also as satisfactory in Quebec city and Sherbrooke.

The demand for farm help in the Province of Ontario, which previously was small, had entirely fallen off and as logging camps were largely filled, there was also little activity in that group. Many men sought employment at the mines but few found work there. Tool and die makers were in demand at Toronto and Windsor, as these cities looked forward to a commencement of production in the auto trade. Factories in Belleville were running steadily and improved conditions were indicated at Brantford, where production in many cases was once more at a normal level. Building trades were still very quiet but relief projects kept many men in employment, notably on highway construction, such as Trans-Canada, Northern Development roads and provincial highways. Little activity was shown throughout the province in the women's domestic section, due to work being slack, with many applicants available.

The movement of men to farms in the Province of Manitoba continued good for the season of the year, a number being placed under the Government scheme of assistance to the labourer and farmer. There was little call for loggers and miners. Relief undertakings, such as building sewers and highways, were responsible for the marked increase in the call for labour in the construction and maintenance

group. Building permits in Winnipeg, however, were much below those of last year, though two large projects were in sight, for which plans were being prepared. A nominal

decline occurred in both applicants for work and placements in the women's domestic section, the majority of women being placed in regular, rather than casual work.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA
(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1931			1930		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
Trade, external aggregate... \$		102,466,571	95,287,885	150,917,096	162,656,283	170,090,475
Imports, merchandise for consumption... \$		45,932,572	45,379,099	76,325,063	78,358,351	87,900,201
Exports, Canadian produce... \$		55,537,917	48,991,385	73,060,871	82,781,428	81,046,227
Customs duty collected... \$		9,077,219	9,288,648	12,653,706	12,622,380	14,662,358
Bank debits to individual accounts... \$		2,586,858,058	2,450,545,080	2,973,627,955	3,617,506,967	2,967,181,900
Bank notes in circulation... \$		152,928,936	139,908,403	159,233,300	160,032,748	163,513,493
Bank deposits, savings... \$		1,462,303,101	1,455,518,906	1,438,611,843	1,431,864,326	1,419,641,859
Bank loans, commercial, etc... \$		1,140,734,029	1,136,510,527	1,183,723,359	1,229,508,736	1,255,805,777
Security Prices, Index Numbers—						
Common stocks... \$	71.9	64.6	68.6	109.6	111.3	130.8
Preferred stocks... \$	66.5	63.9	64.2	81.9	83.4	96.2
(1) Index of interest rates... \$	105.4	103.3	97.1	93.9	93.9	92.9
(2) Prices, wholesale, Index number... \$	70.6	70.4	70.0	79.8	81.0	82.1
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget... \$	17.81	17.86	18.06	20.60	20.68	20.75
(3) Business failures, number... \$		253	230	237	218	168
(3) Business failures, liabilities... \$		3,124,466	4,539,027	2,957,708	2,847,466	2,642,443
(2) Employment, Index number, Employers' pay-roll figures... \$	103.0	103.9	107.1	112.9	116.2	116.6
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members)... \$	18.3	18.1	15.8	10.8	9.4	9.3
Immigration... \$				3,267	4,445	5,992
Railway—						
(6) Car loadings, revenue freight... cars	222,639	236,992	207,377	238,966	271,494	291,038
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings... \$	15,290,993	16,018,766	15,159,905	17,169,986	20,887,053	20,856,948
(7) Operating expenses... \$				15,257,439	17,036,691	17,056,801
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings... \$			12,210,415	14,781,111	17,113,063	19,612,717
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines... \$			8,946,723	9,009,490	10,558,970	12,862,045
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles... \$				2,633,162,904	3,095,975,368	3,561,623,670
Building permits... \$		8,713,402	10,322,414	11,791,478	12,756,402	11,093,020
(8) Contracts awarded... \$	24,642,200	28,789,200	33,658,400	39,310,500	33,332,100	32,407,100
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron... tons	14,292	11,562	17,585	46,360	40,079	48,395
Steel ingots and castings... tons	23,266	30,926	33,390	71,740	65,431	55,808
Ferro alloys... tons	1,911	1,912	5,700	3,087	5,174	3,012
Coal... tons		1,638,456	1,004,753	1,315,420	1,630,013	1,229,883
Crude petroleum imports... gal.		97,340,000	96,530,000	74,970,000	94,379,000	105,470,000
Rubber imports... lbs.		3,509,000	3,438,000	4,766,000	4,349,000	3,534,000
Cotton imports... lbs.		7,589,000	4,999,000	15,786,000	12,716,000	5,524,000
Timber shipped in British Columbia... bd.ft.		176,883,319	132,437,861	159,239,447	115,077,778	167,571,065
Flour production... bbls.			1,515,613	1,739,375	1,868,575	1,624,238
(9) Sugar manufactured... lbs.		96,185,000	89,406,000	108,558,000	99,688,000	96,439,000
Footwear production... pairs		1,554,144	1,672,437	1,124,798	1,552,392	1,615,859
Output of central electric stations, daily average... k.w.h.		45,980,000	42,947,000	50,514,000	50,792,000	48,098,000
Sales of insurance... \$		35,722,000	29,833,000	46,382,000	45,525,000	39,283,000
Newsprint... tons		184,250	178,410	201,700	213,820	195,490
Automobiles, passenger... \$		761	2,108	3,527	3,206	5,623
(10) Index of physical volume of business... \$		118.4	126.7	136.5	148.6	148.7
Industrial production... \$		130.5	137.3	155.5	156.1	154.4
Manufacturing... \$		121.9	130.6	139.7	149.0	149.4

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Bradstreet.

(4) Figures for end of previous months.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending November 20, 1931, and corresponding previous periods

(9) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending October 10, and September 12, 1931, and November 29, November 1, and October 4, 1930.

(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(8) MacLean's Building Review.

Farming in the Province of Saskatchewan was fairly active during the month, owing to the demand for men under the Government relief scheme. Logging was quiet. At Estevan, the mines were working full time with additional men being placed each week as work opened up for them. Labour conditions, in general, remained practically unchanged, relief work for both city and country being the main issue. There was a fair demand for domestics, but fully competent help was somewhat scarce.

There was only a nominal call for farm hands in the Province of Alberta, with applicants still increasing. A few men found employment in the logging industry, but conditions in this group were still very quiet, and prospects were indefinite. Mines at Drumheller were running full time with an outgoing tonnage larger than that of the corresponding period last season. Improvement was also noted at Edmonton, but at Lethbridge, miners were working only three days a week. Manufacturing industries, for the most part, were very quiet. At Calgary and Edmonton, however, increased staffs were reported by several firms. Outside of relief work, there was little activity in construction. Trade showed some improvement due to Christmas buying, though additional helpers, hired by the stores, were mostly on a part-time basis. Little change was recorded in the women's domestic section, a number of unplaced applicants still being listed in the various offices.

Cold weather in the Province of British Columbia put an end to a great deal of outdoor farm work, but a large number of men still wished to go out to the farms, if only for food and shelter. Logging was quiet. Mining showed some activity, but coal mines at Fernie were working on an average only two days a week. Manufacturing was rather slack, although lumber mills at various points were in operation and factories at Nelson were reported busy. Construction, other than that provided under the Government unemployment relief scheme, consisted mostly of repair jobs. At Nelson and Revelstoke, however, extra men found work on hotel extension. Highway development had been somewhat handicapped owing to adverse weather conditions and in some districts it was necessary to resort to direct relief in order to provide for the unemployed. Railroad maintenance showed some improvement, particularly at Revelstoke, where railway shops required additional men for repairs, incidental to wheat moving traffic. Longshore workers at New Westminster and Prince Rupert were fairly busy. Trade

was quiet. In the women's domestic section, a large number of applicants were registered, but work of any kind seemed difficult to procure.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

Employment at the beginning of November showed the customary seasonal contraction, but this involved a rather smaller number of workers than have been released, on the average, on the same date in the last ten years. The staffs reported by employers were smaller than on November 1 in any other of the last five years, but larger than in the years 1925-1921. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated statements from 7,880 employers, whose payrolls were reduced from 946,700 persons on October 1, to 938,524 at the beginning of November. Reflecting this decrease, the index number (with the average for the calendar year 1926, as the base equal to 100), declined from 103.9 in the preceding month to 103.0 on the date under review, as compared with 112.9, 124.6, 118.9, 108.8, 104.0, 98.3, 94.7, 100.0, 97.0 and 91.3 on November 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The trend was upward in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, while elsewhere losses were recorded. In the Maritime Provinces there was a considerable increase on November 1, most of this taking place in construction (due to unemployment relief undertaking), and in logging, which was seasonally active. In Quebec, construction and manufacturing registered pronounced curtailment, while logging, shipping, pulp and paper and rubber reported improvement. In Ontario employment again declined; the most extensive recessions were mainly of a seasonal nature in building and railway construction, steam railway transportation, canning, pulp and paper, saw-milling and iron and steel plants, while tobacco factories, logging and retail trade were seasonally busier, and many additional men were engaged on road work under the unemployment relief scheme. In the Prairie Provinces, coal mining, railway transportation, highway construction and retail trade were much more active; on the other hand, manufacturing, building and railway construction and services showed contractions. In British Columbia increased employment was indicated, largely on highway construction in connection with the unemployment relief measures, while transportation and trade were also busier. Manufacturing, logging and railway construction, however, showed curtailment.

Additions to staffs were registered in Hamilton and Vancouver, while in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Winnipeg, there

were reductions. In Montreal, manufactures, construction, and services reported reduced activity, while there were gains in shipping; within the manufacturing group, there was also curtailment in textile, leather, building material, electrical apparatus and other plants. In Quebec City, services and manufacturing showed curtailment, while other industries recorded only slight changes. In Toronto, most of the decline was in manufacturing and in building construction and services, while trade was seasonally busier. In Ottawa, almost all the curtailment was reported in manufacturing. In Hamilton, most of the decrease took place in manufactures (particularly in iron and steel), and building also afforded less employment, but highway construction was more active as the unemployment relief program advanced. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, curtailment was reported in all industries, that in automobile plants being most extensive. In Winnipeg, trade reported seasonal gains, but manufacturing and construction released help. In Vancouver, manufacturing on the whole showed a slight reduction, while highway construction, transportation and trade were more active.

Further shrinkage of a seasonal character was noted in manufactures, chiefly in the iron and steel, lumber and food-canning industries, although there were also losses in pulp and paper, textile, leather, building material, electric current, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral works. On the other hand, beverage factories registered considerable advances, and there were smaller gains in rubber works. In the non-manufacturing industries there were large increases in logging, shipping and trade, and road construction and maintenance showed increased activity as the unemployment relief undertakings progressed. Mining, communications, railway operation services and building and railroad construction, however, reported decided losses.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of November, 1931.

TRADE UNION REPORTS The situation among local trade unions showed little variation during October from the previous month, as manifested by the 1,864 unions co-operating with the Department of Labour, with a membership total of 192,603 persons. Of these 35,325 were without employment on the last day of the month, a percentage of 18.3, as contrasted with 18.1 per cent of idleness in September. A noteworthy reduction was noted in the employment volume from October last year when 10.8 per cent of the

members involved were idle. Influencing the situation during October as in the previous month, were the shut downs in railway car shops, a number of which closed in September and remained idle or working at greatly reduced time throughout the following month. Quebec union members were the chief sufferers through these closings, the Angus shops in Montreal throwing a large number of workers out of employment. Some falling off in activity was registered also by Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Nova Scotia unions, which was partially offset by the gains in employment afforded members in Ontario, Manitoba, and New Brunswick. Throughout the various provinces, however, the changes were slight. In every province an unfavorable situation was shown from October, 1930, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia unions all reporting a substantial drop in the volume of work accorded, a general adverse change being shown in the majority of trades and industries.

An article in greater detail, with tabular statements on unemployment among local trade unions at the close of October, 1931, appears elsewhere in this issue.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS During the month of October, 1931, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada referred 57,490 workers to positions and effected a total of 55,789 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 28,524, of which 25,096 were of men and 3,428 of women. Placements in casual work numbered 27,265. Employers notified the Service of 56,901 vacancies, of which 49,158 were for men and 7,743 for women. Applications for work were received at the offices from 72,423 men and 13,262 women, a total of 85,685. A marked gain is shown when the figures are compared both with those of the preceding month and with those of the corresponding month a year ago, the reports for September, 1931, showing 41,723 vacancies offered, 81,453 applications made, and 40,077 placements effected, while in October, 1930, there were recorded 32,259 vacancies, 67,996 applications for work, and 31,221 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of October, 1931, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities in Canada during October, 1931, was \$8,713,402, as compared with \$10,322,414 in the preceding month, and with \$12,756,402 in October, 1930.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that construction contracts awarded showed an expected seasonal decrease during November. These totalled \$24,642,200 for all Canada. New construction to date during 1931 is 29.6 per cent less in dollar value than for the same period of 1930. Of the above total, \$12,886,600 was for engineering purposes; \$6,959,000 was for residential buildings; \$4,163,900 was for business buildings, and \$632,700 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during November, by provinces, was as follows: Ontario, \$11,796,600; Quebec, \$7,546,300; Manitoba, \$2,105,500; British Columbia, \$1,213,600; Saskatchewan, \$930,600; Alberta, \$714,200; Nova Scotia, \$196,100; New Brunswick, \$137,300, and Prince Edward Island, \$2,000.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months last year, are shown in the table on page 1287.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that business operations were at a lower level in October than in the preceding month. While gains were recorded in some lines of industrial production, the constructive developments were counterbalanced by widespread declines. Mining operations were an exception in that heightened activity was recorded in October. Gold and copper were shipped in greater volume and coal mining was practically maintained at the relatively high level of the preceding month. The index of mineral production was 139.5 in October compared with 124.2 in September.

Manufacturing production was further curtailed in October, the low percentage of operations in the automobile and primary iron and steel industries having an important influence in depressing production indexes. The production of steel was 30,926 long tons compared with 33,390 long tons in September. As only one blast furnace was in operation, the output of pig iron during the month has not been published. One furnace at Hamilton, having a capacity of 550 tons a day or about 13 per cent of the total capacity of all iron blast furnaces in Canada, was active during the month. The output of motor cars was 1,440 units compared with 2,646 in September, the decline, after seasonal adjustment, being 35.5 per cent. Imports of crude petroleum were 97,341,000 gallons, showing a slight gain over September although the increase was less than normal for the season. Imports of crude rubber at 3,509,000 pounds showed, after

seasonal adjustment, a gain of 1 per cent over September. Receipts of raw cotton from other countries were 7,859,000 pounds, a gain of 16.7 per cent after seasonal adjustment. The gain in the imports of raw wool was less than normal for the season.

Carloadings in October, after seasonal adjustment, remained at the low level of the preceding month, but the gains in recent weeks hold out hopes of business improvement. The average daily output of electric output was 45,093,000 k.w.h. in the month under review compared with 42,114,000 k.w.h. in September, a gain of one per cent after seasonal adjustment. This gain supplements a similar increase in September over the preceding month, furnishing evidence of greater demand from domestic and industrial establishments.

Coal.—The output of coal in Canada during October amounted to 1,204,401 tons, a falling-off of 26.5 per cent from the 1926-1930 average for the month of 1,638,456 tons. The October production consisted of 763,626 tons of bituminous coal, 400,482 tons of lignite coal, and 40,293 tons of sub-bituminous coal. Mines in Nova Scotia produced 459,087 tons; in New Brunswick, 14,464 tons; in Saskatchewan, 79,250 tons; in Alberta, 487,853 tons, and in British Columbia, 163,747 tons.

Coal imports into Canada during October declined 25.6 per cent to 1,446,690 tons as compared with the five-year average for the month of 1,944,762 tons. Anthracite importations reached a total of 362,102 tons, made up of 214,001 tons from the United States, 134,852 tons from Great Britain, and 13,249 tons from Germany. Bituminous coal imports included 1,061,582 tons from the United States and 22,564 tons from Great Britain. Receipts of lignite coal consisted of 434 tons cleared through British Columbia ports and 8 tons through Saskatchewan ports.

Canadian coal exports of 37,782 tons were 55 per cent below the October five-year average of 83,994 tons. The October exports were consigned principally to the United States, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Coal made available for consumption in Canada during October totalled 2,613,309 tons, or 25.3 per cent less than the October 1926-1930 average of 3,499,224 tons. Canada's coal supply in October was made up of 48.8 per cent from the United States mines, 44.7 per cent from Canadian mines, 6.0 per cent from Great Britain mines, and 0.5 per cent from German mines.

EXTERNAL TRADE

A summary of Canadian Trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in October, 1931, the merchandise entered for consump-

tion amounted to \$45,932,572, as compared with \$45,379,099 in the preceding month and with \$78,358,351 in October, 1930. The chief imports in October, 1931, were: Non-metallic minerals and products, \$9,431,975; Fibres, textiles and textile products, \$6,344,234; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$6,302,869.

The domestic merchandise exported during October, 1931, amounted to \$55,537,917 as compared with \$48,991,385 in the preceding month and with \$82,781,428 in October, 1930. The chief exports in October, 1931, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$17,505,144; Wood, wood products and paper, \$15,742,232; Animals and animal products, \$8,404,776.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in November, 1931, showed a substantial decline from the preceding month, a similar decline appearing in the number of workers involved. As compared with November, 1930, almost twice as many strikes and lockouts were recorded, a corresponding increase showing in the time loss incurred. The number of workers involved, however, showed a small decrease, owing largely to the inclusion in last years' figures of a strike of coal miners in Nova Scotia involving 1,300 workers. There were in existence during the month eleven disputes, involving 1,660 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 22,489 working days, as compared with sixteen disputes, involving 3,072 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 38,529 working days in October. In November, 1930, there were on record six disputes, involving 2,000 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 11,807 working days. At the end of the month there were on record six disputes, involving approximately 475 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been formally called off by the union.

Prices

The average cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in sixty-nine cities was little changed at \$7.82 for the beginning of November as compared with \$7.84 for October; \$10.25 for November, 1930; \$11.75 for November, 1929; \$11.28 for November, 1928; \$11.07 for November, 1927; \$11.01 for November, 1926; \$11.23 for November, 1925; \$10.46 for November, 1924; \$10.69 for November, 1923; \$10.29 for November, 1922; \$11.08 for November, 1921; \$15.32 for

November, 1920; \$13.65 for November, 1918; and \$7.96 for November, 1914. The most important change was a seasonal advance in the price of eggs, while the prices of beef, veal, mutton, pork, lard, milk, butter, cheese, flour, rice, beans and potatoes were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was \$17.81 at the beginning of November as compared with \$17.86 for October; \$20.60 for November, 1930; \$22.03 for November, 1929; \$21.52 for November, 1928; \$21.27 for November, 1927; \$21.24 for November, 1926; \$21.51 for November, 1925; \$20.81 for November, 1924; \$21.19 for November, 1923; \$20.89 for November, 1922; \$21.60 for November, 1921; \$26.13 for November, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.61 for November, 1918; and \$14.36 for November, 1914. In fuel anthracite coal was slightly higher, while hard wood showed a downward tendency. Rent was slightly lower in the average.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was again slightly higher at 70.6 for November as compared with 70.4 for October; 79.5 for November, 1930; 95.7 for November, 1929; 94.9 for November, 1928; 96.9 for November, 1927; and 97.7 for November, 1926. In the classification according to chief component materials three of the eight main groups were higher and five were lower. The groups which advanced were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due to increased prices for wheat, oats, rye, corn, barley and flour which more than offset declines in the prices of potatoes, carrots, turnips, parsnips and hay; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group because of higher prices for lead, zinc and silver; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to higher quotations for sodium bichromate and certain tanning materials. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, mainly because of lower prices for fresh and cured meats, calves, hogs and lambs which more than offset higher prices for steers, butter, lard and eggs; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of lower quotations for cotton underwear, serge and raw silk which more than offset higher prices for raw cotton, raw jute, raw wool and woollen yarn; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, owing mainly to lower prices for spruce lumber and ground wood pulp; the Iron and its Products group, because of lower quotations for scrap iron and steel; and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to declines in the prices of gasoline and sulphur.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

DURING the month of November an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in connection with a dispute which had arisen with its clerks, freight handlers and station employees and various subsidiary groups, namely, freight handlers, West St. John; subforemen and freight checkers, West St. John; gang foremen, checkers, coopers, sealers and porters, Montreal Wharf; shop clerks, Angus; stores department employees; pursers and freight clerks, B.C. Lake and River Steamers; freight shed and baggage room staffs, Victoria, B.C. Coast Steamship Service; freight shed and baggage room staffs, Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway; waterfront freight handlers, Vancouver. The application stated that 5,000 employees were directly affected by the dispute, which was caused by the company's proposal to put a 10 per cent wage reduction into effect. The employees protested the inclusion in the groups covered by the application of certain employees who they claim are covered by separate agreement with the railway, and whose wages had not yet been made the subject of dispute or negotiation with the employing company. The matter was receiving consideration by the Department at the close of the month.

The Department received on December 1, the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with differences as between the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway (subsidiary railways: the Dominion Atlantic Railway, Quebec Central Railway, Northern Alberta Railways, and Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway) on the one hand, and certain of their employees on the other hand, being locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen and hostlers, conductors, trainmen and yardmen, and telegraphers, assistant agents and linemen. Thirty days' notice of a 10 per cent wage reduction given by the companies on September 15, 1931, was the cause of the dispute, which directly affected 26,500 employees throughout Canada. The personnel of the board was as follows: Mr. James Macdonnell, of Toronto, Ontario,

chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the board, Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, nominated by the employing companies, and Dr. J. C. Hemmeon, of Montreal, P.Q., the employees' nominee. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Pitblado, and recommended that a 10 per cent reduction in the basic rates of pay of the employees concerned should be put into effect as from November 15, 1931. Dr. Hemmeon submitted a minority report dissenting from this recommendation. Immediately upon receipt of these reports in the Department of Labour, certified copies were despatched to the parties concerned.

The secretary of the Conference Committee of General Chairman of Railway Employees wrote the Department on December 2 stating that by unanimous vote the Committee of General Chairmen found themselves unable to accept the recommendation for 10 per cent reduction in the basic wage rates and that "the question at issue will now be submitted to the 26,000 or more employees directly concerned."

The employing companies advised the Department on the same date of their willingness to accept the recommendations of the board and that they were "prepared to negotiate with the representatives of the classes of employees mentioned as may be necessary for the revision of existing agreements to make effective the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation." The railways also notified the employees that pending such discussion as might be necessary they were arranging to apply a 10 per cent reduction on pay rolls commencing with that for the last half of November for the classes of employees covered by existing agreements. The men thereupon protested the right of the employers to make the reduction retroactive to November 15, the date mentioned in the Board's report, claiming that this action would be in violation of the provisions of section 58 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and requested an opinion on this point. The matter was receiving consideration at the time the LABOUR GAZETTE was going to press.

The text of the report of the Board and of the minority report is given below.

Report of Board of Conciliation and Investigation in Dispute between the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway and Subsidiary Railways, on the One Hand, and Their Locomotive Engineers, Firemen, Conductors, Trainmen, Telegraphers, Etc., on the Other Hand.

November 30, 1931.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway (subsidiary railways: the Dominion Atlantic Railway, Quebec Central Railway, Northern Alberta Railways, and Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway) on the one hand (Employer) and certain of their employees on the other hand, being locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen and hostlers, conductors, trainmen and yardmen, and telegraphers, assistant agents and linemen (Employees).

To the Honourable,

The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in the above matter and composed of Mr. J. M. Macdonnell, of Toronto, Chairman; Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., of Winnipeg, Man., nominated by the railways; and Dr. J. C. Hemmeon, of Montreal, nominated by the employees, met in the Mount Royal Hotel, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, November 17, 1931, and has been practically in continuous session since that date, the public hearings ending on November 26.

The employees were represented by:

- R. H. Cobb, Assistant Grand Chief, B. of L.E.
- C. S. Montooth, Vice-President, O.R.C.
- H. H. Lynch, Vice-President, B. of L.F. & E.
- James Murdock, Vice-President, B.R.T.
- J. J. Trainor, Acting Vice-President, O.R.T.
- J. B. Ward, General Chairman, B.L.E., Canadian Pacific Railway.
- G. A. Stone, General Chairman, B.L.E., Canadian National, Atlantic Region.
- H. B. Chase, General Chairman, B.L.E., Canadian National, Western Region.
- Thomas B. Skelly, General Chairman, B.L.E., Canadian National, Central Region.
- Thomas Todd, General Chairman, O.R.C., Canadian National, Eastern Lines.
- B. L. Daly, General Chairman, O.R.C., Canadian National, Western Lines.
- Charles Harrison, General Chairman, O.R.C., Canadian Pacific System.
- W. G. Graham, General Chairman, B. of L.F. & E., Canadian National, Central Region.
- R. E. Linden, General Chairman, B. of L.F. & E., Canadian National, Atlantic Region.

T. M. Spooner, General Chairman, B. of L.F. & E., Canadian National, Western Region.

Hugh Richmond, General Chairman, B. of L.F. & E., Canadian Pacific Railway.

A. McGovern, General Chairman, B.R.T., Canadian Pacific, Eastern Lines.

John Maloney, General Chairman, B.R.T., Canadian National, Central Region.

R. H. Urquhart, General Chairman, B.R.T., Canadian Pacific, Western Lines.

W. G. Cunningham, General Chairman, B.R.T., Canadian National, Western Lines.

J. W. R. Hibbits, General Chairman, B.R.T., Canadian National, Atlantic Region.

J. A. Bell, General Chairman, O.R.T., Canadian Pacific, Eastern Lines.

Geo. Gilbert, General Chairman, O.R.T., Canadian Pacific, Western Lines.

W. H. Phillips, General Chairman, O.R.T., Canadian National, Western Lines.

J. H. Dixon, General Chairman, O.R.T., Canadian National, Eastern Lines.

J. T. Eddy, General Chairman, O.R.T., Canadian National, Central Region.

The Railway Companies were represented by:

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

- Mr. S. J. Hungerford, Vice-President.
- Mr. A. E. Crilly, Chief of Wage Bureau.
- Mr. A. J. Hills, Assistant to Vice-President.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

- Mr. Grant Hall, Vice-President.
- Mr. George Hodge, Manager, Department of Personnel.
- Mr. H. J. Humphrey, Assistant to Vice-President.

"The nature and cause of dispute including claims and demands by either party upon the other to which exception is taken" is set out in the application for the establishment of the Board in the following terms:—"On September 15, 1931, the employers served notices upon the employees to the effect that from October 1, 1931, and until December 31, 1932, they should accept a reduction of ten per cent in their compensation on each payroll, the existing basic rates of pay to be maintained, and the matter to receive further consideration at the expiration of the period mentioned unless, in the meantime, arrangements

should mutually be made otherwise. In the event that the proposal was not accepted, the communications stated that they should be accepted as the required thirty days notice for the revision of agreements between the employers and employees for a ten per cent reduction in the rates of pay specified therein.

"It was suggested that if a joint conference was desired by the different classes of employees involved, the railways would be prepared to participate in such a conference."

The application further shows that after various communications between the parties, on October 28, 1931, the proposal of the railways was definitely declined in writing by the representatives of the employees.

The matter for consideration by the Board is therefore the application of the railways for a 10 per cent reduction in the rates of pay specified in the existing wage agreements between the employers and the employees. Every reasonable effort was made to bring about a settlement of the difference between the parties. In particular, the chairman interviewed the representatives of the parties separately, and brought about a joint meeting of these representatives. Nothing, however, was accomplished by this, as neither side was prepared to make concessions.

At the hearings every opportunity was given to both sides to present their case both orally and by written statements.

The proceedings were marked throughout by the best of temper and good feeling on both sides, and we noted with pleasure the mutual respect and regard which the representatives of the parties to the dispute have for each other.

The railways submitted that the proposed 10 per cent reduction in basic rates of pay was fair and reasonable on the following grounds:—

1. The unfortunate and serious financial conditions with which the railways are faced because of the heavy and long continued falling off in their revenues, and
2. The reductions in the cost of living from which they urged that the employees, even with a reduction of 10 per cent, would be in "a better position in respect to the purchasing power of their rates of pay" than in 1920 (when wages were at their peak), or when the various existing agreements subsequent to that date were made with the classes of employees before the Board or even than in January, 1930.

In support of their argument, the railways in their first submission said: "If it is admitted that under certain changing conditions, as for instance, increases in cost of living and

increases in railway earnings, increases in rates of pay are justified—and this is admitted as evidence to be placed before the Board will show such increases to have been granted—it is submitted, that if such changing conditions are altogether reversed, it must likewise be admitted that decreases in rates of pay upon occasion are also justified."

As to the railways' first point, namely, financial condition of the railways, the railways submitted "Comparative statements of the financial results of their operations for each year from 1926 to 1930, inclusive, and for the first nine months of 1931 with the same period of 1930". . . . "The statement for the Canadian National Railways shows that in 1930 their Income Deficit after providing for Fixed Charges amounted to over \$65,000,000, an increase of approximately \$33,000,000 in the Deficit as compared with the years 1926 and 1928, respectively. The year 1929 shows the turn for the worse when the Income Deficit after Fixed Charges increased approximately \$15,000,000 over 1928." For the first nine months of 1931 the statement showed "that the Operating Ratio even before the payment of Taxes is 102·83 per cent; that before any Fixed Charges are provided for, the net railway Operating Income shows a Deficit of \$6,225,314; and that the Income Deficit after providing for Fixed Charges amounts to \$70,959,781—an increase of approximately \$18,000,000, as compared with the Deficit in the first nine months of 1930." The figures quoted were for the Canadian National lines in Canada only.

"The statement for the Canadian Pacific Railway shows that, in 1930, its Surplus was only \$133,186, as compared with a Surplus of \$10,719,096 in 1926, and a Surplus of \$14,892,257 in 1928, the small Surplus in 1930 being secured notwithstanding, as indicated by the statement, an exceptional Credit to Special Income Account of \$6,500,000 by a special distribution of a Steamship Surplus. The turn for the worse is also apparent in the Canadian Pacific Railway figures for 1929, when the Surplus fell off nearly \$9,000,000, as compared with the more favourable year of 1928. The rate of Return from Rail Operations on Investment in Railway Property in 1930 was only 3·464 per cent. Notwithstanding the very unsatisfactory financial results secured in 1930, as indicated, the figures for the first nine months of 1931, as compared with the same period in 1930 show that the Net Rail Earnings have decreased \$8,223,757, as a result of which the Return on Investment for the first nine months dropped from 2·073 per cent to 1·328 per cent. Special Income also decreased \$8,644,851 and Income before Fixed Charges was therefore \$16,868,608 less than

in 1930. Fixed Charges were \$1,544,713 more than in 1930, so that Income Available for dividends on preferred and ordinary stock was only \$6,946,042 as compared with \$25,359,363 in 1930—or a decrease of \$18,413,321. Dividends on the ordinary stock for the nine months were reduced approximately \$12,000,000 but, notwithstanding this fifty per cent cut in dividends, the Deficit for the period was \$6,508,496 greater than in 1930."

In support of the second point "reductions in the cost of living" the railways submitted statements and graphs showing changes in the cost of living as between August and September, 1931, on the one hand, and on the other hand the year 1920 (the year of peak wages), and all years since then in which new wage agreements were entered into with the employees. The object of these statements and graphs was to show that the percentage reduction in basic rates of pay now proposed by the railways is substantially less than the percentage reduction which has already taken place in the cost of living since 1920 and also since the various agreements were made. For example, the decrease in the cost of living from July, 1927, the date of the last agreement with the engineers, to September, 1931, is shown as 14.4 per cent; the decrease in the cost of living from May, 1927, the date of the last agreement with the firemen, to August, 1931, is shown as 12.7; the decrease from November, 1929, the date of the last agreement with the conductors, to September, 1931, is shown as 18 per cent, and the decrease from January, 1930, to September, 1931, is shown as 18.5 per cent. The railways further pointed out that, as compared with the purchasing power of the wage dollar in January, 1930, the wage dollar, due to the decrease in the cost of living, now has the purchasing power of \$1.23.

The railways accordingly urged "that conditions which justify decreases in rates of pay were never more apparent than they are at the present time."

The employees, while conceding, as stated in their submission No. 2, that "if there was substantial justification or reason for a reduction in wages, the proposals of the railways constitute a fair basis to work from," argued that there was no substantial justification. They put forward, among other arguments, the following in support of their contention:—

1. They urged that "increases or decreases in the cost of living are not the essential or determining factors in justifying an upward or downward scale of wages";
2. They contended "that Canadian railroad men should receive the same wage rates as similarly classed employees, with

whom they are closely related, on the American side of the International boundary";

3. They criticized the accuracy of the deductions drawn by the railways from the cost of living figures used by them, and furnished the Board with an estimate of decreases in cost of living prepared in a different way. They further urged that "they have already suffered in practical effect a serious decrease in earnings, and using the railroads' own measuring stick, a decrease greater than the reduction in cost of living."

As regards their first contention, we are of the opinion that while, of course, there are other important factors to be considered, changes in the cost of living are an important factor in the arranging of rates of pay. In this connection, we observe also that it was clearly in the mind of Mr. McAdoo, from whose writings the employees quoted with approval, that this adjustment of railway wages was made principally on account of increases in the cost of living.

A consideration of the recommendations made by other Conciliation Boards would indicate that the cost of living has always been considered an important factor when considering rates of pay. Moreover, the employees themselves, on the last day of the sittings, said in a written reply to one of the railway statements, the following: "The employees submit that so far as cost of living is concerned, increases in these costs may call for increases in wages and that decreases in actual changed standard cost of living, where shown to be permanent, may afford ground for argument in decreasing wages," though they at the same time urged that present conditions do not justify decreases at this time.

As regards the employees' second point, we feel that railway basic wage rates in Canada must be based on conditions in Canada and not in the United States. We feel that the capacity to earn revenue must be an important element in the payment of wages, and in the United States railway earning conditions are substantially different from those of Canadian railways: traffic in the United States is heavier per mile of railway than in Canada, rates have been in many respects higher, and in addition freight rates have been recently increased to an extent which it is estimated will yield the railways an additional \$125,000,000 per annum. We do not, however, consider it necessary to go at length into this point, inasmuch as the existence of differences in the railway wage scales between the two countries has already been recognized by the employees in their various agreements with the railways since 1924. Moreover, other Boards of Conciliation have recognized this difference.

As to the employees' third point, the employees in criticizing the "cost of living" figures of the Department of Labour (Family Budget) used by the railways, pointed out that they were apt to be "grossly inaccurate" because of the fact "that while the standard of living is constantly changing the content or budget and weighting of the various items on these indexes is very infrequently revised," and also because of the fact that the family budget does not include all family purchases. In our view the family budget is a fairly accurate comparison of the changes in the cost of the items which comprise the budget. It has for many years been compiled by the Government of Canada for the purpose of comparing costs of living in different years and has been constantly used by both railways and employees during the discussions relative to wage changes. We think it is a fair basis for showing changes in the cost of living from time to time.

The employees after urging their objection to these index figures of the Department of Labour, in their presentation of November 25, 1931, stated the following: "For the sake of argument, however, and in order to bring the present hearing to an early close, they are willing to meet the railways on their own ground and concede to the Department of Labour's cost of living index numbers the same basis of exactness with which the railways have endowed them."

They then proceeded to present to the Board certain statements and charts headed "Comparison of wages received and costs of living." In so far as the cost of living line on these charts is concerned, while the employees apparently used as their index figures, not the figures of the family budget used by the railways, but those of another tabulation made by the Department of Labour and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE called "Changes in the Cost of Living in Canada from 1913 to 1931," and while the employees changed the base year from 1913 to 1926, still the cost of living line on the charts and the changes in the cost of living shown thereon and shown in the statements as submitted by them for the periods under consideration, show approximately reductions in the cost of living very similar in percentage to those shown if the index figures of the family budget are used. For instance, if the family budget figures are used, the decrease in the cost of living from January, 1930, to September, 1931, is shown to be 18.5 per cent, whereas if the other index figures (used by the employees) are used, the figure for the same period is approximately 15 per cent. We do not think it necessary to determine the exact percentage of decrease in the cost of living, as in any event the percentage is larger than the percentage of reduc-

tion in basic rates of pay (10 per cent) now urged by the railways.

The employees further criticized the soundness of comparing January, 1930, with September, 1931. According to the railways' figures, the reduction in the cost of living in that period was 18.5 per cent, whereas the employees showed it as 15 per cent. The employees suggested that a fairer comparison would be a comparison of the average index figures for all of the months of 1930 with the average index figures for all of the first nine months of 1931. They showed that such a calculation would indicate a decrease in the cost of living from January, 1930, to September, 1931, of 9.2 per cent. In view of the fact that the decrease since the early part of 1930 has been gradual and continuous, this method in effect by averaging all the months of 1930 and similarly averaging the first nine months of 1931 really shows the decrease only from the middle of 1930 to the middle of May, 1931.

We have studied the monthly figures as given out by the Department of Labour, and in view of the gradual and continuous decline already referred to, it seems to us fair to compare January, 1930, with September, 1931, to see how much the cost of living has actually gone down between those dates. However, in order to do our utmost to meet the objection of the employees, we have, ourselves, compared the month of September, 1929, with the month of September, 1931. The relative figures are September, 1929—159, September, 1931—136, which shows a decline of nearly 15 per cent. In making this comparison we have used the index figures used by the employees. We note incidentally that since September there has been a further decrease.

Under all the circumstances, we think we are well within the mark in concluding that there has been a drop in the cost of living from the dates of the existing wage agreements to September, 1931, of more than 10 per cent, the amount of the suggested wage decrease. We believe that this conclusion of ours will be confirmed by the common knowledge of the housewife and householder.

The charts put in by the employees already mentioned, headed "Comparison of wages received and cost of living" besides having the line already referred to showing changes in the cost of living, have a line purporting to trace the wage rates of the employees during the period from 1920 to 1931. It appears to us that the real point in issue in this case is whether, since the existing wage agreements were made between the railways and the employees, such changed conditions have arisen as justify a decrease in the basic rates of pay,

and on that issue we do not feel we need go back of the dates of the existing wage agreements, although the charts submitted by both sides went back to the year 1920 though prepared on different bases.

There is a further serious objection to these charts of the employees in so far as wage rates are concerned, for the years 1930 and 1931, the vital years of this inquiry. The base of the index in the charts is changed during the period which the chart is stated to cover, inasmuch as the *basic rate of pay* is used up to the year 1930, and then a change is made from the basic rate of pay to a constructive rate of pay, arrived at by using the average annual compensation actually paid the employees in 1930 as compared with average annual compensation paid in 1928.

In view of this change in the base index, we do not consider the charts of value on the point now under consideration.

As regards the figures on which the constructive drop in wages in 1930 was based and which figures are intended to show that average wages were reduced by 10 per cent from 1928 to 1930, it must be noted that the matter under consideration is a proposed percentage reduction in *basic rates of pay*. These basic rates have not been reduced since the wage agreements of 1926 and 1927. But we feel that if average annual remuneration to all employees is to be made the basis of comparison, the year 1928 should be selected as the starting point, inasmuch as it was a peak year substantially above both 1927 and 1929. If the year 1927, in itself a year of good average annual wages, were taken, it would be found that the decrease to 1930 in average wages was not 10.5 per cent but only 1.2 per cent. If the year 1926 were taken, it would show that the 1930 average wages were not lower, but actually about 4 per cent higher than the average wages in 1926.

While our inquiry was concerned with basic rates of pay only, the Board felt that it ought to be informed not merely as to basic rates of pay, but also as to actual wages received, and it therefore requested figures showing actual average annual wages of the classes concerned during the years from 1926 to 1930 inclusive, which are as follows: 1926—\$2,206, 1927—\$2,305, 1928,—\$2,556, 1929—\$2,242, and 1930—\$2,278. It should be pointed out, that owing to the fact that every employee, however short a time he is employed, who is in the employ of the Company on the day when the monthly return to the Government is made, is taken into account in determining the average annual wage, the average figures underestimate the actual earning power of these employees who are employed practically the

whole of the year. The above averages are average earnings of all the employees concerned. But we were also furnished with statements of the average earnings of each class of employees for the year 1930 which statements are as follows:—

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS	
COMPENSATION RECEIVED BY RAILWAY TRAIN SERVICE AND TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES, AS SHOWN IN RETURNS TO GOVERNMENT, YEAR 1930.	
Class	Average annual income
Train Dispatchers and Traffic Supervisors..	\$3,201
Supervisory Agents' and Assistants..	1,972
*Station Agents — Non-Telegraphers (Small Stations)..	537
Signalmen (Non-Telegraphers) at Interlockers..	1,390
Station Agents—Telegraphers and Telephoners..	1,919
Yardmasters and Assistants..	3,085
Switch Tenders..	1,710
Hostlers..	1,795
Road Passenger Conductors..	2,977
Road Freight Conductors..	2,809
Road Passenger Brakemen, Baggage-men and Flagmen..	2,102
Road Freight Brakemen and Flagmen..	2,052
Yard Conductors and Yard Foremen..	2,281
Yard Brakemen and Helpers..	2,049
Road Passenger Engineers and Motormen..	3,254
Road Freight Engineers and Motormen..	3,248
Yard Engineers and Motormen..	2,549
Road Passenger Firemen and Helpers..	2,439
Road Freight Firemen and Helpers..	2,339
Yard Firemen and Helpers..	1,971
Total average..	\$2,298

*The non-telegrapher agents at small stations as reported above are agents in name only, as their duties are mostly those of caretakers. The minimum annual rate for a permanent station agent is \$1,524. If these non-telegrapher agents at small stations were taken out, the "total average" would be \$2,304.

Wage Bureau, November 23, 1931.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
 COMPENSATION RECEIVED BY RAILWAY TRAIN SERVICE AND TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES AS SHOWN IN RETURNS TO GOVERNMENT, YEAR 1930.

Class	Average annual income
Train dispatchers and traffic supervisors..	\$3,217
Supervisory agents and assistants..	2,258
Station Agents — non-telegraphers (small stations)..	1,931
Signalmen (non-telegraphers) at interlockers..	1,272
Station Agents—telegraphers and telephoners..	1,837
Yardmasters and Assistants..	3,110
Switch Tenders..	1,616
Hostlers..	1,993
Road Passenger conductors..	3,264
Road freight conductors..	2,991
Road passenger brakemen, baggage-men and flagmen..	2,202

Road freight brakemen and flagmen..	2,070
Yard Conductors and yard foremen..	2,299
Yard brakemen and helpers.. . . .	1,909
Road passenger engineers and motormen..	3,467
Road freight engineers and motormen	3,192
Yard engineers and motormen.. . . .	2,742
Road passenger firemen and helpers..	2,528
Road freight firemen and helpers.. . .	2,050
Yard firemen and helpers..	2,075
Total average..	<u>\$2,310</u>

Montreal, November 21, 1931.

It was further brought to our attention that reductions in earning capacity had been suffered by numerous other classes of railway employees either by actual percentage reductions or in some other way, which meant reduction of operating costs to the railways and less earnings to the employees. On the other hand, as will appear, from the average earnings above set forth, the men concerned in the present dispute who are employed (with certain minor exceptions notably the firemen in certain districts, who, we are informed, have to some extent shared the available work), are in receipt of substantially the same amount of actual remuneration as since the last important wage increases were made; and the scope of this inquiry does not cover those who are unemployed.

Moreover, we have endeavoured from the figures of the Department of Labour to compare the earning position of the men engaged in this dispute with that of men in other callings, and have come to the conclusion that the earnings of the classes before us are, broadly speaking, very substantially higher than those of men of relatively the same amount of training and preparation in other callings.

We believe, further, that the great majority of people in Canada, whether their income is derived from wages, salaries, professional services, interest or dividends, have suffered substantial decreases in their annual income—we believe in very many cases much more than 10 per cent.

Under all the circumstances we feel that a substantial measure of justice would be done if the classes before us would accept the 10 per cent reduction in basic rates now proposed. In other words we feel that the employees engaged in this dispute can accept the decrease requested, not only without being relatively in a worse position than they were in when the last agreements were made, but without making a reduction in income relatively greater than that already taken by a very large number of their fellow citizens.

We have not overlooked one general argument—in addition to arguments specifically concerned with wages and the cost of living—which was made by the employees in the fol-

lowing terms: "It is held by the men employed on the Railways, members of these Organizations, that to curtail by ten per cent the earnings of twenty-six thousand or more reputable and substantial citizens at the various terminals and elsewhere throughout Canada would only tend to increase the business depression now, and for some time, so seriously in evidence, by decreasing by ten per cent the ability of this large number of citizens to purchase the commodities used in the everyday life of Canadian homes."

We fail to see how, if a case for reduction in wages is made out on other grounds, it can be successfully met by this argument. While there may be some validity in the contention that if wages could be generally kept up business would be better, and while it may be argued that by a concerted action to maintain wages and prices on a far-reaching scale throughout the world at the beginning of the depression, the present depression might have been avoided, this did not in fact happen and it is the actual situation at the present with which we must deal.

Having regard to the practically universal deflation in prices and the widespread decline in incomes whether from earnings or dividends, the suggestion that a small section of the community should have their wages kept up is doubly objectionable. In the first place even assuming that the maintenance of wages of this small section of the community would maintain a larger spending power than if the proposed reduction is made—and we think this an unwarrantable assumption inasmuch as it may just as well be argued that the result of the decrease will be merely a transference of spending power—the effects on general business conditions would not be important. In the second place it would have the unfair effect of placing on the railways and through them on the community in general the burden of preferential treatment of this small section of the community. We cannot believe it is economically sound to put this burden on the Railways.

In the case of the Canadian National Railways particularly it would appear to work a manifest inequality as, owing to the fact that the public pays the deficits it is clear that the effect of the employees' proposal would be that the whole community of which they are such a small part shall continue to contribute to these classes the amount of the present proposed wage decrease. Without labouring the point further we repeat that we have not been able to accept the validity of this argument.

We quoted above the statement of the railways to the effect that, it is admitted that in-

creases in costs of living and increases in railway earnings justify increases in rates of pay. This principle has been accepted and acted upon in the past and it is our earnest hope, and we believe it to be just, that if this decrease is now accepted, the restoration to the employees, as soon as conditions sufficiently improve, of any reductions which they have accepted, should have the sympathetic attention of the railways, and we understand from what the railways, themselves, have said at the enquiry, that it is their full intention to do so.

On careful consideration of all the evidence, statements and arguments presented, the

undersigned have come to the conclusion, that according to the merits and substantial justice of the case there should be a ten per cent reduction in the basic rates of pay of the employees concerned, and that such reduction should apply to all wages hereafter payable by the railroads and earned after the 15th day of November, 1931.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. M. MACDONNELL,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) ISAAC PITBLADO,
Member of the Board.

MONTREAL, November 30, 1931.

Minority Report

In the minds of many people it is considered a matter of regret when members of a Board of Conciliation are unable to present a unanimous decision to the Minister of Labour. I am by no means confident that such should be the case, especially when we know that intelligent people often reach conflicting and contrary conclusions based upon facts upon which they may agree. Confusion becomes worse confounded when there is a disagreement as to facts or as to the presentation of these facts. I have, therefore, no apology to offer because I do not agree with my friends and colleagues on the Board.

This Board was constituted for the purpose of investigating the justice and fairness of notices served by the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and certain subsidiary railways, for a revision of agreements between these railways and certain of their employees, including locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers for a reduction of ten per cent in the basic pay set forth in the aforesaid agreements. During the course of the investigation much material and many statistics were placed before the Board by both sides in the case. The members of the Board in addition to hearing the evidence presented and studying the facts submitted to them have attempted to bring the parties to the dispute together in the hope that they might agree to some arrangement which would be mutually satisfactory, but unfortunately they have met with no success nor has the Board itself been successful in reaching a unanimous decision.

I have referred to the mass of material that has been presented to the Board. Some of it has not been pertinent to the matter under discussion but most of it has been helpful. In addition it might be supposed that so much material would only confuse the issue and darken counsel, but in my opinion that has not been the case, for I am sure that there

are a few salient facts which stand forth as beacons to us and those salient facts which have influenced my judgment I shall endeavour to present.

In the first place, the railway companies have placed great stress upon their unfortunate and regrettable financial position. This must to a certain extent be conceded but it is doubtful whether the railways are justified in their statement that "they believe the decrease in rates of pay proposed to be essential in securing the necessary improvement in the financial results of their operations." We have been told that the railways expect to obtain a sum of \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 each per annum from the proposed reduction of ten per cent. The question that occurs to me is whether this comparatively small saving in expenses is worth while under the circumstances and considering the consequences. Are there not other and more productive economies?

The railway employees contend that they have already contributed their share inasmuch as they are collectively receiving much less. To this the railway officials reply that this may be so but that individually the employees are earning about as much now as in previous years. This is a difficult point. It is not much help to know what the men on good runs are actually receiving. I am aware, too, of the difficulties that arise when we consider average annual earnings of the employees but I know of no better test. Taking these for what they are worth we know that in 1929 the average annual earnings of the employees concerned were 8.4 per cent lower than in 1928, and in 1930 they were 10.5 per cent lower than in 1928. During the same period the cost of living shows an increase of 1 per cent in 1929 over 1928 and drops only 1.3 per cent in 1930 as compared with 1928. It is only fair to add that 1928 was a peak year and there was some carry over to 1929.

Moreover the railways advance the claim that a reduction in wages of ten per cent will

leave the employees no worse off, in fact will leave them better off than before as a result of a lower cost of living. In support of this claim charts have been submitted in which basic wages and living costs are based upon the year 1920. These charts show a very marked decrease in the cost of living since that year and a comparatively small decrease in basic wages. The employees counter by choosing 1926 as the base year for prices for the reasons that 1920 was a year of abnormally high prices and that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has advocated the choice of 1926 and uses it in calculating the changes in cost of living as well as changes in wholesale prices. The charts presented by the employees purport to show that there has been an actual reduction in real wages. The railway officials claim that this is not so, for the reason that the base of the index is changed from basic rate of pay until 1930 to a constructive rate based on the average compensation in 1930. There is no doubt that the index was so changed and this change and the reasons for it should have been pointed out and explained by the employees. At the same time I am of the opinion that this change is quite justifiable and the conclusions therefrom sound. It is true that the year 1928 was a peak year for railway earnings and actual wages paid, but I consider that the year 1928 was the only year that could consistently be chosen as it was the first year which fully reflected changes in wage rates as established by action of the railways themselves during the years 1926 and 1927.

Moreover I do not think that the railway officials are justified in comparing cost of living figures in a particular month of one year with the same or any other month of another year. In laying stress on this point and even at the expense of repetition, may I add that in attempting to compare cost of living statistics in any one year with those of another year I should not select one month in the first year and compare it with another or even the same month in the second year for the reason that one month is not representative of the entire year. What I think should have been done was to compare the monthly average for a whole year with the monthly average for another. Statistics for 1931 being available for nine months only, should have been compared with the similar period of 1930. If this had been done, the picture presented to the Board would have been quite different and much less favourable to the contention advanced by the railways. Moreover the employees have contended, and I agree with their contention, that their standard of living has risen. Many of those things which used to be considered comforts or even luxuries are now necessities. No one will deny that this is desirable, but the effect is that cost of living has to that

extent increased and this increase is not reflected in the cost of living figures.

The employees have placed much emphasis on their contention that their wages should not be lower than those of men doing similar work in the United States. It would be difficult to maintain this contention for all occupations although much can be said for it on account of the fact that living and working conditions are much the same in Canada and the United States. This is particularly true of railway employees in the two countries, and if a reduction of ten per cent in wages is put into effect in Canada the existing differences in wages is increased to that extent. From my knowledge of the situation and from the facts that have been presented to the Board I am under the impression that increases in the wages of railway employees in the United States since 1918 have been an important factor in bringing about increases in wages in Canada and I am naturally led to conclude that a reduction in railway wages in Canada is premature if we consider this phase of the controversy by itself.

I trust that it will not be considered an intrusion of the academic point of view to suggest that a decrease in wages during the present depression is undesirable in that it curtails purchasing power. I do not suggest that wage earners are the only purchasers but I submit that their earnings are more likely to be spent in buying commodities than are the incomes of the other classes of society. Many economists are of the opinion that wage cuts only accentuate the downward movement in prices. If this is so and I think that it is so, I am of the opinion that a cut in wages so serious and so widespread as the one proposed is a grave mistake. Probably the most accurate conclusion is that wages may properly be cut where such cuts would increase the amount of wage payments, and should be maintained where cuts would diminish the volume of wage payments. The present proposed reduction in wages would undoubtedly diminish the amount of wage payments. Indeed the reduction is suggested for that purpose and that purpose only.

I have only one point more to advance in support of my views. I feel sure that economic conditions in this country are beginning to show signs of improvement. My conviction is partly an emotional one and is partly based on facts that have been placed before this Board. If I am not mistaken in my analysis of the situation, I contend that this is a most inopportune time for reducing wages. My conviction is that better times are at hand, better times both for the railways and the employees.

(Sgd.) J. C. HEMMEON,

Member of the Board.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1931

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during November was eleven as compared with sixteen the preceding month. The number of workers involved and the time loss involved showed a similar decline. In comparison with the figures for November, 1930, almost twice as many strikes and lockouts were recorded, a corresponding increase appearing in the time loss; the number of workers involved, however, showed a small decrease, owing largely to a strike of 1,300 coal miners in Nova Scotia last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Nov., 1931..	11	1,660	22,489
*Oct., 1931..	16	3,072	38,529
Nov., 1930..	6	,000	11,807

* Preliminary figures.

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

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

Six disputes, involving approximately 1,200 workers, were carried over from October, and five disputes commenced during November. Of the eleven disputes in progress during the month, five were recorded as terminated, two being in favour of the workers concerned, one resulting in a compromise, and the result of two being recorded as indefinite. At the end of November, therefore, there were six disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, P.Q., Quebec, P.Q., and Winnipeg, Man.; motion picture projectionists, Montreal, P.Q.; women's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont., cooks and waiters, Edmonton, Alta.; men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.; and motion picture projectionists, Edmonton, Alta.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 23, 1931, one employer; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., Mar. 23, 1931, one employer; cloak-makers, Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 27, 1931, one employer; and sawmill workers, Barnet, B.C., Sept. 23, 1931, one employer, the two last disputes being added to this list this month. The strike of coal miners in one colliery at Sphaughnessy, Alta., which commenced on January 15, 1931, and has been carried in the above list for some months, appears to have lapsed during November and has consequently been removed from the list.

In connection with the strike of linemen employed by the electric, light, heat and power company at Montreal, which terminated August 22, 1931, a number of the former employees were charged with criminal offences (LABOUR GAZETTE, Sept., 1931, p. 978). During November the court proceedings were concluded. Two pleaded guilty to the charge of committing damage, and nineteen pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy, the charges of committing damage being dropped. All were sentenced to terms of imprisonment from fifty days to twenty-three months. A union official charged with conspiracy was acquitted.

In Toronto, Ont., about November 20, 1931, it was reported that stage hands and musicians in one theatre were involved in a dispute, when on the termination of their agreement with the management, the musicians were notified that the theatre was to operate under a new management. Information secured by the Department, however, is that the dispute did not constitute a strike or lockout, and that an agreement was signed with the stage hands.

Information has been received too late to be included in the statistical table as to a strike of some twenty-five employees in a women's clothing factory in Toronto about November 25, 1931, in protest against a wage cut for operators and pressers. After two days, it is reported, a compromise was reached and the strikers returned to work.

The Mine Workers' Union of Canada called out on strike on November 12, 1931, its locals in Alberta in protest against the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Board's decisions in

cases affecting miners. Information secured by the Department is that most of the mines were working only certain days per week and that on November 12 very few mines were operating. At Coleman and Cadomin, as the mines were not operating, the miners held meetings and demonstrations.

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

WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKMAKERS), WINNIPEG, MAN.—This dispute, affecting the establishment of one firm in Winnipeg, commenced on October 27, 1931, when the employer discharged three cutters, the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers declaring a strike in the shop. The resident officer of the Department of Labour, in conjunction with the mayor and others, attempted to bring about a settlement, holding

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1931

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of workers involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to November.			
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Women's clothing factory workers (cloakmakers), Winnipeg, Man.	70	900	Commenced Oct. 27, 1931; against discharge of workers; plant closed down about Nov. 18, 1931; indefinite.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>			
Photo engravers, Toronto and London, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q., Winnipeg, Man.	100	2,500	Commenced May 4, 1931; for union agreement; unternminated.
<i>Other Wood Products—</i>			
Sawmill workers, Fraser Mills, B.C.	650	11,000	Commenced Sept. 17, 1931; for increase in wage and recognition of union; terminated Nov. 23 1931; compromise.
Sawmill workers, Barnet, B.C.	360	4,000	Commenced Sept. 23, 1931; against decrease in wages; plant closed down Nov. 14, 1931; indefinite.
SERVICE—			
<i>Recreational—</i>			
Motion picture projectionists, Montreal, P.Q.	44	1,100	Alleged lockout; commenced Aug. 27, 1931; re union wages and working conditions; unternminated.
<i>Business and Personal—</i>			
Cooks and waiters, Edmonton, Alta.	6	150	Commenced Sept. 29, 1931; for union wages and working conditions; unternminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during November, 1931.			
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.—</i>			
Women's clothing, factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	23	23	Commenced Nov. 2, 1931; against reduction in piece-rates; terminated Nov. 3, 1931; in favour of workers.
Women's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	200	2,000	Alleged lockout, commenced Nov. 19, 1931; for union wages and working conditions; unternminated.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	125	500	Commenced Nov. 26, 1931; against alleged violation of agreement; unternminated.
SERVICE—			
<i>Public Administration—</i>			
Truck drivers, Hamilton, Ont.	75	225	Commenced Nov. 14, 1931; for increase in wages; terminated Nov. 17, 1931; in favour of workers.
<i>Recreational—</i>			
Motion picture projectionists, Edmonton, Alta.	7	91	Commenced Nov. 14, 1931; for payment of wages in arrears; unternminated.

meetings with both parties to the dispute, but with no definite results. About the middle of November four strikers were arrested on assault charges rising out of a clash between the picketers, strike breakers and the company officials, three of those taken into custody being also charged with intimidation. It was reported that assault charges would also be laid against two officials of the company alleged to have been involved in the disturbance. The company then secured an injunction against further picketing, but about November 18 closed the plant down, stating that only the office staff would remain at work and that no new help would be taken on until about the middle of January. Although the pickets were withdrawn owing to the injunction, the union still considers the strike as in progress. The dispute is, therefore, added to the list of strikes and lockouts which, although employment conditions are no longer affected, have not been called off by the union.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS, TORONTO AND LONDON, ONT., MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, P.Q., AND WINNIPEG, MAN.—This dispute which commenced on May 4, 1931, in several establishments operated by one company, owing to a demand that the union agreement be renewed, was reported by the union to be unternminated at the end of November, although the employer claimed to have replaced all the strikers shortly after the commencement of the dispute.

SAWMILL WORKERS, FRASER MILLS, B.C.—This dispute, commencing September 17, 1931, arising from a demand for increases in wages and recognition of union, was terminated on November 23, 1931, the employees accepting the concessions made by the management. As stated in the November issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, a vote of the strikers had been taken by the municipal officials on the terms offered by the management, but only a small number had voted. During November, however, as the result of discussions between the parties concerned and Dominion, provincial and municipal officials, another vote was taken, the members of the union and the non-union strikers voting separately, and the terms of the management were accepted on November 20. Work in preparing the mill for further operations was beginning on November 23, and it was stated that early in December nearly all the former employees would be again employed.

SAWMILL WORKERS, BARNET, B.C.—The establishment affected by this dispute, commencing September 23, 1931, and arising from a protest of the workers against decreases in wages, was closed down by the management

on November 14, 1931. The dispute is, therefore, recorded as terminated, but the union has reported the strike as in progress at the end of November. The dispute is, therefore, added to the list of strikes and lockouts which, although employment conditions are no longer affected, have not been called off by the union.

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—In connection with this dispute, commencing August 27, 1931, when a company operating nineteen theatres in Montreal refused to renew the union agreement and discharged some operators, during November three members of the union charged with offences in connection with picketing in September were acquitted; but they still face contempt of court proceedings for alleged failure to comply with an injunction against picketing issued in the Superior Court (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1931, p. 1181). At the end of the month the dispute was unternminated.

COOKS AND WAITERS, EDMONTON, ALTA.—As reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* last month some of the workers involved in this dispute, which commenced on September 29, 1931, on the question of union wages and working conditions, have secured work elsewhere. A number of strikers, however, are still receiving strike pay, and at the end of November no termination had been reported.

WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—On November 2, 1931, some twenty-three workers, members of the Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers, became involved in this dispute in one establishment in Toronto, owing to the proposal of the management to introduce a reduction in piece-rates, stated by the company to amount to ten per cent and by the union to twenty per cent. The officials of the firm requested a conference with a committee of the union and of the workers, as a result of which the proposed wage reduction was withdrawn. Work was resumed the next day under a verbal agreement that the old rates of wages would be paid.

WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (CLOAKMAKERS), TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute is stated by the union to have commenced on November 19, 1931, when two firms having agreements with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in force until January 1, 1932, instituted a change in methods which involved discharging a number of workers. The union claims that the terms of the existing agreement were violated and some of its members were locked out. The employers state that the closing-down of certain

sections of their plants made it necessary to discharge the workers employed in those sections. Several meetings were held between the parties involved, but at the end of November the dispute was unterminated.

MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Employees in one establishment in Montreal ceased work on November 26, 1931, alleging that the union agreement had been violated when work was sent out to non-union shops. A settlement is reported to have been effected early in December.

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS, EDMONTON, ALTA.—This dispute, involving one theatre in Edmonton, commenced on November 14, 1931, the workers desiring to enforce the demand of

the members of the Motion Picture Projectionists' Union that arrears of wages due its members employed in that theatre be paid in full. At the end of the month no settlement had been reported.

TRUCK DRIVERS, HAMILTON, ONT.—This dispute, involving some seventy-five truck drivers engaged at unemployment relief work, occurred on November 14, 1931, the drivers demanding an increase to the prevailing rate of wages paid by the city for their class of work. The mayor of the city and members of the Board of Control interviewed the authorities concerned, with the result that it was agreed that the truck drivers should receive the rate demanded, and work was resumed on November 17, 1931.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1931, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and other countries, 1930. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain

During October, the number of disputes which began was 28 and 8 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 36 disputes in progress during the month, involving 13,600 workers with a time loss of 55,000 working days for the month. Of the 28 disputes beginning in the month 8 were over proposed reductions in wages, 9 on other wages questions, 2 on questions as to working hours, 4 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 5 on other questions. Settlements were reached in 31 disputes during the month, of which 8 were in favour of workers, 11 in favour of employers and 12 ended in compromises. In the case of two other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

France

Figures for the second quarter of 1931, show the number of disputes in April as 30, involving 2,920 workers; in May, 23 involving

2,095 workers; in June, 33 involving 2,252 workers. Over two-thirds of all these disputes were over wage questions.

Sweden

The number of disputes reported for the year 1930 was 261 involving 20,751 workers with a time loss of 1,021,000 working days for the year.

Australia

During October a dispute occurred in the meat export works in Victoria affecting about 2,000 workers. The dispute, which began on October 14, was caused by a demand by the slaughtermen for an increase in wages. These men were under an agreement which did not expire until the end of December and work was resumed October 23 with no change in the agreement.

During the second week in October, a strike of seamen began, involving a number of vessels at Sydney and later at Melbourne. These vessels were engaged in coastal shipping. The dispute, which was in protest against the dismissal of one fireman on a ship, was reported terminated November 4, when the seamen's union decided on a return to work.

United States

The number of disputes beginning in September was 98, and 89 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 46,029. The time loss for the month was 695,963 working days.

The strikes, involving 8,000 textile workers in New Jersey, which began on July 22 and July 27 and which were reported in the

November LABOUR GAZETTE were terminated in practically all of the mills during September and October, agreements having been reached.

During the last part of September silk hosiery workers in New Jersey numbering in all about 8,000 took part in a number of strikes when they refused to accept the new national agreement made between the silk hosiery manufacturers association and the union and affecting establishments in various parts of the country. This agreement provides for wage reductions amounting to from 30 to 45 per cent and for arbitration of all disputes. These strikes were ended by October 12 and the wage reduction accepted. At Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a four weeks' strike involving 1,600 silk hosiery workers against this same agreement also ended in favour of it, the reduction in wages being accepted.

On September 24, about 5,000 or 6,000 anthracite coal miners in the Wyoming district of Pennsylvania went on strike and by September 29, it was reported that about 20,000 men were out and the mines were closed. On October 12, work was resumed when the strikers agreed to observe the agreement.

The strike of 23,000 woollen textile workers at Lawrence, Massachusetts, which began October 5, against a proposed reduction in wages of ten per cent was reported in the previous issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. On November 9, the plants were reopened and the majority of strikers applied for work, although only about 11,000 were immediately employed. One mill, however, which had previously employed 6,000 was closed indefinitely, and in addition about 3,000 strikers refused to return to work.

MINIMUM WAGES IN MANITOBA

Regulation Governing Employment of Women and Boys in Retail Stores

THE Minimum Wage Board of Manitoba has re-issued Regulation No. 12 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, page 524), governing employment in retail stores in the province. The new Regulation applies to boys as well as to female employees, the Minimum Wage Act having been amended at the last session of the Provincial Legislature so as to provide for the inclusion of male employees under 18 years of age (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1931, page 503). The text of the revised regulation is as follows:—

REGULATION 12—RETAIL STORES—GOVERNING ALL WOMEN WORKERS IN ALL PORTIONS OF THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND BOY WORKERS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE EMPLOYED IN GREATER WINNIPEG AND BRANDON, INCLUDING SHOPS, BOOTHS, STALLS, NEWS STANDS, DELIVERING AND MESSENGER SERVICES. (DEPARTMENT STORES AND MAIL ORDER HOUSES ARE COVERED BY REGULATION No. 2.)

1. *Conditions of Labour.*

(1) **Cleanliness.**—Every room and the floor, walls, ceilings, windows, and every other part thereof, and all fixtures therein, shall at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

(2) **Drinking Water.**—A sufficient quantity of safe, fresh drinking water within reasonable access of all workers, and on the same floor as any regular working room, shall be provided with sanitary appliances for drinking. A common drinking cup shall not be used. When the water is iced, the shall not be in the same container as the water.

(3) **Lighting.**—Artificial illumination in every work room shall be installed, arranged and used, so that the light furnished will at all times be sufficient for the work carried on therein and prevent unnecessary strain to the

vision or glare to the eyes of the worker. Each workroom shall be lighted from outdoors, with windows at least equal in size to one-eighth of the floor space, and opening on a street, lane or court at least ten feet wide, except where the work requires a low temperature or a subdued light.

(4) **Ventilation.**—There shall be 400 cubic feet of air space for each employee in each workroom. All windows and sashes, except show windows, shall open freely. Air shafts shall provide for a free circulation of fresh air. Storm sashes shall either be on hinges or have a portion at least eighty square inches in size, which can readily be opened. In any workroom which cannot be ventilated by these means, mechanical appliances shall be installed.

(5) **Toilet Rooms.**—There shall be provided suitable and convenient toilets, and when three or more women are employed these shall be separate from those used by the opposite sex, and the number of such toilets shall not be less than one to every twentyone (21) female persons employed at one time, or fraction thereof. Such toilets must be thoroughly ventilated, and must be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and privacy assured at all times.

(6) **Wash Basins.**—Wash basins shall be provided in at least the proportion of one to twenty-five female persons employed at one time, or fraction thereof, and shall be separate from those used by the opposite sex. Individual towels, either cloth or paper, shall be furnished to the workers, and shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

(7) **Temperature.**—There shall be a thermometer in each workroom, and the temperature during working hours shall be between 60 and 75 degrees Fahrenheit, except when the temperature outdoors exceeds 75 degrees Fahrenheit.

(8) **Health and Injuries.**—All machinery and danger points shall be protected as far as

possible by the best safety devices known. All protection possible against occupational diseases shall be provided. Each establishment shall keep a First Aid Kit to be approved by the Bureau of Labour, and at least one reliable member of the working force shall be trained in its use. Where five or more women are employed a couch or stretcher shall be provided for emergencies, and where no dressing room or similar apartment exists, a screen shall be provided.

(9) Seats.—Seats shall be provided in accordance with section 23 of "The Shops Act" in the proportion of one seat to every four employees of fraction thereof.

2. Hours.

(1) Women.—The hours of labour shall be not more than nine (9) hours in any day and not more than forty-eight (48) hours in any week, except that eleven and one-half (11½) hours may be worked on Saturdays. These hours shall be so arranged that each female employee in Greater Winnipeg and St. Boniface shall receive one-half holiday each week, except during the month of December. Employees in other portions of the Province shall receive one-half day off during the months of June, July, August and September. In establishments that remain open on Sundays, arrangements shall be such that the female employees shall have one free day each week in addition to the half day off.

(2) Boys.—The hours of labour shall be not more than nine (9) hours in any day except on Saturdays, when eleven and one-half (11½) hours may be worked. These hours shall be arranged so that no boy shall work more than fifty (50) hours in a week. Each boy shall receive one full day off in seven.

(13) Overtime. Overtime may be worked not oftener for any employee than thirty days (30) in one year. No overtime to exceed three (3) hours in any day nor six (6) hours in any week, except from December 15th to December 24th inclusive, and exhibition weeks, when nine (9) hours overtime may be worked. There shall be extra pay at not less than the regular rate for all overtime worked. A record of all overtime worked by each employee shall be kept in a manner convenient for examination by the inspectors.

(4) Lunch Hour.—At least one hour shall be allowed for lunch.

(5) Delays.—An employee waiting on the premises as required by the employer shall be paid for the time thus spent.

3. Wages.

(1) The Minimum Wage—Women.—No experienced employee of eighteen years of age or over shall be paid at a rate less than twelve dollars (\$12) per week.

(2) Inexperienced Employees.—No inexperienced employee shall be paid wages at a rate less than \$9 per week for the first four months of employment, and \$10 per week for the second four months, and \$11 per week for the third four months, after which period she shall be considered an experienced employee.

(3) Part Time Workers.—Employees working as part time workers shall be paid, if experienced, at a rate of not less than thirty

cents (30c.) per hour, and if inexperienced, at a rate of not less than twenty-five cents (25c.) per hour. The total number of inexperienced workers shall not exceed twenty-five per cent (25%) of the total experienced employees.

3a. Wages.

The Minimum Wage—Boys.—No boy under 18 years of age shall be paid wages at a rate less than eight dollars (\$8) per week for the first six months of employment; nine dollars (\$9) per week for the second six months, and ten dollars (\$10) per week after twelve months of employment.

Exception.—Messenger boys in drug stores shall be paid wages at a rate of not less than eight dollars (\$8) per week. Boys working as part time workers at night shall be paid wages at a rate of not less than fifteen cents (15c.) per hour.

Women and Boys.—

Method of Payment.—Wages shall be paid weekly and after each week's wages have been earned they shall be paid within three days.

Statutory Holidays.—No reduction shall be made from the minimum wage for statutory holidays.

Uniforms.—If special uniform is required it shall be furnished and laundered by the employer without cost to the employees. No girl or boy under fourteen (14) years of age shall be employed.

4. Board, Lodging, Etc.

Where lodging is furnished by the employers, there may be deducted from the wage rate a sum which shall be not more than at a rate of two dollars (\$2) per week and for board at not more than at a rate of four dollars and a half (\$4.50) per week, or one dollar and a half (\$1.50) per week, if one meal is supplied each working day; or three dollars (\$3) per week if two meals are supplied each working day; or twenty-five cents (25c.) for each meal if the number supplied is less than one each working day. For both lodging and board at not more than at a rate of six dollars (\$6) per week.

5. Permits of Exemption.

The Board may issue a permit upon application therefor to any employer, granting modification of or exemption from these regulations. Such permits will be issued only in cases of exceptional or emergent conditions arising.

6. Penalty.

Any violation of these regulations is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. See "The Minimum Wage Act," Section 17.

7. Posting of Regulations.

Each employer shall keep a copy of these regulations posted in a conspicuous place.

This order becomes effective and of full force and effect from this date and all regulations and orders of the Minimum Wage Board appertaining to the above mentioned establishments made prior to the date hereof are hereby repealed.

All complaints are treated strictly confidential. Order No. 4, governing the employment of women and boys in beauty parlours and hair-dressing establishments, was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, page 770.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ALBERTA IN 1930

THE thirteenth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta describes the work carried on under the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) during the calendar year 1930. The total number of accidents reported for 1930 was 12,607, as compared with 14,899 in 1929. This decrease is considered to be connected with a reduction in the amount of payroll and number of persons employed during 1930. As, however, information as to payroll totals and employment during 1930 was not complete, the Board had not such data available at the time the report was published. The payroll for 1929 of all industries within the scope of the Act was \$106,117,134.03, and the number of persons employed during that year in those industries was 87,655.

Net assessments levied on employers during the year, together with those outstanding at December 31, 1929, totalled \$1,162,552.08, as compared with \$1,373,771.04 during the previous year. Of this amount, \$1,139,586.97 was collected, leaving \$22,965.11 unpaid at December 31, 1930.

Of the total of 12,607 accidents reported during the year, 49 proved fatal, 140 resulted in some permanent disability and 12,418 were of a temporary nature. Compensation covering temporary disability, totalling \$498,014.50 was paid, and 523,837.46 was transferred from the Accident Fund to the Pension Fund to cover awards in the case of permanent disabilities and fatal accidents. This amount, together with interest earned by the fund, \$116,999.46, less the amount paid to pensioners, \$401,536.87, brings the balance at the credit of this fund at December 31, 1930, to \$2,486,376.58, out of which 269 widows, 478 children, and 394 permanently disabled workmen are receiving monthly payments.

Under Order in Council, Privy Council No. 558, 1928, the Department of Pensions and National Health was required to refund to the Board the full costs of accidents to workmen who are in receipt of a pension of 25 per cent or greater on account of disabilities due to, or aggravated by war service. Through the provisions of this Order, an employer may give employment to a seriously disabled ex-service man without the risk of added accident cost on account of war disability. In this respect, the sum of \$11,670.68 was refunded to the Board by the Department of Pensions and National Health.

The administration expense during the year was \$98,551.17 as compared with \$94,736.58 for the year 1929.

The report contains the rates of assessment levied on the employers in each industry under the Act per \$100 of payroll. Among the industries with the higher rates of assessment are the following: steel building construction, \$6 (over four stories) and \$4; logging (woods operations), \$5; sawmills, shingle mills and planing mills, \$5; employment in or about coal mines, \$3.75; sewer construction (with blasting), \$4.50; fishing \$6; road-making (with blasting), \$3.75; manufacture of wooden boxes, \$3.50. There is also given the medical-aid rating under the various schedules, based on each shift or part thereof. In this respect, steel construction, logging, and saw mills, have the highest medical-aid rating, with 5 cents each per shift. With reference to this feature of workmen's compensation, which is only present in the Alberta and British Columbia Acts, it is explained that employers are authorized to deduct a sum as determined by the Board from the earnings of each workman in their employ for every day or part of a day worked. These deductions are forwarded to the Board at stated periods during the year, and credited to the Medical Aid Fund, out of which payments are made for medical service and hospital attention to workmen who have met with accidents in the course of their employment. The contributions for medical aid during the year totalled \$271,336.77, while payments for medical aid services amounted to \$264,779.62.

The statistics relating to the claims made during 1930 are summarized as follows:—

Number of employers within scope of the Act at December 31, 1931	4,149
Number of accidents reported in 1930 . .	12,607
Number of accidents and claims not fully disposed of at December 31, 1929	2,609
Number of claims disposed of by award of pension or payment of compensation	6,091
Number of claims disposed of by payment only of account for medical aid . .	4,186
Number of accidents disposed of for which no application for compensation was received	257
Number of accidents disposed of on which no compensation was due	3,262
Number of claims on which further payments have to be made	605
Number of accidents awaiting further reports and on which no payments have been made	815

Of the 12,607 accidents reported during the year the largest number (2,918) occurred in mining. The building group was second with 1,521 accidents, while class 15 (quarrying, brick and glass works, cement, etc.) was third with 1,440 accidents, and class 37 (warehouse,

cartage, elevators, power laundries, etc.) was fourth with 1,263. The most frequent cause of accidents was that designated as "flying and falling objects," followed by "falling and tripping" and "machinery tools and equipment." The time loss caused by permanent disability cases totalled 13,034 days, and by temporary disability cases, 133, 591 days. The number of accidents to minors (20 years and under) was 891; and to those of advanced age (60 years and over) was 219.

Accident Prevention, Mine Rescue and First Aid.—The report of the Mine Rescue and First Aid Department deals with operations under this head during the year. The activities of the Mine Rescue cars in the various districts, mine rescue training, and first aid classes are reviewed in detail. The section on accident prevention refers to the checking of accident reports, and the consequent information given to employers as to the necessary methods to adopt in the protection of workmen by providing guards on machinery, building scaffolding, providing ventilation equipment, etc. Reference is also made to the good accident prevention work of various plants and industries.

Explaining the relation of assessment rates to the accident records of each group, the report observes as follows: "We find many people have the opinion that all moneys received by the Workmen's Compensation Board are placed in a general fund and when an accident takes place the necessary amount to pay the claim is taken from this fund. The average employer sees no connection between the number and cost of accidents taking place in his industry and his rate of assessment. When he appreciates the fact that all industries are placed in their respective classification and the assessment rate determined by their accident cost, we are generally able to secure the mutual co-operation of employers and employées in accident prevention."

Included also is the report of the chief electrical inspector who reviews the operations of his department under the Electrical Protection Act. Since the Act became effective in 1920, a standard type of construction was adopted for the province, and regulations have been put into effect, revised and amended from time to time in order to keep pace with the rapid development of the industry. A list is presented of the cities, towns, and villages where wiring inspections have been made.

Workmen's Compensation in Saskatchewan

Additional regulations governing the operation of the Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act were recently approved by Order in Council. Earlier regulations under the Act were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1931, page 1076; and January, 1931, page 35 and in previous issues.

Regulation No. 47.—Effective from January 1, 1932, regulation 47 provides as follows:

When less than (6) workmen are usually employed in a mining industry (including prospecting and development work) such industry is wholly excluded from the operation of the Act and is withdrawn from the class in schedule 1 in which it would otherwise be included.

Regulation No. 48.—This regulation provides for the listing of the Safeway Stores Limited (a retail mercantile business consisting of the selling of groceries, meat products and other food stuffs), under a new group in Class 18, under Regulation 32.

Regulation No. 49.—This regulation is a substitution of Regulation 18, and is as follows:—

Distributors of farm machinery and implements and repairs for and parts thereof for a manufacturer within or without the province, or for an agent of such manufacturer when such distributors are the primary source within the Province from which such goods may be obtained, are, as to all employees placed under group 5 of class 11, which new group (5) in class 11 is hereby created for the said purpose.

Mothers' Allowances in Saskatchewan

An Order in Council limiting the amount of mothers' allowances payable under the provisions of Part VI of the Child's Welfare Act (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1927, chapter 60) was issued at Regina during October. The Act provides for the payment of an allowance to a woman who has one or more children under her care, being a widow or the wife of an incapacitated husband. The amount

of the allowance is not specified in the Act, but the total expenditure must not exceed the amount voted each year by the Legislature for this purpose. The new Order reads as follows:—

The Executive Council has had under consideration a report from the Minister in charge of the administration of the Child Welfare Act, dated October 16, 1931, stating that owing to the present economic conditions prevailing in this

province, the expenditure under the Child Welfare Act has increased to such an extent that it will be impossible to continue to make the payments at the present rate from the amount authorized at the last session of the Legislature; that the sum of \$263,955 has been expended for the support of deserving and indigent widows with children under sixteen years of age.

Upon consideration of the foregoing report and on the recommendation of the Minister in charge of the administration of the Child Welfare Act, the Executive Council advises that

the payments under the said Act shall not exceed the following amounts, to take effect as on, from and after the first day of October, 1931.

To a mother with one child.	\$ 8 00
To a mother with two children.	12 00
To a mother with three children.	16 00
To a mother with four children.	20 00
To a mother with five children.	24 00
To a mother with six children.	28 00
To a mother with seven or more children.	30 00

HEALTH UNITS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC*

Paper read before the American Health Association, Montreal, September, 1931, by Dr. Alphonse Lessard, Director of the Quebec Provincial Bureau of Health.

Up to 1926, as far as supervision of rural organization regarding Public Health is concerned, the Province of Quebec was divided into eighteen districts, each of them in charge of a medical officer of health, called inspector, under the immediate direction of an Inspector General. This medical officer, usually, but not always, residing in his district, supervised a certain number of counties, and it was not rare to see several of them having charge of the health protection of 60, 70 and even 90 municipalities. Deprived of the indispensable services of a nursing staff and of sanitary inspectors, the inspector was left alone to do the tremendous work arising in an immense territory with a large population. The consequence was that during the year many municipalities were overlooked, epidemics of all kinds were unnoticed, doctors were not pressed to declare their contagious cases, nuisances were not looked after; in other words, in spite of the devotion and zeal of these officers, we were condemned to wait year after year for adequate rural sanitation, which could only be established by means of an intensive educational campaign.

Certain efforts had, however, been made to reduce the consequences of the two principal scourges from which our population suffers, tuberculosis and infantile mortality, through the establishment of several regional anti-tuberculosis and babies' clinics in the various centres of the Province; but, apart from the educational value of these organizations, the

main thing was lacking—the scientific method of promoting public health—decentralization, and the creation of local systems under the central direction of a governing body.

Thanks to the good advice and help of the Rockefeller Foundation, to which the Province of Quebec will always owe a debt of gratitude, and to the good examples seen in so many States of the American Union by the heads of our Health Service, the County Health Unit system was put to trial a little more than five years ago in our territory. The task was not an easy one, and among the hardest difficulties which I foresaw when my good friend, Dr. Russell, made that a condition to the Foundation's help, was that of bringing the local authorities, County Councils, Municipal bodies to agree to the idea of making voluntary contributions on an ascending scale, to the heavy expenses involved in County Health Units.

The people of our Province, more than 85 per cent of whom are of French descent, language and mentality—patient under poor economic conditions, and eager to preserve their traditions—relied upon their splendid natality to enable them to survive, and delayed to give the necessary attention to improving methods of hygiene. It was when our people became more prosperous, when a decrease in the birth-rate began to be felt, that the whole people, including all classes, recognized the urgency of the problem.

We consequently began in 1926 the organization of our Country Health Units. Three were created during that year, one in 1927, four in 1928, five in 1929 (with a training school in addition), ten in 1930, and two at the beginning of the present year, forming a total of 24 units covering 30 counties, with a population of 800,000: that is to say, nearly 50 per cent of the rural population liable to be organized under that system. I am not aware of the exact progress accomplished in the same domain by any of the States of the Union during a similar period of time, but I

* The House of Commons, on March 3, 1930, adopted a motion "that in the opinion of this House, the government should take into consideration the advisability of making grants to the province equal to one-third of the cost of establishing, and to cover permanently such full time health units as may be organized." (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1930, page 253.)

hardly believe that so many Units were anywhere given birth during so brief a period as five years.

Instead of considering the County Health Units, as elsewhere, as a purely local and autonomous organization, responsible to the county authorities, the Quebec Provincial Bureau of Health sees it as an integral part of its general system. The direction for all the Units' activities comes directly from the central office. Appointed and paid by the Provincial Department, the personnel reports to us every week on all the work done. Money contributed by the counties, by the municipalities, by the Rockefeller Foundation, is sent to us, and we transmit it to the Provincial Treasurer, who keeps it in trust together with governmental appropriations towards the County Health Units. Thus there is uniformity in the methods and unity in the direction. As far as public health and its administration are concerned, direction, command and orders must come from the governing body, and our population is astonishingly willing to comply with such a system. Moreover, in many small towns or cities with a population of 6, 8, 10 or 15 thousand people, which were formerly provided only with a small part-time health service, we have taken into our hands the care of public health, conditionally on their agreeing to make a predetermined contribution; and the municipal authorities of these towns are so satisfied with the efficiency of the new system and are so glad to be free of the patronage evils, that they all tell us they would never consent to go back to their old regime.

Financing.—Our territory is very large—in fact, the Province of Quebec has the largest area of all the Provinces of Canadian Confederation. In certain parts the population is widely scattered, and some of our counties are themselves like provinces, being as large as some of the New England States. Some of them have a fairly large population, and the staff of certain Units must care for 45, 50 and 55 thousand people. The consequence is that the budgets of those Units must be necessarily high. However, in order not to discourage at the outset a population which is not accustomed to contribute big amounts of money towards public health, and considering also that the first duty of the State is to take the biggest share in the expense of a service benefiting the whole population, we have limited theoretically the average budget of a County Health Unit to \$12,000, and according to the Health Units law, we require from the County a contribution of one-fifth of that amount, say \$2,400 for the first year; the fourth, \$3,000 for the

second year; the third \$4,000 for the third year, and the half, \$6,000 for the fourth and the following years. In reality the budget always exceeds \$12,000; for example, the free distribution of sera and vaccines, the salaries and travelling expenses of additional nurses, the travelling tuberculosis and babies' clinics made by a staff of full time specialists: all these activities are provided entirely at the expense of the Province, in addition to the latter's share in the common outlay; and we may say that the amount spent in the average of our County Health is nearer to \$20,000 than to \$12,000.

In certain Counties whose valuation is low on account of the poverty of the population, we only ask for the first year the sum of \$1,000 as a beginning, the legislature having considered that a poor population often needs and deserves, more than a rich one, the blessing and the advantages of such an organization.

I understand that in States or Provinces elsewhere, all the moneys for public health purposes, as for other activities, must be voted by Legislatures, and that the estimates for such purposes cannot be exceeded during the financial year. In our Province it is different: when the Provincial Bureau of Health is requested by a County Council to create a Health Unit in the latter's territory, all the director has to do is to ask from the Provincial Treasurer the necessary amount, which is drawn from the Consolidated Revenue Fund; thus, without any previous vote of the Legislature, we have the power of creating 5, 10 or 15 new organizations as the case may be, and to proceed with their maintenance.

Dr. Lessard stated that the Rockefeller Foundation has contributed since 1925 large sums of money, though on a decreasing scale every year; and the moral as well as financial encouragement thus given, has done much to induce our population to adopt the new system and to tax themselves for the promotion of public health; and it is my privilege to-day to seize the present occasion, in the name of those to whom I am responsible and in the name of the Health Service of the Province, to extend to this great philanthropic body the expression of our deepest feelings of gratitude.

None of the thirty counties which organized units failed after the first year to renew and increase their contribution, because the population saw the benefits of such an organization. Some County Councils which had voted by a majority of only one or two in favour of the establishment of a Health Unit, voted unanimously and enthusiastically at the beginning of the second year the increased contribution required by the law. Our population

is sometimes slow in adopting new ideas and methods, but once they are convinced of their excellency, permanence is assured. We shall not relax our efforts until the entire Province, as far as the rural and semi-urban population is concerned, will be covered by the Health Unit System. There is a possibility of 50 or 55 units on our territory. We have already 24 Units covering 30 Counties; we had nearly one-half of the rural population organized

under the system in five years, and I am convinced that before five other years have elapsed, our program will be accomplished and our aim attained.

(Dr. Lessard next described the activities of the provincial Health Units in the fight against tuberculosis and diphtheria, and concluded his paper with a tribute to the high qualities of the doctors in charge of the Health Units.)

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Health Record for 1931

The *Statistical Bulletin* published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company reviews in its October issue the health records of the company's industrial policyholders in the United States and Canada for the first three quarters of 1931, and states that the record for the past year so far is in many respects the most remarkable of all years in the company's experience. "In the first place, it is almost unbelievable that the United States and Canada could experience such excellent health in a year of severe business depression and widespread unemployment. These are conditions which lead us to expect an increased death toll—especially among industrial wage-earners and their dependents, the very group who suffer most from the effects of unfavourable economic conditions. Again, the year's remarkable record has been made in spite of a bad beginning. In January, there was widespread prevalence of influenza and the death rate from that disease and from pneumonia rose sharply. So also did mortality from the principal chronic diseases, namely, heart conditions, diabetes, cerebral hemorrhage and nephritis, as invariably happens during an influenza epidemic. Increased death rates, as compared with 1930, were recorded during February and March, and, at the end of the first quarter, there appeared to be small prospects that 1931 would rank as an exceptionally good health year. Beginning with the second quarter, however, a distinct change for the better was observed. The April death rate, with two exceptions, was the lowest ever registered for that month; in May, a new minimum mortality rate for that month was recorded, and the second quarter established a new low figure for that part of the year. Excellent health conditions continued during the third quarter, especially among the coloured policyholders. The outcome, as already noted, is that the cumulative death rate now stands less than one per cent higher than the previous minimum. Indeed, among the insured living west of the Rocky Mountains,

and among Canadian policyholders, 1931, to date, has been the best health year on record."

First Aid on the Canadian National Railways

Accident prevention work on the Canadian National Railways has been brought recently within the scope of the co-operative management plan (the constitution of this plan was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1928, page 487). The annual report of the C.N.R. for 1930, recently published, states that during that year first aid instruction cars travelled over the various regions and special attention was given to the instruction of employees connected with train and engine service and those stationed at remote points on the System. After much study with outside institutions a new standard train service first-aid package was determined upon, which it is believed will be satisfactory to the different compensation boards.

Physical examinations are now made by the Medical Services Department of the System every three months of dining, sleeping and parlour car service employees, with the object of protecting the public against communicable diseases. Examinations have also been made of various employees, including those over sixty-five years of age. Such examinations are stated to have saved approximately \$20,000, apart from other resultant benefits to the employees of the company. Much work has been done in regard to sanitation matters, such as ventilation of buildings, fumigation and the disinfection of stock, fish and other cars; to sewage disposal at stations and summer hotels; and more particularly to water supplies for trains, steamships and hotels as well as to the examination of all milk used by the company.

Code of Lighting for Factories

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics had just published as Bulletin No. 556 in its Safety Code Series a "Code of Lighting: Factories, Mills, and other Work Places," being a revised edition of a code which was approved ten years ago by the American En-

gineering Standards Committee. The code is intended to serve as a guide for factory owners and operators in their efforts to improve lighting conditions in their factories. It makes available authoritative information for legislative bodies, factory boards, industrial commissions, and others who are interested in the framing of regulations for better lighting. Parts 1 and 2 of the code discuss the advantage of good illumination and describe the essentials of such illumination. Part 3 contains a set of regulations suggested for adoption by State authorities.

A preface to the Wisconsin Industrial Lighting Code is quoted as a statement of the reasons for the intervention of governments in the matter of factory illumination.

"Insufficient and improperly applied illumination is a prolific cause of industrial accidents. In the past few years numerous investigators studying the cause of accidents have found that the accident rate in plants with poor lighting is higher than in similar plants which are well illuminated. Factories which have installed improved lighting have experienced reductions in their accidents which are very gratifying. Of even greater importance, poor lighting impairs vision. Because diminution of eyesight from this cause is gradual it may take the individual years to become aware of it. This makes it all the more important to guard against the insidious effects of dim illumination; of glaring light sources shining in the eyes; of flickering light; of sharp shadows; of glare reflected from polished parts of the work. To conserve the eyesight of workers is a distinct economic gain to the State, but regardless of that, humanitarian considerations demand it. Finally, inadequate illumination decreases the production of the industries of the State and to that extent the wealth of its people. Factory man-

agers who have installed improved illumination are unanimous in the conviction that better lighting increases production and decreases spoilage.

Safeguarding New Employees

The Director of Industrial Hygiene of the New York State Department of Labour recently called attention to the special liability to accident to which new employees are subject. "The new man is the old man returned to work after a long period of unemployment," he said. "He is unfamiliar with his new job; perhaps unfamiliar with steady wages, good food, proper clothing. He has, in fact, been through bad times. He is glad to get work, eager to do it, but, and this is the burden of the story, he is far more subject to accident than the man who has been steadily at work and an accident in such circumstances is a double tragedy. His proneness to accidents is due to many causes besides the mere fact of his previous unemployment. It is due to his unfamiliarity with new environment, the new work; the strange workers, lights, doors, benches, machines with which he is surrounded. He has to become familiar with all these before he gets into his gait and until he does so, he is a hazard to himself and to his fellow employees. Thousands of these new men will crowd into industry before long; thousands of accidents will result from their employment if the employer does not make a special effort to deal with the problem their arrival presents. What should be done about it is clear enough. The new employee should be given special attention from the start; he should be trained in his work. The dangers that surround him should be pointed out; each new man should have a "sponsor" who is definitely assigned to "put him wise."

Unemployment in Australia

The Acting Commonwealth Statistician of Australia recently analysed the employment situation in the Commonwealth during the third quarter of 1931 as follows:—

"The percentage of unemployment in the trade unions which report it shows little change in the third quarter of this year. There is a small increase for the whole of Australia from 27.6 per cent to 28.3 per cent. The increase is much less than that recorded for any of the five preceding quarters, and is in fact the smallest increase since unemployment began to increase at the beginning of 1929. . . . It must be expected that the revival of employment will lag a little behind business activity when it begins to revive. Many employers are keeping their payrolls a little larger than is strictly necessary for the present

business, so that there will be little slack to take up when business begins to mend. On the whole the information available gives some ground for believing that bedrock has been reached, and that in the next quarter there will be a small but real improvement in the absence of any further collapse overseas or international troubles."

The statistics appended to the statistician's statement show that for the third quarter of 1931, 396 unions reported on unemployment. Their returns showed a membership of 426,603. The percentage of unemployed members of trade unions in the various States for the same period was: New South Wales, 31.6; Victoria, 26.8; Queensland, 16.9; South Australia, 33.3; Western Australia, 27.9; Tasmania, 27.3.

NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Films on Education for Apprentices

The apprenticeship branch of the Department of Labour of Ontario recently decided to send to Ottawa films connected with the work of the apprentices in their technical training. The Ottawa Trades and Labour Council approved the idea and pledged its co-operation in recommending the citizens to see the film when it is produced.

Agricultural Education in Canada

A letter containing a cheque for \$20,000 to aid in the spreading of agricultural education among farm boys and girls of Canada was received early in December by the Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, the gift coming from Mr. George A. Ranney, vice-president and treasurer of the International Harvester Company. The money is to be devoted to the Canadian Council of Boys' and Girls' Club Work, and a permanent trust fund will be established, the income from which will be used in furthering the movement. The fund will be known as the International Harvester Company of Canada Limited Endowment for Boys' and Girls' Club Work, and is in commemoration of the invention of the reaper by Cyrus Hall McCormick in 1831, just 100 years ago.

The boys' and girls' clubs are spread all over Canada, each specializing on some form of agricultural production. They include calf clubs, poultry clubs, swine clubs, grain, potato, colt, sheep and orchard clubs. Mr. R. Duncan, director of extension work of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, is chairman, and Mr. W. V. Longley, holding a similar position in Nova Scotia, is vice-chairman. The council itself is composed of representatives of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the provincial Departments of Agriculture, the railways, and of a number of industrial concerns.

Necessity for Vocational Guidance

The case for vocational guidance was laid before the recent annual convention of the Winnipeg Teachers' Association, by Mr. Herbert I. Troyer, executive secretary of the Canadian Educational Guidance movement. "Vocational guidance," he said, "does not mean helping boys and girls to find work, though that is involved, nor does it mean the act of one individual in advising or prescribing a vocation for another individual. It is the bringing to bear on the choice of a vocation,

organized information and applied common sense. Modern scientific guidance involves six steps—self discovery through self-analysis; job analysis by means of accurate information; intelligent choice as opposed to blind drift; adequate preparation as against short cuts; sympathetic placement in an occupation, and directed progress by way of adjustment to jobs."

Courses of Study for Apprentices

The Apprenticeship branch of the Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto, recently issued courses of study covering the following building trades:—bricklaying, stonemasonry, plastering, plumbing, steamfitting, sheet metal work, and electric installation. The courses contain an outline of each lesson to be given to the apprentices. The material and equipment to be used are described, references are given to definite sections of books for each course, and blue prints show in a graphic way the work which has to be covered for each course.

Arbitration of Dispute involving Clothing Workers at Hamilton, Ont.

Under the terms of the agreement between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and Firth Brothers Limited, Hamilton, Ont., similar to that with a certain manufacturer in Toronto (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1931, p. 1139), a dispute as to changes in wages was referred to arbitration. The Impartial Arbitrator provided for under the agreement was Mr. H. F. Fester, member of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board, Toronto, and the case was dealt with on October 17, 1931. The employer had proposed a reduction in wages of twenty per cent owing to industrial depression. The workers objected on the ground that earnings under existing conditions were too low to maintain the workers decently and concessions had been made which were of advantage to the employer equal to wage reductions and that demands for improved quality had slowed up work, reducing the earnings of workers, most of whom were piece workers. The arbitrator decided that wages should be reduced ten per cent, effective from October 19, 1931, until other arrangements were made.

The City Council of Toronto passed a by-law on December 1 requiring clothes cleaning and pressing establishments to close every evening at 7 o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMS OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Ontario Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

The Ontario Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, consisting of Messrs. Humphrey Mitchell, M.P. (chairman), Hamilton; Ald. Rod Plant, Ottawa; and Ted. Jackson, Toronto, accompanied by President Tom Moore and Vice-presidents Simpson and Tallon of the Trades Congress and a large delegation of representatives of Trades and Labour Councils, District Councils and local international craft unions, waited on the Hon. G. S. Henry, Premier of Ontario, and members of his cabinet on November 26, and presented a program of desired legislation. The Cabinet ministers present with the Premier, were: Hon. Col. W. H. Price, Attorney-General; Hon. J. D. Monteith, Minister of Public Works and Labour; Hon. W. F. Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests; and Hon. G. H. Challies, Provincial Secretary.

Paramount in the program presented was the question of unemployment, with which were coupled under-employment and unemployment insurance. This question was further dealt with in a specially prepared brief, which covered many phases of the problem and set forth the policies of organized labour, as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. It directed attention to the fact that the Congress had been dealing with the question of unemployment ever since its inception, and that the requests presented were the result of mature thought and deliberation. From the discussion which ensued on the various remedial measures proposed, it was revealed that in some instances action was being taken by the government in harmony with the requests. (The views of the Trades and Labour Congress on the subject of unemployment were set forth in the report of the recent convention at Vancouver, *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1931, page 1083.)

Workmen's Compensation Act.—Attention was drawn to the fact that desired changes to the Workmen's Compensation Act had been submitted to Justice Middleton, who was appointed by the government to enquire into the matter, and the hope was expressed that the report would be made before the opening of the Legislature, so that amendments to the Act, in accordance with requests presented, may be introduced by the government. (The appointment of Mr. Justice Middleton was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1931, page 122.)

Regulations Governing Motor Trucks and Buses.—The government was asked to enact the following regulations:

(1) Providing for an eight-hour day and one day's rest in seven for drivers of motor trucks and buses, failing in this that the present ten-hour day be rigidly enforced.

(2) That motor transportation companies be placed under the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, or some similar authority with respect to tariffs, etc.

(3) That a more equitable taxation be established in respect to such companies.

Fair Wages Regulations.—Under this heading the delegation requested:—

(1) The adoption of fair wages regulations in Ontario similar to those established by the Federal Government.

(2) That each governmental department or commission be instructed to incorporate the Fair Wages Regulations in all specifications for work undertaken.

(3) That the Department of Labour be charged with preparation of wage schedules and to administer the Fair Wages Regulation.

Other requests made by the delegation included the following:—

That definite action be taken to give effect to such conventions of the International Labour Conference as come within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government.

The enactment of legislation making the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act applicable in Ontario.

Establishment of a system of health insurance.

That the Factory Act be brought up to date in conformity with modern conditions.

The inclusion of boys within the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act.

That a moratorium be established in order that foreclosure be not applied in cases where unemployed workers are unable to meet their obligations in respect to payments on mortgages, goods and chattels, insurance premiums, and taxes.

To provide for the mother with one child under the Mother's Allowance Act, and that the property exemption under the Act be raised from \$2,500 to \$5,000.

Legislation at the next session of the Legislature to regulate the use of paint-spraying machines.

Stricter enforcement of the regulations governing blowers in the province and appointment of extra inspectors for this purpose.

That two qualified operators be required to be on duty in all theatres exhibiting sound motion pictures.

Opposition to the coupling of the Parents' maintenance Act with the Old Age Pensions Act of the Province.

Repeal of the Act now awaiting Royal assent requiring election deposits in Ontario.

Sale of beer and wine in licensed places.

Equalization of the income tax levy by municipalities throughout the province and that its collection be made mandatory.

Adjustment of witness fees to conform with present day incomes.

Enactment of legislation to provide for a minimum of one week's holiday in each year with pay to employees permanently employed in shops where more than twelve workpeople are engaged.

That women be not employed when the husband is working in the government service at a fair wage.

An Act to protect linemen and others engaged in the electrical industry.

Establishment of uniform plumbing regulations.

Substitution of physical training for military training in schools.

Enactment of legislation providing for the examination and licensing of electrical workers.

Uniform building regulations throughout the Province.

Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada

Last month a delegation from the Federation of Catholic Workers waited on Premier Taschereau of Quebec and members of his Cabinet, and presented their legislative program. Appreciation was expressed for the government's action in establishing a separate Department of Labour, and congratulations were extended to Hon. C. J. Arcand on his appointment as Minister of Labour. The support of the Federation was pledged to the "Back-to-the-Land" movement launched by the government, and an extension of the movement was favoured if it should be found necessary.

Among the requests presented were the following:—

Compulsory arbitration of disputes between municipalities and their police and fire-fighting forces;

That the use of machinery be provisionally restricted in order to increase the volume of labour available for the unemployed;

Abolition of special tax imposed by municipalities on outside labour;

Compulsory suspension of work in bakeries between midnight on Saturdays and midnight on Sundays, and an allowance of eight hours' rest to bakery workers between working days or shifts;

The adoption of a social insurance scheme by the Province, and that, if necessary, the provincial and federal authorities come to an understanding to this end;

Revision of exemptions granted by order in council to certain industries under the Workmen's Compensation Act, as they exclude certain classes of workers formerly covered;

Establishment of a superior labour council to be entrusted with the ever-increasing important social problems;

Amendment of the Companies Act with a view to preventing the practice of "watering of stocks";

Greater protection for women workers under the Minimum Wage Act, and enlargement of the inspection staff;

That the government prevent communism taking root in the province by giving effect, among other things, to the measures for public welfare recommended by the Federation;

The creation of a provincial hydro-electric commission, such as operates in Ontario, as a means of bringing down electricity rates in the province;

Adoption of a labour code, and, as a first step, the establishment of a planning board composed of lawyers, sociologists and representatives of labour;

Legislation for the extension to the province of the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act;

Extension to officials of the Department of Labour of the statutory protection provided for civil servants;

Compulsory sanitary inspection of works, including drinking water;

Creation of a museum of domestic timber species readily accessible to those interested in wood and woodwork;

Investigation by the government of the qualifications of its inspectors and scaffolders and of the adequacy of the present staff;

Establishment of a practical scheme of accident prevention;

Extension of scholarships to technical school students;

Adoption of apprenticeship legislation similar to that existing in France;

That the government provide, by order in council, for the payment of fair wages on roadwork;

Drawing the attention of the Department of Labour to the advantages to tradesmen of having trade manuals available.

Quebec Provincial Executive of Trades and Labour Congress

The Quebec Provincial Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, composed of Messrs. Pierre Lefevre (chairman), Henri Vaillancourt, Omer Fleury and J. J. Cuppello, accompanied by a delegation of about 50 members of international trade unions, waited upon the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of the Province, on November 10, and presented a program of desired legislation. With the Prime Minister were the Hon. C. J. Arcand, the newly appointed Minister of Labour; the Hon. J. N. Francœur, Minister of Public Works; the Hon. A. David, Provincial Secretary; the Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Roads and the Hon. A. Godbout, Minister of Agriculture.

The first item on the program asked for the enactment of enabling legislation to provide for the payment of old age pensions under the provisions of the federal Old Age Pensions Act. This was followed by a request for health and invalidity insurance. Other requests for legislation were as follows:—

Mothers' Allowances;

Extension of the Women's Minimum Wage Act;

That inspectors on provincial works be instructed to report all infractions of the Fair Wages Act; and that where grants of public funds are made to hospitals, churches, asylums, universities, etc., a fair wage clause and provision for the limitation of hours be inserted in the contracts;

That enabling legislation be passed permitting the full operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in the Province of Quebec;

A five-day week law, together with prosecution of industrial concerns which require their men to work seven days per week;

Enactment of a law requiring the provision of one week's holiday each year with full pay for all employees;

Provision of safety devices on all passenger elevators;

Legislation to govern the erection, operation and supervision of mechanically operated hoisting appliances;

The government was commended for its past action in connection with the payment of fair wages on government contracts, and as a means of extending this practice, the delegation urged that preference be given by the provincial authorities to those contractors who pay fair wages.

Regulation of the use of paint-spraying machines;

A law requiring the employment of two projectionists instead of one in all Canadian moving picture theatres;

That men employed on public works should not be paid otherwise than in money, the prevailing wage to be the basis of payment on all such works;

Abolition of fee-charging employment bureaus;

A moratorium on mortgages and time payments;

Legislation to provide that dividends be paid only on actual cash invested in industrial, commercial and public utility corporations, and to prohibit the practice of watering stock;

Public ownership and democratic management of all public utilities;

That more English be taught in the rural schools of the province;

Opposition to election deposits.

The delegation also asked for the passage of legislation embodying the decisions of the International Labour Conference as follows: (a) Establishment of the eight-hour day; (b) Protection of women and children in industry and commerce; (c) Co-operation of other provinces to obtain ratification of all these conventions and recommendations; and (d) that the province of Quebec be officially represented at the annual conference of the International Labour Organization at Geneva.

The Montreal Trades and Labour Council unanimously adopted a resolution on December 3 asking the Legislature of the Province of Quebec to amend the Industrial Establishments Act so as to reduce from 55 to 44 the number of hours that may be worked in the woollen and cotton industries by women and girls, and by boys under 18 years of age. The Act was amended by the Legislature last year (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1930, page 516), so as to reduce the maximum normal working hours of women and girls, and of boys under 18, from 60 to 55 hours per week.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Relation of Oversea Countries to the Organization

The Governing Body, at its last session, concurred in the suggestion of the Director of the Organization that a meeting of those members of the Governing Body who represent oversea countries should be held in connection with the 56th session in January, 1932. Consideration will then be given to proposals submitted by Mr. Bakhale, Indian workers' delegate, at the 15th session of the Conference, with a view to ensuring closer collaboration of oversea countries in the work of the International Labour Organization. Among the questions to be discussed will be the following:—

(1) Question of incomplete delegations; development of employers' and workers' organizations in oversea countries.

(2) Placing of questions which are of concern to oversea countries on the Agenda of the Conference.

(3) Possibility of the Organization paying the travelling expenses of non-Government delegates to the Conference coming from Oversea countries.

(4) Representation of oversea countries in committees set up by the Governing Body; increase in the number of members of the Staff of the Office coming from oversea countries.

(5) Propaganda in favour of the International Labour Organization in oversea countries.

(6) Possibility of holding a session of the Conference in an oversea country.

Agenda of the 1932 Conference

Consideration is being given to the question of holding the 16th Session of the International Labour Conference at an earlier date than usual, and this will be decided at the meeting of the Governing Body in January.

The agenda of the 16th session will include the three following items:—

i. Abolition of fee-charging employment agencies (first discussion).

ii. Invalidity, old age and widows' and orphans' insurance (first discussion).

iii. Age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations (second discussion).

The first two of these items were included in the Agenda by virtue of decisions of the Governing Body taken at its Fiftieth and Fifty-first Sessions respectively (October, 1930 and January, 1931), and the third item by virtue of a decision taken by the Conference itself at its Fifteenth Session (May-June, 1931) under Article 6, paragraph 5, of its Standing Orders.

Proposed Session of Conference outside Europe

At the Fifty-fifth Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office held at Geneva October 12-17, when the resolution of the Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference concerning states which are not members of the International Labour Organization and the sending of incomplete delegations to the Conference was under consideration, the Japanese Government representative suggested that the question of holding a session of the International Labour Conference outside of Europe and the question of paying expenses of overseas non-Government delegates should be given careful consideration. The representative of the Government of India expressed the view that incomplete delegations would always be sent from some overseas countries as long as the Labour Organization devoted most of its attention to questions of interest to Europe only, and as long as the membership of committees and the staff were predominantly European. Instead of addressing appeals to governments, he suggested that the Office should endeavour to interest public opinion in countries outside of Europe.

A resolution concerning the convocation of an advisory conference of Asiatic countries was also considered by the Governing Body at this meeting. The proposal was supported by the British, Indian and German Government representatives and opposed by the French and Japanese. After a long discussion, the Governing Body decided by 12 votes to 8 that the Director should consult the Asiatic Governments and the Governments having territorial possessions in Asia on the question of the convocation of such a conference, its composition and the agenda.

Ten Years of the International Labour Organization

A study of the work of the Geneva Organization during the first ten years of its existence, as viewed by officials of the Office, has been issued anonymously from Geneva under the title "The International Labour Organiza-

tion; the First Decade," published for the International Labour Office by George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London (Distributed in Canada through the League of Nations Society, Ottawa). Mr. Albert Thomas, the Director

of the Office, in a preface, states that the book is a "confession of faith" on the part of those who have worked for the Organization: "we can say with joy and pride that in these ten years the conviction and enthusiasm of the staff of the International Labour Office have never failed or weakened."

The present work describes the origins and principles of the Organization, its work, the results obtained, and its position in the general movement for justice and peace. The authors bring out clearly the difficulties encountered, difficulties, which, in the Director's opinion, are still growing or at least "changing their angle." The founders, in 1919, imagined that it would be comparatively easy to obtain the required ratifications of the Conventions adopted by the Conferences, but difficulties arose before many months had passed, and the office has ever since encountered "administrative delays, national prejudices, constitutional contradictions, legal objections, economic apprehensions, press of parliamentary work, Government negotiations, opposition manoeuvres, indifference or hostility in public opinion, mutual misunderstandings and suspicions and so on." This enumeration gives some idea of the unremitting efforts on the part of the Office that lay behind the total of 415 ratifications recorded in January, 1931.

On the other hand, it is shown that the results of the work are not confined to the adoption of conventions. The Office has found its most fruitful function in promoting and stimulating social progress in every country. In every sphere—hours of work, wages, hygiene, safety, employment and unemployment, it has been able to define and clarify the demands of workers and the currents of public opinion in the different countries. The authors of the book give a general picture of this work. In the words of the Director they describe "the indirect influence of the Conventions, which, even if not ratified, serve as standards for national legislation (in particular, the enormous influence of the much-maligned Eight-Hour Convention which, although only sparsely ratified, has been almost universally accepted as the code for hours of work) and the real but rarely recognized effectiveness of the important Recommendations, such as that on inspection, which is now the recognized standard for the young inspection services in countries which were revived or unified by the War or which are only now launching out upon industrial life, or the Recommendation on workers' spare time, which may already be said to have become the charter

of the new humanism at which the world of labour aims. They also show the organizing power of the social insurance Conventions, which are at the origin of the new international groups of insurance funds and provide a clearly defined framework for their activities (it is even said that these Conventions have indirectly led to organized resistance on the part of doctors). They bring out, too, the value of our scientific studies, of the *Encyclopædia of Industrial Hygiene*, of the *Safety Survey*, of our studies on finding employment, on social insurance and public works, which have led to the imitation of the most successful schemes in other countries and thus sometimes proved as useful for the defence of human life as the Conventions themselves, even when ratified. These pages tell of the fruitful meetings in our commissions of experts and men of science separated by the War or by circumstances; the revival of great scientific movements which have been more or less paralysed; the resurrection of ideas or aspirations which were being allowed to languish or were stifled. Through all the tangle of legal procedure, through all the confusion of committees, commissions and conferences, beneath the apparent emptiness of congress resolutions and the jumble of texts, we see with amazement the desired reforms being adopted in every part of the world—slowly, it may be, but surely, and sometimes even beyond our highest hopes. It is occasionally the habit of workers' meetings to cast doubts on the value of the International Labour Organization; some, in moments of disillusion, have gone so far as to say that our international institutions are a sham. But that view cannot be accepted by anyone who reads these pages with an open mind. It must be frankly admitted that the movement for the protection of the workers would never have had the same vigour or the same success amidst all the political and economic difficulties of the post-War world had it not had at its centre the International Labour Organization."

In concluding their account of the first decade of the Organization the writers state their belief that it has now passed its formative period and is now ready to face the problems of the future. "The Organization has become a living organism; it grows and evolves in the field defined for it by international law; it absorbs one by one the departments assigned to it, creating as occasion arises the organs it needs for the purpose. This first stage may be said to have been accomplished.

"It is possible to conceive of the ultimate and complete realization of the ideal for which the Organization is patiently working, a world in which conditions of labour are governed by international conventions that do justice to all needs of protection and are

ratified and applied by every State. In such a world, the 'social justice,' which by the Treaties of Peace is the aim of the Organization, will have been finally and fully established."

International Association for Social Progress

The fourth general assembly of the International Associations for Social Progress was held at Paris from October 19 to 22, the following organizations and countries being represented at the meeting:—

The International Labour Office, the International Institute of Scientific Organization of Labour, the "Fédération Syndicale Internationale", "Confédération Internationale des Syndicats Chrétiens", International Federation of Independent Organizations of Employees, International Union for Associations, "Conférence Permanente Internationale des Organisations Privées pour la Protection des Migrants," and the International Social Institute.

The following countries were represented:—Germany, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Spain, Estonia, United States of America, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Norway, Mexico, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

The following questions were discussed by the Assembly:—(a) The problem of International policy relative to migrations of workers; (b) Seasonal unemployment in the building and construction industry; (c) The problem of real wages and a high wage policy; (d) Social insurance, pensions, public and private assistance, provident institutions.

On the question of the wages the Association adopted a resolution stating that, its

object being to further any action which might improve the position of the workers, it could not accept any solution of the wage problem which did not contribute to raising the standard of living of the masses. An increase in real wages was partly dependent on an increase in general production, which was to a great extent conditioned by the disappearance of customs barriers. In times of economic depression, however, the reduction of real wages was not the right way of reducing difficulties, since it hampered rather than facilitated economic recovery. The Congress declared that the present economic depression could not be overcome without the economic co-operation of the nations. In conclusion, the Congress, recognizing the exceptional seriousness of the world position, urged all the national branches of the Association for Social Progress to exert all their influences on the Governments and on public opinion in the different countries to bring about international co-operation in the campaign against the economic depression.

In regard to future activities, the Association inserted in its program the study of new aspects of the problem of hours of work and the study of the respective functions of relief and insurance against social risks, especially that of unemployment.

Canada was represented at the Conference by Mr. Charles Déry, member of the staff of the Canadian Minister to France.

COAL STATISTICS FOR CANADA IN 1930

THE Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently issued a report on the coal industry in Canada for 1930. The production of coal in Canada during 1930 amounted to 14,881,324 tons valued at \$52,849,748, a decrease of 14.95 per cent in quantity and 16.2 per cent in value from the 1929 total of 17,496,557 tons worth \$63,065,170. A decline of 11.39 per cent was shown in the Nova Scotia output, 4.28 per cent in New Brunswick, 0.13 per cent in Saskatchewan, 19.51 per cent in Alberta, and 16.33 per cent in British Columbia.

Coal mines in operation during 1930 suffered a total loss in output of 6,523,251 tons due to lack of orders, mine disability, absenteeism, car shortage and other causes. In addition, it is estimated that labour disputes at the mines, which involved 6,228 men with a consequent loss in working time of 24,183 man-days were responsible for a further loss of 59,200 tons. Active mines in Nova Scotia produced 72 per cent of their possible output; in New Brunswick, 74 per cent; in Saskatchewan, 64 per cent; in Alberta, 66 per cent; and in British Columbia, 73 per cent.

Canadian coal mines furnished employment to 29,172 employees during 1930. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick an average of 14,526 employees worked in or about the coal mines; in western Canada employment was at a much lower level than in 1929. An average of 250 days work was furnished surface employees while underground men worked 210 days; in the preceding year the averages were—surface, 275 days and underground, 246. Salaries and wages paid during 1930 totalled \$36,442,361 as compared with \$42,376,378 in 1929 and \$43,320,811 in 1928.

The average cost of labour for each ton of coal raised in Canada in 1930 was \$2.44, the labour cost in each producing province being as follows:—Nova Scotia (bituminous), \$2.90; New Brunswick, \$2.72; Saskatchewan (lignite), \$.94; Alberta (bituminous), \$2.05; (sub-bituminous), \$1.99; (lignite), \$1.99; British Columbia (bituminous), \$2.74; Yukon (bituminous), \$3.40.

The average value of coal raised in Canada in 1930 was \$3.55 per ton f.o.b. mines, as compared with \$3.60 in 1929.

EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, 1930

Province	Average Number of Employees				Total
	Salaried employees		Wage-earners		
	Male	Female	Surface	Under-ground	
Nova Scotia.....	470	67	2,291	11,085	13,913
New Brunswick.....	23	6	125	495	613
Saskatchewan.....	45	5	140	389	579
Alberta.....	559	35	2,279	6,570	9,443
British Columbia.....	238	20	1,270	3,093	4,621
Yukon.....			1	2	3
Canada.....	1,335	133	6,106	21,598	29,172

SALARIES AND WAGES IN COAL MINES IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, 1930

Province	Salaries	Wages	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	1,005,979	17,126,422	18,132,401
New Brunswick.....	56,487	514,119	570,606
Saskatchewan.....	96,360	449,669	546,029
Alberta.....	1,408,660	10,067,115	11,475,775
British Columbia.....	617,697	5,097,632	5,715,329
Yukon.....		2,221	2,221
Canada.....	3,185,183	33,257,178	36,442,361

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN COAL MINES IN CANADA, 1930

Average number of wage-earners—	
Surface.....	6,106
Underground.....	21,598
Total.....	27,704
Days work done—	
Surface.....	1,529,602
Underground.....	4,547,082
Total.....	6,076,684
Average number of days worked per man per year—	
Surface.....	250
Underground.....	210
By all wage-earners.....	219
Total wages paid.....	\$ 33,257,178
Average wage earned per man per day.....	5.47

EMPLOYMENT IN THE DOMINION CIVIL SERVICE, 1929-1930

THE sixth annual report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics dealing with the numbers of the civil service employees in the various Federal departments and the expenditures on their salaries and wages during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, was published recently. Tabular statistics summarize the payrolls of the various departments from month to month, the tables being arranged to distinguish between permanent and temporary employees.

The total number of employees at March 31, 1930, was 44,175, as compared with 42,790 employees on the payrolls at the end of the fiscal year 1929, or an increase of 1,385. Of the total of 44,175 employees, 31,616 were permanent and 12,559 were temporary employees.

During the fiscal year, the total expenditure on salaries and wages for civil servants amounted to \$90,808,425.71. Of this total, \$52,812,375.19 represented the total payroll of

permanent civil servants in all departments; \$14,365,823.17 the total salaries of temporary civil servants; while \$23,630,327.35 was the salary and wage expenditure on non-enumerated classes. The comparative figures for the previous fiscal year were: grand total of salaries and wages, \$87,584,764.95; permanent \$48,118,901.46; temporary, \$16,682,691.29; non-enumerated classes, \$22,783,172.18. The non-enumerated classes consist of employees engaged by several departments in work of a casual nature. The number of such employees is not available, though the expenditure on wages and salaries is recorded.

In the following table the total number of permanent and temporary employees in the entire civil service and the total salary expenditure for March, 1930, are detailed. In several of the larger departments there are important branches under distinct supervision apart from the main department, and in such cases statistics are shown separately.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AND SALARIES OF VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF DOMINION GOVERNMENT

Department	*Number of employees March, 1930	Salaries and wages March, 1930	Department	*Number of employees March, 1930	Salaries and wages March, 1930
		\$ cts.			\$ cts.
Agriculture.....	2, 113	370, 916 33	Income Tax Division.....	1, 161	156, 844 75
Archives.....	83	13, 453 86	Pensions and National Health—		
Auditor-General.....	205	32, 434 33	Pensions.....	1, 944	234, 949 00
Civil Service Commission.....	173	22, 229 64	Board of Pension Commis-		
Chief Electoral Officer.....	10	1, 147 83	sioners.....	147	25, 605 88
External Affairs.....	154	25, 927 42	Health.....	373	51, 155 59
Finance.....	419	50, 145 47	Federal Appeal Board.....	54	11, 094 99
Governor-General's Secretary.....	10	2, 865 11	Post Office.....	11, 739	2, 727, 756 49
House of Commons.....	456	65, 148 26	Privy Council.....	20	4, 028 37
Immigration and Colonization.....	955	122, 268 21	Public Printing and Stationery.....	715	112, 730 90
Indian Affairs.....	1, 035	86, 918 45	Public Works.....	4, 030	466, 157 91
Insurance.....	38	7, 425 16	Railways and Canals.....	1, 267	295, 694 93
Fire Prevention Branch.....	2	530 00	Board of Railway Commis-		
Interior.....	2, 415	364, 759 16	sioners.....	111	25, 041 04
International Joint Commission.....	5	2, 393 33	Royal Canadian Mounted Police...	70	108, 272 03
Justice.....	707	98, 317 57	Secretary of State.....	113	14, 750 36
Labour.....	141	21, 996 89	Patents and Copyrights.....	103	14, 836 74
Library of Parliament.....	24	4, 691 12	Senate.....	122	16, 612 24
Marine and Fisheries.....	4, 461	544, 339 32	Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	528	78, 606 88
Mines.....	383	69, 548 40	Trade and Commerce.....	1, 675	288, 172 72
National Defence.....	1, 244	178, 439 63			
National Revenue.....	4, 970	725, 197 60	Total.....	44, 175	7, 443, 403 91

*The number of employees does not include the non-enumerated classes.

The annual report of the Canadian National Railways states that consideration is now being given to a proposal that the system should join with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, banks and other institutions in establishing a fund for the purpose of assisting farmers to engage in mixed farming and acquire live stock; such assistance to be in the form of secured and repayable loans. It is felt by the management of the system that

although grain crops will remain the chief agricultural product, particularly in the Western Provinces, yet in view of the recent tremendous reduction in wheat market values (over 50 per cent in 1930 as compared with 1928), and in view of seasonal and weather conditions which effect grain crops, farmers should be encouraged to develop other less variable sources of revenue.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT AND FARM RELIEF ACT, 1931

Employment Afforded

DETAILS of employment afforded under the Dominion Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, up to November 30, 1931, as reported by the Provinces and Departments of the Dominion Government are shown in the following tabulation. Undertakings were started at various dates but in no case previous to August 18, 1931.

	(1) Number given employ- ment to November	Man—Days (8 hrs.) worked to November
Province, etc.—	30, 1931	30, 1931
Prince Edward Island.....	1,036	6,611
Nova Scotia	25,126	260,376
New Brunswick	25,000	344,234
Quebec	8,095	69,852
Ontario	51,000	512,500
Manitoba	27,806	221,577
Saskatchewan	5,551	100,300
Alberta	29,919	354,432
British Columbia	30,352	727,965
Federal Departments	6,857	97,522
Total	210,792	2,695,369

(1) Repeaters are not included, i.e. no one individual is counted more than once.

In connection with sending men to employment at Government relief camps, arrangements have been made with the railway companies by which workers are sent to the camps free of transportation charge, the cost of transportation, based on a special rate, being divided equally between the Dominion Government and the Province concerned. Provision is made for return of men from camps at special rate payable by the worker. To November 30th, approximately 4,751 men have taken advantage of this special rate.

The text of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1931, page 901, and the Regulations under the Act on page 904 in the same issue.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY FUND

Voluntary Subscriptions Invited by Canadian Red Cross Society

THE Prime Minister, the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, in a wireless message issued at sea on December 9 during his return voyage from England, made the following appeal to the Canadian people in support of the campaign of the Canadian Red Cross Society which was to be inaugurated on the following day.

"Before leaving Canada, I decided to make an appeal to the people of the Dominion for a National Emergency Fund to be raised by voluntary subscriptions and used for the relief of suffering and distress during the coming winter. With this in view I asked the Canadian Red Cross Society to undertake, in co-operation with other organizations and societies, the necessary collection and distribution of this fund. His Excellency the Governor General, in his capacity as president of the Red Cross, assured me of the willingness of the society to carry on this effort with the fullest understanding, sympathy and efficiency.

"We are still faced to-day with difficulties that are in some respects similar to those which confronted us during the Great War. Our troubles are less serious than those of

some other countries, but nevertheless there is a great deal of distress and suffering resulting from the economic depression, widespread unemployment and continued crop failure in large areas of the Prairie Provinces. Parliament authorized expenditures to provide what the Government might deem best in the form of official undertakings to minimize unemployment. Through a co-operative program with provincial governments and municipalities much has been accomplished in providing relief in this way. But over and above what has been and will be done through such regular official expenditures and channels, there are large numbers of special cases in all parts of Canada that cannot be cared for through Governmental activities. They can only be effectively dealt with through voluntary attention and assistance. It is for these that I appeal to the generosity and public spirit of our citizens. I am proud of what they have done and are doing, but there is still an urgent problem before us all. Never, indeed, has the splendid charity of the Canadian people been so much needed as it is at the present time. I feel confident that the liberality and human-

kindness they have shown in the past will be expressed again on this occasion.

"I ask all the men, women and children in our Dominion who are not themselves in need, and also all organizations, clubs, societies and lodges of every kind, to make a sacrifice for this cause. Let us as a people make sure that no child shall go hungry or unclothed, and no sick or afflicted person shall lack care. We may be grateful that the outlook for the future is becoming brighter, and we may do much to ensure a strength and fortitude in our national life by helping those of our countrymen who are in distress and want."

Contributions by Federal Civil Servants at Ottawa

About the middle of November the announcement was made by the Civil Service Association of Ottawa that in view of present distress from unemployment it proposed to invite the Civil Service Federation of Canada, the Professional Institute of the Civil Service, the Dominion Public Works Association, and the Printing Bureau Benefit Association to

co-operate in organizing a special subscription in aid of unemployment relief funds, donations to be solicited from all Federal Government employees in Ottawa and the immediate vicinity. Mr. V. C. Phelan of the Labour Department has been selected as Chairman of the Joint Committee formed. It is proposed to give fifty-five per cent of all moneys collected to the Red Cross in line with the Prime Minister's appeal, twenty per cent being given to the Ottawa Red Cross and thirty-five per cent to the National fund. Ten per cent of the total is to be given to the Canadian Legion Shelter at Ottawa, ten per cent to the Ottawa Union Mission and fifteen per cent to the Ottawa Welfare Bureau. The balance of ten per cent is to be spent on unemployment relief in the discretion of the Joint Committee. No total has been fixed as an objective for this special collection but an effort has been made to secure individual contributions on the basis of about a day's pay. The total sum contributed has not yet been ascertained, though the response by departments to date has been very generous.

THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

MR. H. P. FRID, President of the Canadian Construction Association, is contributing to the *Contract Record and Engineering Review* a series of articles dealing with the subject of the "construction industry and its relation to the unemployment situation" (The proposals recently submitted by the Association to the Dominion Government in connection with proposed grants to assist the building trades under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1931, page 1098). Mr. Frid states that the Association has been engaged in a study of possible methods by which the building industry might (1) alleviate present unemployment conditions, and (2) provide some method for a more permanent solution of the problem. "Our Association," he says, "through our executive and advisory committees, some months ago offered to the Minister of Labour to place at his disposal their resources and experience to be used in any way he might deem advisable in his efforts to get work started. Similar representations have been made by our men to the various Provincial authorities. In some of the centres where unemployment has been most severe the men of the construction industry have taken a leading part in directing public opinion and in carrying out practical measures.

"Construction," Mr. Frid continues, "offers a ready weapon with which to fight distress and want. There are certain types of construction work that can be started very quickly and that furnish immediate employment to the type of worker who is the first to be hit, i.e., common labour. It is natural that these forms of relief work should be the first to attract the attention of municipal, provincial and federal authorities. Things which have been undertaken will assist in the problem of relieving the single man and a certain number of married labourers. There yet remain many men, trained to use their hands at skilled trades or factory machines, married and with families to support, whom it is not economical to send into far away camps. What shall be done for them? We are faced with the alternative of giving them direct money relief, at the risk of pauperizing them and lowering their morale, or of providing other forms of construction, especially building construction, to keep their families from want and themselves in self-respect."

The Association president urges local associations "to leave no stone unturned to get the municipality to which they belong interested in every possible form of construction work that can be undertaken." A survey should be made in each community of possible construction work for relieving un-

employment. "Call a meeting with representatives of labour, the local architects' association, engineers' association and other groups affiliated with our industry to see if joint action cannot be taken. Get the co-operation of the local members of your provincial house, as well as your own federal members. They are supposed to speak for you and they should know what you are thinking about. Approach your council or board of control and place before them the result of your investigations. Urge upon them not only the sewer, sidewalk, and road work, but also get them to include all needed forms of building construction. Start something soon—the federal vote will lapse on March 31 next. Action is necessary and at once.

"Every member of the labour unions should be quite alive to the importance of seeing that the activities of city, province and Dominion in the relief of unemployment are conducted along the best lines and in the best interests of the worker. Every workman in the building trades should realize the important position that the construction industry occupies as a means of keeping things going, provided its resources are properly used. I would say, therefore, that it is equally as important for every local labour union to consider what can be done along construction lines, as it is for the local builders' associations to give this problem their consideration. If the money of the municipality, assisted by provincial and Dominion subsidies, is spent wisely and well, relief will be spread fairly over common labour and skilled trades."

Referring to the value of construction activity as a means for relieving unemployment, Mr. Frid states that the Association recently estimated that the amount of labour that would be involved in the erection of various types of buildings: it was found that, including the labour engaged in the preparation of building materials in factories, quarries, forests and mines, the amount expended on labour would be at least 80 per cent of the total cost of new building.

Conditions to-day are unusually favourable for the undertaking of building construction: Mr. Frid states that "contractors are willing to undertake construction of all kinds at figures which seem to indicate that they are more concerned with continuing their organizations than in making much of a profit. The materials that enter into the building are obtainable at prices which are very considerably less than those quoted even six months ago. While there has been no general reduction in the hourly rates of skilled labour, there has been a very noticeable improvement in the efficiency of the worker. I am well within the facts when I state that an owner should get a building for from 15 per cent to 20 per cent less than two years ago. In every city the local association, in conjunction with other local bodies, should appeal to banks, insurance companies, manufacturers and commercial firms to proceed with their undertakings without further delay, not only to relieve unemployment but on the sound basis of having the work done at a reasonable figure."

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW ZEALAND

Government Proposals for Meeting the Depression

A STATEMENT on unemployment in New Zealand was laid before the House of Representatives in October by the Hon. J. A. Coates, minister in charge of unemployment.* The minister stated that more than 50,000 adult men were registered as unemployed (The population of New Zealand in 1930 was estimated at 1,490,405, exclusive of aborigines). "Not all of the 50,000 men," he continued,

"are wholly unemployed; many of them are engaged in part-time relief work for sustenance. We have not resorted to the so-called 'dole' or relief without work—a decision which, in my judgment, was sound, and for which the Government previous to this one is entitled to credit. Of the men placed, however, more than 36,000 are employed under what is called Scheme 5, which is mainly roadwork with pick and shovel. The Unemployment Board is spending money at the rate of £2,500,000 a year, and more than nine-tenths of that large sum has been going into Scheme 5. Much of the roadwork is useful, but it cannot be described as directly productive; and, as time goes on, it becomes ever more difficult to find satisfactory roadwork to be undertaken.

* In the General Elections held in New Zealand on December 2, the National Government was returned to power with a substantial majority, the Hon. G. W. Forbes continuing as Prime Minister. The Hon. Mr. Coates also remained in office. The Prime Minister had asked the electors for a "doctor's mandate" similar to that granted to the National Government of Great Britain in the recent election.

"The position as it is to-day must be changed. We cannot afford to become a 'nation of navvies.' In the interests of the country and of the men directly concerned, those who are now unemployed or are engaged on unproductive relief work must, as far as practicable, be diverted into productive work. It is to this task that we must at once apply our energies. An immediate objective will be to move, say, 20,000 men from Scheme 5 into productive work. That is a substantial number, though far short of the total unemployed; yet it is well to remember that every man placed, every forward step towards recovery, will indirectly lead to the employment of other men."

Productive Use of Labour

Mr. Coates maintained that the government should aim at increasing production rather than at promoting further development work, and suggested the following basic consideration:—

(1) We should view our problem less as one of simply relieving unemployment, of making work for work's sake than as one of enabling production to proceed.

(2) New Zealand has reached a stage in its development when its people must depend more on the fruits of industry and less on development work—national or local—out of loan-money.

(3) We have unemployment because on present price-levels it is uneconomic to employ labour under the conditions on which it must be employed. Unemployment will only be solved when the wheels of industry revolve of their own volition and again employ labour to the fullest extent.

(4) Primary production from our farm lands is the keystone of the Dominion's economic structure. It is essential that the unemployed labour should be directed from road and unproductive work to productive work on the farms. This is the policy which the Unemployment Board by every possible means intends to pursue. So far as men engaged on roadwork are concerned, the ideal must be to move them "over the fence" on to the land.

(5) Important as farming is, we cannot hope to absorb in it the 50,000 men now unemployed. After ninety years' development New Zealand has 80,000 farmers; it would be vain to expect now to place 50,000 additional men on the land. Consequently we must look also to other productive work for the absorption of the unemployed. It may be held necessary to take action to relax restrictions now militating against the employment of labour on an economic basis. This, I recognize, raises controversial issues bearing upon labour legislation, and I shall not deal with the matter here.

(6) It is also to be recognized, I think, that in expending moneys on productive work we must take into account not the equal allocation of funds as amongst districts, but those purposes and localities which promise to be most economically justifiable.

The minister stated that the yearly revenue available for the Unemployment Board was

now £2,500,000, while the expenditure was at the rate of £50,000 a week. The government therefore recommended that the already heavy tax of 3d. levied on wages and salaries should be increased to 5d. in the £1.

Farm Development

The first measure suggested as a means for increasing production is one enabling the farms already occupied to absorb additional labour, and new land to be brought into cultivation: "We are faced with the fact that, with 42,000 men placed under the various schemes, less than 6,000 are on the land, more than 36,000 are on the roads." Next, small-farm holdings are to be established: "We have the land; we have the cottages or hutments of the type used in public works camps; and we have the men anxious to get on the land. Can we not bring these together? We might visualize a group of cottages—not over-elaborate, it is true, but more acceptable than conditions that many must now accept—cottages with a few acres of land on which families could occupy themselves part-time. Families grouped together around a centre might develop into a prospering, self-reliant community with a social life and amenities of their own."

Another form of possible assistance, both for farms and for industry, is that of a "labour loan" by which the funds available for relief might be used to tide over the difficulties of people temporarily unable to finance necessary labour.

In order to further these proposals the minister announced that he intended to summon a meeting of chairmen of County Councils throughout the Dominion. "They will indicate blocks of land, public or private, that are worth consideration. Recognizing that existing farms must absorb far more men, they will suggest means of attaining this end. . . Our object must be to bring the country into complete organization and to use in this crisis the genius inherent in our people. I am at once sending a letter to every County Chairman to deal more fully with this subject."

Co-ordination of Plans

The same principle of collaboration is to be applied by consulting the local unemployment committees, the minister stressing the "imperative need" that the services of all government departments should be co-ordinated for the most effective attack on the problems on hand.

Apart from farming, which is the paramount industry of New Zealand, the government plans to encourage and guide unemployed

men in the direction, for example, of gold prospecting and mining, forestry, flax-growing, fruit growing manufacturing and other industries are to be encouraged: "One great weakness of our industrial position at present," the minister stated, "lies in the fact that we have so many firms working independently of one another, and all attempting to produce small quantities of a great variety of lines. Manufacturers must recognize that the onus rests upon them to place their industries upon a more economic basis by agreeing upon some scheme of co-ordination and specialization in the lines they produce, thus enabling them to reduce prices. When we turn our attention to the possible extension of New Zealand's industries, primary or secondary, it is certain that the key to the problem is the market for the things we produce."

Besides the external market there is also the highly important home market, and the minister pointed out the responsibility of individual consumers, particularly women, in purchasing articles made in New Zealand, and next to them, British-made goods.

To employers of labour the minister appealed to help the country by rationing work and sharing employment; by manufacturing for stock; and possibly by granting

leave of absence to employees without pay for a definite period. He also pointed out that among the registered unemployed there were many able and skilled men, and he suggested that employees needing such help should communicate with the Employment Offices. The general public were advised to take advantage of prevailing low prices and to undertake such work as repairing and painting of property.

Mr. Coates pointed out the need at the present time for a co-ordination of the social services, and in this connection referred to the necessity of providing avenues of employment for young people leaving school. "This," he said, "is one of the most tragic phases of the present depression. Men who have passed middle age have more or less formed their characters, but boys leaving school at the age of sixteen and seventeen, with all the high hopes of boyhood before them, will be irretrievably ruined if in the next two or three years they find they are not wanted. The country must resolutely face this position. Every avenue of employment possible for boys must be opened."

The minister deprecated undue pessimism under the depressing influences of the day, preferring to regard the crisis rather in the nature of a challenge and an opportunity.

Recommendations of Committee of New York State Legislature on Unemployment

The New York State Legislature appointed last April a Joint Legislature Committee on unemployment, with instructions to investigate the subject in its every aspect and to make recommendations to the Legislature. In their report, recently published, the committee recommend that, if contracts for public works are to be entered into, legislation governing such contracts should be enacted substantially as follows:

1. Such contracts shall be let only to such persons, firms or corporations, having their residence within the State for at least one year prior to the date upon which the contract is entered into.

2. Materials used in the work shall, if possible be manufactured or produced within the State.

3. Workmen employed on the work shall have been residents of the State for at least one year prior to the date of employment.

4. Workmen shall be employed only after competent inquiry as to their needs, and preference shall be given to men with dependants and without means of support.

5. No person, firm or corporation shall be permitted to charge a fee or receive compensation of any nature for procuring employment for any person upon such work.

6. No labour camp shall be permitted upon or in connection with such work.

7. Adequate provision must be made for the strict enforcement of these regulations.

The Committee also recommends as follows:—

1. That in any State legislation, the principle that welfare relief is a local and community obligation should be firmly established.

2. That any emergency action taken at this time should be such as will conform as closely as possible to a long range program of social and economic re-construction.

3. That State supervision of public relief agencies and their expenditures for welfare relief work in the various communities of the State should be vested solely in the State Department of Social Welfare.

4. That the duty of the State in this emergency is to increase, if possible, the sources of revenue of its political sub-divisions directly, but that if such an increase is not now possible, and pending legislation to that end, the State should reimburse the welfare districts thereof, upon compliance with the laws of the State and the rules and regulations of the State Department of Social Welfare, to the extent of 50 per cent of the amounts expended by such districts for welfare relief during each month commencing October 1, 1931 and ending June 30, 1932.

5. That no fund should be created by the State by taxation specifically for welfare purposes.

6. That no actual money be paid to any person in the form of a dole.

7. That the State should so far as possible meet the emergency welfare situation confronting it by the strictest economy in the operation of State government and by encouraging and, so far as possible, compelling similar economy in local governments.

8. That should increased taxation be found necessary, ways and means for such increase should be devised by the Legislature at its next regular session without particular reference to any specific necessity and the needs of the State in the interim met by the issuance of the necessary short term certificates of indebtedness.

10. That the five day week for labour on public works be adopted by the State in accordance with the recommendation of the Governor in his message to the Legislature on unemployment relief.

INCREASE IN BRITISH REGISTERED EMPLOYED, 1923-1931

CHANGES in the estimated numbers insured against unemployment in Great Britain from 1923 to 1931 are described in the November issue of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* (London). The number of persons insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts is estimated once a year on the basis mainly of information derived from the exchange of unemployment books in July. The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons who are exempted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles under 16 years of age (since January 2, 1928), persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police force, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances also be exempted.

The total number of insured workers, aged 16 to 64 inclusive, in Great Britain at the beginning of July, 1931, is estimated at 12,500,000 (including persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries). For Great Britain and Northern Ireland the corresponding total is 12,770,000.

Taking as 100 the number of insured persons aged 16 and over in 1923 (that is, 11,485,800), the index numbers for the subsequent years are as follows: 1924, 101·6; 1925, 103·5; 1926, 104·8; 1927, 105·6; 1928, 106·5; 1929, 108·4; 1930, 111·2; 1931, 114·5. It will be seen that between 1923 and 1928, although there were minor fluctuations from year to year, the rate of expansion was fairly uniform, and amounted on the average each year to about 1·3 per cent of the numbers insured in 1923. In the three

subsequent years, however, the rate of increase was greatly accelerated, and between 1930 and 1931 it reached 3·3 per cent of the numbers insured at July, 1923.

Tables are given which show that while the numbers of insured men and of women increased during the past three years, those of boys and of girls showed a considerable decline. The decrease among juveniles in 1930-31 is attributed largely to the acute industrial depression, which reduced the numbers of juveniles reaching 16 years of age who were able to secure insured employment during the year; but possibly the fall in the birth rate in 1915 may also have had some influence.

The United States Public Health Service, summarizing reports received from a group of industrial sick-benefit associations, covering about 150,000 male industrial employees, reports that a low rate of incidence for the more important disease groups with the exception of influenza, continued from 1930 throughout the first quarter of 1931. "Since influenza and pneumonia generally fluctuate together," it is stated, "the low rate of pneumonia in the first quarter of this year is noteworthy. Declining industrial activity, especially in the iron and steel industry, where an abnormal incidence of pneumonia appears to be associated with certain occupations, may tend to reduce the occurrence of this disease among a group representing the factory payroll of several of the larger industries of the country. In the year 1921 the frequency of illnesses reported as neurasthenia was 2·5 cases per 1,000 males, a rate which has not been approached since then. Industrial conditions in 1931 resemble those of 1921, and the report calls attention to the statement of the medical director of a large industrial establishment that he had noticed an unusual number of cases of nervous indigestion, neurasthenia, and the like, which he attributed to the insecurity of jobs and to financial worry."

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN OCTOBER, 1931

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on November 1 was 7,880, the employees on their payrolls numbering 946,700 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for

October was 1,864, having an aggregate membership of 192,603 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 68 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

(1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of November, 1931, as Reported by Employers

There was the customary seasonal contraction in industrial activity at the beginning of November, when the 7,880 firms furnishing employment returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 938,524 workers, compared with 946,700 on October 1. Reflecting the reduction, the index number declined from 103·9 in the preceding month to 103·0 on the date under review, as compared with 112·9, 124·6, 118·9, 108·8, 104·0, 98·3, 94·1, 100·0, 97·0 and 91·3, on November 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The index on November 1, 1931, was lower than on the same date in the preceding five years, but was higher than at the beginning of November in the period, 1921-25. The recession on the date under review was smaller than that reported on November 1 last year, and was also slightly less than the average decrease indicated during the last ten years.

Pronounced curtailment took place in manufacturing (notably of lumber, iron and steel and food products), and there were also losses in communications and services. On the other hand, logging and trade reported considerable improvement of a seasonal character, and highway construction absorbed many additional workers, as the unemployment relief programs advanced in a number of provinces.

Employment by Economic Areas

The tendency was upward in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, while elsewhere losses were recorded.

Maritime Provinces.—There was a considerable increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces on November 1, 1931; most of the gain took place in construction (due to unemployment relief undertakings), and in logging, which was seasonably active. On the other hand, manufacturing (notably of iron and steel and lumber products) was slacker, and mining and transportation also showed a falling-off. Returns were received from 575 employers, with 80,103 workers on their payrolls, or 9,695 more than at the beginning of October. A decline had been indicated on November 1, 1930, when the index was lower.

Quebec.—There was a further large reduction in Quebec, where the 1,851 co-operating firms reduced their staffs by 14,668 employees, bringing them to 257,430. Logging, shipping, pulp and paper and rubber factories reported improvement, while construction and manufacturing registered pronounced curtailment. Within the manufacturing group, the lumber, textile, clay, glass and stone and leather divisions showed most contraction. Employment was in less volume than on the same date in 1930, when the reported decreases were not so extensive.

Ontario.—Employment declined in Ontario, but the losses were on a decidedly smaller scale than those indicated on November 1, 1930, when the index was nevertheless higher. The most extensive recessions on the date under review were mainly of a seasonal nature in building and railway construction, steam rail-

way transportation, canning, pulp and paper, saw-milling and iron and steel plants, while tobacco factories, logging and retail trade were seasonally busier, and many additional men were engaged on road work under the unemployment relief scheme. A combined working force of 365,237 persons was reported by the 3,518 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 370,245 on their pay-rolls in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.—As is usually the case at the time of year, there was a decrease in the Prairie Provinces on November 1, 1931.

the largest losses, while improvement was indicated in iron and steel factories.

British Columbia.—Increased employment was recorded by the 782 employers furnishing returns in British Columbia; their staffs aggregated 80,210 workers, compared with 77,550 in the preceding month. The gain occurred very largely in highway construction work in connection with the unemployment relief measures, but transportation and trade were also busier. On the other hand, manufacturing (notably of food, lumber and metal products), logging and railway construction

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



The decline involved a much smaller number of workers than that noted in the autumn of 1930; the index at the beginning of November of the current year was a few points higher, largely owing to the unemployment relief program being carried out on the highways. Returns were compiled from 1,154 firms having 155,544 employees as against 156,399 on October 1, 1931. Coal mining, railway transportation, highway construction and retail trade afforded considerably more employment; on the other hand, manufacturing, building and railway construction and services showed contractions. Within the manufacturing group, lumber, pulp and paper, building material and electric current plants reported

showed curtailment. Employment was in smaller volume than on November 1 of last year, although the movement was then unfavourable.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Additions to staffs were registered in Hamilton and Vancouver, while in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, and Winnipeg there were reductions.

Montreal.—The trend of employment in Montreal was downward, 2,652 persons having been let out from the staffs of the 1,051 co-

operating firms, who employed 130,321. Manufactures, construction and services reported reduced activity, while there were gains in shipping; within the manufacturing group, there was curtailment in textile, leather, building material, electrical apparatus and other plants. Decreases had also been noted on November 1, 1930, but the index was then several points higher.

Quebec City.—Employment showed a fall-off in Quebec, according to 135 employers

of 13,131 persons, compared with 13,614 on October 1. Services and manufacturing indicated contractions, while other industries recorded only slight changes. Employment as reported by employers was in smaller volume than on the same date of last year, when losses had also been noted.

Toronto.—There was a reduction in the number of workers on the payrolls of 1,135 firms in Toronto, who had 118,675 persons in their employ, or 2,055 fewer than in the pre-

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table I shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1921.....	91.3	102.6	83.4	92.7	101.9	83.7
Nov. 1, 1922.....	97.0	102.9	88.4	101.1	104.3	88.9
Nov. 1, 1923.....	100.0	106.8	98.4	102.2	98.5	91.1
Nov. 1, 1924.....	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Nov. 1, 1925.....	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Nov. 1, 1926.....	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Nov. 1, 1927.....	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1.....	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
April 1.....	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1.....	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1.....	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1.....	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1.....	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1.....	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1.....	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1.....	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1.....	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1.....	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1.....	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
April 1.....	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1.....	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1.....	116.5	122.4	114.6	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1.....	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	128.2	115.8
Sept. 1.....	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1.....	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1.....	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1.....	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1.....	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
April 1.....	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1.....	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1.....	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1.....	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1.....	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1.....	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1.....	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1.....	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Relative weight of employment by districts, as at Nov. 1, 1931.....	100.0	8.5	27.4	38.9	16.6	8.6

ceding month. Most of the decline took place in manufacturing (notably in iron and steel, textile and printing and publishing establishments), and in building and services, while trade was seasonally busier. A much smaller loss had been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, and the index was then higher.

Ottawa.—Almost all the curtailment in Ottawa was in manufacturing, in which lumber mills showed the greatest shrinkage in per-

sonnel; the changes in the other groups were slight. The 154 employers furnishing data reported 13,903 workers, as against 14,565 on October 1. Employment was in less volume than on the same date in 1930, when the contractions indicated had involved a smaller proportion of the payroll.

Hamilton.—Employment continued to increase slightly in Hamilton, where the 233 co-operating firms employed 30,193 persons, or 31 more than at the beginning of October.

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1922.....	93.8		101.9				101.8	82.2
Nov. 1, 1923.....	100.4		99.2	110.5	94.4		90.7	85.4
Nov. 1, 1924.....	93.6	101.4	96.1	100.6	83.8		86.2	89.6
Nov. 1, 1925.....	100.6	100.5	99.1	103.1	92.3	92.5	94.7	97.0
Nov. 1, 1926.....	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Nov. 1, 1927.....	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Jan. 1, 1928.....	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	106.2	94.2
Feb. 1.....	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1.....	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	90.0
April 1.....	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1.....	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1.....	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1.....	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1.....	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1.....	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1.....	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1.....	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1.....	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
April 1.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.5	189.5	109.9	109.9
June 1.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1.....	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1.....	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	106.9	104.2
Feb. 1.....	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1.....	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
April 1.....	109.8	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1.....	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1.....	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1.....	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1.....	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1.....	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1.....	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1.....	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1.....	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931.....	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 7.....	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1.....	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
April 1.....	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.1	101.9
May 1.....	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.3	104.6
June 1.....	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1.....	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1.....	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1.....	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1.....	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1.....	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Relative weight of employment, by cities, as at Nov. 1, 1931...	13.9	1.4	12.7	1.5	3.2	0.9	3.1	3.1

Manufacturing was slacker, chiefly in the iron and steel group, and building also afforded less employment, but highway construction was more active as the unemployment relief program advanced. A decrease had been reported on November 1 of last year, but the index was then higher.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.—Activity in the Border Cities showed a decline; 140 employers reported 8,368 persons

on their payrolls, compared with 10,014 at the beginning of October. Curtailment was noted in all industries, that in automobile plants being most extensive. Improvement had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, when employment was much better than during this autumn.

Winnipeg.—Employment in Winnipeg was slacker, according to 376 firms employing 28,704 workers at the beginning of November,

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Nov. 1, 1921.....	91.3	87.8	107.8	102.6	89.8	102.0	85.5	80.1	92.3
Nov. 1, 1922.....	97.0	94.9	119.1	109.3	87.8	105.9	94.0	80.7	93.1
Nov. 1, 1923.....	100.0	98.7	113.0	110.3	90.4	107.9	97.7	90.6	92.4
Nov. 1, 1924.....	94.1	91.3	129.4	105.1	95.6	99.9	88.9	91.2	93.1
Nov. 1, 1925.....	98.3	96.5	119.9	101.7	97.3	103.0	94.6	93.9	99.2
Nov. 1, 1926.....	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Nov. 1, 1927.....	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1.....	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
April 1.....	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1.....	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1.....	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1.....	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1.....	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1.....	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1.....	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1.....	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	110.0
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
April 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1.....	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1.....	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1.....	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
April 1.....	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1.....	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1.....	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1.....	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1.....	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1.....	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1.....	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1.....	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1.....	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1.....	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
April 1.....	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1.....	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1.....	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1.....	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1.....	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1.....	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.8	120.8
Nov. 1.....	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Relative weight of employment by industries, as at Nov. 1, 1931.....	100.0	46.7	1.8	5.2	2.8	11.8	20.0	2.3	9.4

as compared with 29,633 in their last report. Trade reported seasonal advances, but manufacturing and construction released help. Reductions had also been recorded on November

1, 1930, when employment was at a higher level.

Vancouver.—There was an upward movement in Vancouver, where 326 employers had

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, (Average 1926-100).

Industries	Relative Weight ¹	Nov. 1, 1931	Oct. 1, 1931	Nov. 1, 1930	Nov. 1, 1929	Nov. 1, 1928	Nov. 1, 1927	Nov. 1, 1926
Manufacturing	46.7	88.8	91.8	104.6	117.2	115.1	104.9	102.7
Animal products—edible.....	1.9	101.0	102.8	107.9	115.2	116.1	112.0	101.5
Fur and products.....	0.2	84.5	91.2	105.8	102.5	94.4	100.8	112.2
Leather and products.....	1.9	89.0	93.0	82.1	95.5	97.1	104.6	104.6
Lumber and products.....	3.7	66.5	72.9	84.7	106.1	109.2	97.9	105.2
Rough and dressed lumber.....	1.8	51.7	60.6	72.0	97.1	105.2	92.4	107.8
Furniture.....	0.9	98.0	98.2	111.7	128.1	120.6	112.1	102.6
Other lumber products.....	1.0	86.8	90.6	101.9	116.6	100.0	103.5	97.9
Musical instruments.....	0.2	66.7	66.4	83.1	102.8	121.7	109.6	109.3
Plant products—edible.....	3.3	109.4	116.5	118.7	122.7	116.2	109.7	107.8
Pulp and paper products.....	6.0	94.0	96.9	106.1	114.1	110.5	107.3	102.7
Pulp and paper.....	2.6	83.1	86.6	99.4	110.2	108.1	108.4	104.4
Paper products.....	0.8	99.4	99.5	107.8	116.6	112.5	110.0	103.9
Printing and publishing.....	2.6	106.7	109.7	114.5	118.6	112.2	105.5	100.1
Rubber products.....	1.3	95.9	94.4	105.8	136.3	145.6	120.8	97.4
Textile products.....	8.4	94.6	96.2	101.7	107.4	107.9	106.8	101.7
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.0	94.9	95.3	99.2	105.5	109.0	112.0	101.2
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.5	74.1	75.1	85.1	96.2	104.2	106.6	100.9
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	0.6	99.1	99.1	90.3	99.8	110.0	99.7	103.2
Silk and silk goods.....	0.5	273.8	281.4	249.2	167.8	.....	.....	.....
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.7	106.6	105.7	111.3	117.1	108.5	103.4	101.0
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.8	92.8	95.4	104.2	104.5	107.8	103.9	103.8
Other textile products.....	0.9	80.8	86.8	87.3	104.6	105.2	105.4	99.6
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.6	114.6	111.6	127.1	130.0	120.1	111.6	103.8
Tobacco.....	0.9	102.9	102.7	116.8	118.7	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	0.7	132.3	124.4	143.0	147.7	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	2.0	98.3	97.7	144.4	186.3	161.5	117.4	105.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.9	112.8	113.9	118.8	122.3	111.6	105.8	102.0
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.1	96.8	106.0	122.9	133.8	118.4	108.1	108.9
Electric current.....	1.7	129.8	132.4	130.6	132.1	128.1	113.7	103.5
Electrical apparatus.....	1.6	132.6	134.5	155.6	164.1	130.0	112.0	110.8
Iron and steel products.....	9.5	68.8	71.6	97.0	117.1	115.5	99.3	99.8
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	0.9	67.6	77.8	100.4	129.0	126.7	103.3	102.3
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.0	84.3	93.1	114.1	133.2	125.2	110.9	101.2
Agricultural implements.....	0.2	22.9	23.9	36.0	96.8	103.4	96.1	101.6
Land vehicles.....	3.9	61.6	62.8	98.3	106.2	109.1	93.1	96.7
Automobiles and parts.....	0.8	51.2	59.6	89.1	115.2	132.3	87.4	98.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	0.3	71.2	66.9	109.7	133.7	103.0	88.7	96.8
Heating appliances.....	0.5	100.4	105.2	123.4	139.4	124.9	110.7	106.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	0.6	93.4	99.6	142.3	185.2	150.2	121.1	102.7
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.4	76.3	78.2	100.4	115.4	120.4	92.6	99.9
Other iron and steel products.....	1.7	86.8	87.8	98.2	114.6	117.6	104.8	104.1
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.6	98.7	101.8	130.6	135.7	123.6	110.2	106.0
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1.3	123.2	124.6	135.6	149.4	133.7	105.0	100.9
Miscellaneous.....	0.5	105.8	103.2	113.2	113.7	111.9	100.1	104.6
Logging.....	1.8	63.7	42.2	90.9	173.3	139.3	136.3	99.6
Mining.....	5.2	107.9	108.2	121.9	128.0	121.2	111.4	106.5
Coal.....	2.8	98.9	98.1	110.5	112.0	110.6	105.8	106.5
Metallic ores.....	1.7	137.1	138.3	148.5	152.7	135.0	121.5	106.9
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	0.7	92.2	95.5	120.8	149.7	138.8	118.1	106.9
Communications.....	2.8	102.4	104.2	119.9	125.8	114.1	106.2	102.2
Telegraphs.....	0.5	104.3	107.5	130.7	132.5	124.5	108.5	105.0
Telephones.....	2.3	102.0	103.4	117.2	124.0	111.4	105.5	101.5
Transportation.....	11.8	95.4	95.2	106.0	113.8	113.4	106.5	105.2
Street railways and cartage.....	2.6	120.6	120.4	126.0	131.7	121.5	106.5	101.8
Steam railways.....	7.5	89.6	90.3	99.9	108.4	112.6	105.3	104.2
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.7	92.0	87.6	110.2	117.4	106.9	113.1	115.4
Construction and maintenance.....	20.0	165.4	164.5	148.8	153.6	137.4	122.1	111.2
Building.....	4.5	106.4	112.2	145.3	173.7	136.0	117.7	111.7
Highway.....	12.2	334.0	314.8	242.3	214.8	166.2	193.4	131.0
Railway.....	3.3	77.7	87.7	109.2	106.0	127.4	101.2	103.9
Services.....	2.3	117.5	125.5	126.9	131.6	120.8	107.9	99.1
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.2	113.8	125.9	126.2	132.4	114.9	102.6	95.5
Professional.....	0.2	123.9	125.8	121.4	119.8	121.5	114.3	101.5
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.9	121.3	125.0	129.8	134.1	129.5	113.6	103.4
Trade.....	9.4	122.8	120.8	129.2	130.7	121.3	111.9	103.9
Retail.....	6.8	129.1	126.1	133.5	134.6	124.8	113.0	104.0
Wholesale.....	2.6	108.6	108.8	119.3	121.8	113.8	109.9	103.5
All Industries.....	100.0	103.0	103.9	112.9	124.6	118.9	108.8	104.0

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

29,523 persons on their staffs, or 683 more than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, on the whole, showed a slight reduction, while trade, transportation and highway construction were more active. Employment was not so brisk as at the beginning of November of last year, although losses had then been reported.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

Manufacturing

Further shrinkage of a seasonal character was noted in manufactures, chiefly in the iron and steel, lumber and food-canning industries, although there were also losses in pulp and paper, textile, leather, building material, electric current, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral works. On the other hand, beverage factories registered considerable advances, and there were also gains in rubber works. The 4,778 co-operating manufacturers reported 438,353 operatives, as against 453,338 at the beginning of October. This decline involved rather fewer workers than that shown on November 1 last year, but the index was then many points higher.

Animal Products—Edible.—Dairies and fish canneries reported seasonal curtailment, while meat-packing plants afforded slightly more employment. Statistics were received from 206 manufacturers, employing 17,766 persons, as compared with 18,138 in the preceding month. This contraction, which took place chiefly in Ontario and British Columbia, was smaller than that registered on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was, however, a few points higher.

Leather and Products.—There was a falling-off in employment in this group on November 1, chiefly in boot and shoe factories in Quebec. The 234 firms furnishing data reported 17,834 workers, as against 18,499 on October 1. Activity was greater than on the same date in 1930, when a rather larger decline had been noted.

Lumber and Products.—Further contractions, involving a smaller number of employees than in the autumn last year, were indicated in the lumber group, in which employment was, however, in less volume than in November, 1930. The losses on the date under review took place chiefly in rough and dressed lumber mills, but vehicle and other plants were also slacker. A combined working force of 34,750 persons was reported by the 768 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 38,108 at the beginning of October. There were important decreases in all provinces.

Musical Instruments.—Practically no change in staffs was indicated in musical instrument factories, 34 of which reported 1,917 workers. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of November, 1930, when the tendency was also upward, but the increase was greater.

Plant Products—Edible.—Fruit and vegetable canneries made large seasonal reductions in their payrolls, while chocolate and confectionery factories showed an advance. The forces of the 406 reporting firms aggregated 31,145 persons, or 2,220 fewer than in their last return. Employment declined in Ontario and British Columbia; in Quebec very little general change took place, while elsewhere improvement was indicated. This curtailment did not involve nearly so many workers as that registered on the corresponding date in 1930, but the index number was then higher than on the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—There was a large decrease in the staffs reported by employers in this group, 554 of whom had 56,646 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 58,279 at the beginning of October. Important reductions were recorded in pulp and paper mills and in printing and publishing houses. The tendency was unfavourable in all provinces except Quebec, the greatest losses taking place in Ontario. Large contractions had been indicated at the beginning of November a year ago, but the index was then higher.

Rubber Products.—Employment in rubber goods showed a slight increase on November 1; data were compiled from 42 firms with 12,228 employees, as against 12,035 in their last report. This increase took place in Quebec and Ontario. Employment was at a lower level than on November 1, 1930, when a reduction had been indicated.

Textile Products.—Thread factories reported heightened activity, but the production of cotton and silk goods, garments and personal furnishings and headwear showed a falling-off; 800 textile manufacturers reduced their payrolls from 80,622 on October 1, to 79,170 on the date under review. The decreases were recorded largely in Quebec. A gain had been noted at the beginning of November last year, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—There was a considerable gain in employment in beverage factories, but other groups in these industries showed little general change, according to the 144 establishments furnishing statistics, which employed 14,646 persons, as compared with 14,240 on October 1. Most of the

advance occurred in Ontario. Practically no change had been indicated on the corresponding date last year, but employment was then in greater volume.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Contractions were recorded in this group, in which statements were furnished by 138 plants employing 8,199 persons, or 148 fewer than in their last report. Activity was less than in the autumn of 1930, when an increase had been reported.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Seasonal curtailment was indicated in building material plants, chiefly in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces; employment generally was at a lower level than on November 1, 1930. The forces of the 180 employers from whom information was received declined by 987 persons to 10,315 at the beginning of November.

Electric Current.—Employment in the production of electric current showed a contraction, 284 workers being released from the forces of the 94 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 15,862 persons. Similar declines had been indicated in this industry on November 1 last year, when the index was fractionally higher.

Electrical Appliances.—Curtailment was reported in electrical apparatus works, 82 of which had 14,748 employees, or 196 fewer than in their last report. This falling-off was less than that noted on the same date last year, but employment was then in greater volume.

Iron and Steel Products.—The crude, rolled and forged, automobile and machinery divisions of the iron and steel group registered greatly reduced employment, while there were smaller losses in the heating appliance, structural iron and steel, boiler, engine and tank and foundry and machine shop groups. Statements were received from 737 manufacturers whose payrolls aggregated 89,334 persons, as compared with 92,992 in the preceding month. Employment declined in all except the Prairie Provinces, the losses in Ontario being most noteworthy. The curtailment indicated at the beginning of November last year was not as pronounced, but employment then was decidedly more active than on the date under review.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Data tabulated from 122 firms in the non-ferrous metal group showed that they employed 15,231 workers, or 437 less than on October 1. Losses were registered in smelters and refineries and in lead, tin, zinc and copper works. Employment was slacker than on the same

date of 1930, when smaller losses in personnel had been reported.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.—There was a decline in employment in non-metallic mineral product factories, 98 of which released 143 persons, bringing their staffs to 12,152 at the beginning of November. Establishments in Ontario reported most of the reduction. The index was lower than on November 1, 1930, although the curtailment had then involved a larger number of persons.

Logging

Statistics were tabulated from 223 firms employing 17,293 men, or 5,887 more than in the preceding month. This advance was rather greater than that reported on November 1, 1930, but employment then was more active than on the date under review, when it was, in fact, at a lower level than at the beginning of November in any other year on record. The greatest increases on the date under review occurred in the Maritime Provinces.

Mining

Coal-mining afforded slightly more employment, while other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mines were slacker. Statements were compiled from 224 mine operators, with 48,404 employees, or 153 fewer than in their last report. Of the total employees recorded on the date under review, 26,223 belonged in the coal-mining, 16,032 in the metallic ore and 6,149 in the non-metallic mineral group. Large additions to staffs had been indicated on November 1, 1930, and the index then was above its level at the time of writing.

Communications

Telephones and telegraphs showed a seasonal decrease in employment; the companies and branches making returns had 26,560 workers on their payrolls, a loss of 452 since October 1. Conditions were not so good as on November 1, 1930.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—There was practically no change in employment in local transportation, according to 163 firms whose staffs aggregated 24,661 at the beginning of November. Small losses in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces were offset by similar gains in Ontario and British Columbia. Activity was less than on the corresponding date in 1930, when the unfavourable movement was more marked.

Steam Railways.—Statistics were tabulated from 102 employers in the railway operation group, in which their payrolls decreased by 528 persons to 70,367 on November 1. Declines were recorded in the Eastern Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, but the Western Provinces reported heightened activity. Employment was not so brisk as in the autumn of 1930, although much more pronounced contractions had then been indicated.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Improvement was noted in water transportation, 86 companies employing 15,928 workers, as compared with 15,142 in the preceding month. Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia reported greater employment, while there were losses in the Maritime Provinces. Curtailment was shown on November 1 last year, but the situation was then more favourable.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—There was an important decrease in building, 2,347 persons being let out from the forces of the 712 co-operating contractors, who had 42,197 employees, a number considerably less than that reported by the firms making returns at the beginning of November, 1930; the losses then indicated had, however, exceeded those noted on the date under review. The largest declines took place in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Highways.—Work on highways and streets increased considerably, owing to the unemployment relief works undertaken in most of the provinces. Curtailment in this group is usually indicated during the autumn; the index at the beginning of November was higher than in any previous year for which data are available. Statements were tabulated from 364 employers, whose staffs, standing at 114,722, were larger by 7,602 persons than on October 1. All provinces except Quebec shared in the upward movement.

Railways.—Further curtailment of railway construction work was recorded, especially in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The forces

of the 43 companies and divisional superintendents furnishings returns declined from 34,386 persons on October 1, to 30,561 at the beginning of November. This shrinkage exceeded that registered on the corresponding date in 1930, when the level of employment was considerably higher.

Services

There were continued decreases in the personnel of hotels and restaurants, as the tourist and vacation season closed while activity in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also declined; 283 firms in the service division employed 21,782 persons, as against 23,275 at the beginning of October. The index was lower than on November 1, 1931, although greater contractions had then been indicated.

Trade

The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 1,311 workers being added to the forces of the 836 retail and wholesale establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 87,696. The advance took place in the former division. The index, standing at 122.8, was some six points lower than on November 1, 1930; it was also below the 1929 level, but was higher than in earlier years of the record. Further pronounced gains in employment may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade. The increases recorded on the corresponding date last year gave employment to a smaller number of workers.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of October, 1931

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied in work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month

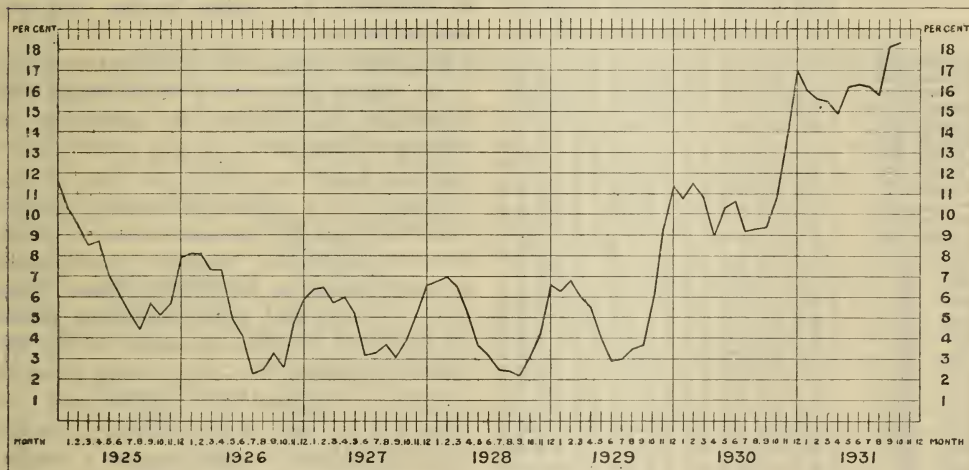
with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

A slight change only in the labour volume afforded members of local trade unions was indicated at the close of October from the previous month, the percentage of unemploy-

ment standing at 18.3 in contrast with 18.1 per cent in September. The October percentage was based on the returns received from an aggregate of 1,864 labour organizations, whose membership numbered 192,603 persons. Railway car shops, a number of which closed during September, throwing many workers out of employment, remained idle or practically so throughout October, and were again an important factor in the unfavourable employment movement for the country as a whole. Unions in Quebec showed the most extensive employment losses due to these shut-downs, the Angus Shops in Montreal continuing closed throughout the month. In Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Nova Scotia also the trend of employment was slightly downward, while Manitoba, New

the employment losses sustained in September due to car shop closings continuing throughout October, and at the end of the month there was an unemployment increase of 2.1 per cent over September. Conditions in Toronto also continued quiet, employment recessions of 2.3 per cent being shown from September, and in Regina and Edmonton a less favourable situation was indicated during October. On the other hand, Saint John unions reported an increase in activity of over 4 per cent during October, and the gain recorded from Halifax was 2.5 per cent, while in Winnipeg the expansion noted was fractional only. Distinctly unfavourable conditions were reported by Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, and Vancouver unions as compared with October a year ago, and in

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



Brunswick and Ontario unions indicated some improvement in the employment volume available. The changes throughout, however, were slight. The percentages of unemployment in all provinces exceeded those recorded in October, 1930, when 10.8 per cent of idleness was recorded in the country as a whole, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia unions all showing appreciable increases in slackness which were rather generally distributed throughout the various trades and industries.

Unemployment in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, is tabulated separately each month. Vancouver unions at the close of October reported the largest percentage of idleness of these cities used for comparison, which was 1.6 per cent in excess of that recorded in September. Montreal unions were next in line,

Edmonton and Halifax also noteworthy curtailment of employment was evident. In Saint John, however, employment was in greater prevalence than in October a year ago.

Accompanying this article is a chart which shows the unemployment trend by months from January, 1925, to date. The curve during October was a continuation of the upward course shown in the previous month, though the projection was slight. The level reached by the curve at the close of the month was, however, substantially higher than in October last year, indicating that unemployment was in much greater volume during the month reviewed.

The manufacturing industries, with 505 unions reporting 558,863 members in October, indicated that 21.0 per cent of the members were idle on the last of the month, contrasted with 20.0 per cent in September. The iron

and steel trades remained quiet as in the previous month, principally due to the cessation of employment in railway car shops, the losses sustained by these workers involving the greatest number of members. Employment for textile and wood workers, bakers and confectioners and cigarmakers was also retarded, and recessions of less than 1 per cent were apparent among printing tradesmen. A much higher level of activity, however, was recorded by pulp and paper makers than in

September, and somewhat better conditions prevailed for glass, hat and cap, fur, leather, garment, and unclassified workers and metal polishers. Compared with the situation in the manufacturing industries during October, 1930, when 10.7 per cent of the members reported were without employment, iron and steel workers registered the most extensive reductions in activity during the month surveyed, and in the printing trades also fair-sized recessions occurred. Contractions of lesser magnitude, though noteworthy, were reflected by garment, textile, and wood workers, and the situation also declined for metal polishers, glass and fur workers, paper makers, bakers and confectioners, and cigar makers. Unclassified workers, however, were afforded a much greater volume of employment than in October last year, and considerable improvement in conditions was shown by hat, cap and leather workers.

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

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.3	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	4.3	16.6	9.7	6.9	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.0	6.8	5.0	5.0	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	3.6	3.0	6.0	6.9	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	6.3	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	6.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.7	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	3.1	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930.....	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Oct., 1919.....	3.2	1.4	2.5	8	1.3	6	9	6.0	2.0
Oct., 1920.....	3	4	9.5	3.0	3.3	3	4	15.7	6.1
Oct., 1921.....	2.8	5.6	10.7	5.7	4.2	3.3	4.0	14.3	7.4
Oct., 1922.....	1.3	2.4	5.9	1.9	2.5	1.4	2.5	10.6	3.9
Oct., 1923.....	4.3	3.2	9.5	2.8	2.8	1.8	3.1	3.1	4.8
Oct., 1924.....	2.5	4.3	10.5	4.5	6.1	3.2	8.1	8.9	6.8
Oct., 1925.....	3.9	2.1	10.6	3.1	1.8	1.0	3.7	4.4	5.1
Oct., 1926.....	1.2	1.1	3.6	2.3	4	1.4	8	5.6	2.6
Oct., 1927.....	1.1	1	5	6	3.2	1.8	1.8	4.4	4.9
Oct., 1928.....	1.1	1.0	5.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	5.8	3.1
Jan., 1929.....	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Feb., 1929.....	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.8
Mar., 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
April, 1929.....	6.0	1.3	9.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.5
May, 1929.....	3.9	5	6	8	2	6	3	2	3
June, 1929.....	3.3	1.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	2.6	2.9
July, 1929.....	2.0	8	4	8	2	3	1	2	3
Aug., 1929.....	2.2	8	4	6	2.5	1.8	5.7	2.9	3.5
Sept., 1929.....	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.1	4.7	2.5	6.1	4.5	3.7
Oct., 1929.....	2.3	2.3	7.8	4.4	9.3	4.0	7.2	6.9	6.0
Nov., 1929.....	5.1	3.0	13.6	6.3	10.5	8.8	10.8	9.8	9.3
Dec., 1929.....	5.2	2.4	14.5	9.7	12.8	13.0	13.9	11.5	11.4
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb., 1930.....	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar., 1930.....	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
April, 1930.....	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May, 1930.....	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June, 1930.....	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.9	14.3	8.4	10.6
July, 1930.....	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.9	9.2
Aug., 1930.....	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Sept., 1930.....	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct., 1930.....	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Nov., 1930.....	4.4	5.1	19.2	13.9	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Dec., 1930.....	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.8	16.8	17.0
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb., 1931.....	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar., 1931.....	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April, 1931.....	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	16.20	3	17.8	14.9
May, 1931.....	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
June, 1931.....	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3
July, 1931.....	7.2	7.0	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.5	25.3	16.3	16.2
Aug., 1931.....	9.3	7.7	16.9	15.2	15.7	11.8	24.4	16.4	15.8
Sept., 1931.....	8.2	10.4	22.7	18.7	19.0	12.3	16.0	17.9	18.1
Oct., 1931.....	8.6	9.2	23.6	18.3	17.7	12.7	16.4	19.7	18.3

Stationary employment conditions prevailed in the mining industry as a whole, during both September and October, the percentage of idleness standing at 6.2 in each month. Fluctuations, however, occurred in the various provinces, Nova Scotia and British Columbia miners showing nominal curtailment of activity from September, which was counteracted by improvement in the Alberta mines. Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia unions all combined to effect an unfavourable employment balance for the mining group in Canada as compared with October last year when 1.9 per cent of the members reported were idle. Alberta unions showing a decided falling off in employment during the month reviewed, with moderate curtailment in Nova Scotia, while in British Columbia a small employment percentage was recorded, in contrast with a fully engaged situation in October, 1930.

Besides the members entirely out of work in the coal mining industry a considerable number were reported on short time.

The building and construction trades during October continued slack, with a slight increase in idleness over September, as was indicated by the reports received from 262 unions of building tradesmen embracing 25,931 members. Of these 12,898 were without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 49.7 as compared with 47.5 per cent in September. All trades participated in this slightly downward employment movement from September,

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

Table with 15 columns: Months, Fishing, Lumbering and Mining, Manufacturing Industries, Vegetable products, Pulp and paper products, Pulp and paper mill workers, Printing, publishing and lithographing, Wood products, Fibres, textiles and textile products and carpet workers, Garment workers, Hat, cap and glove workers, Animal products, Iron and its products, Non-ferrous metals, Clay, glass and stone products, Mineral products, Miscellaneous manufacturing industries, Building and construction, Transportation, Shipping and stevedoring, Steam railway, Local transportation, Communication, Telegraph operation, Telephone operation, Trade (retail shop) clerks, Services, Governmental, Miscellaneous, All occupations.

granite and stone cutters showing the greatest percentage increase in slackness, with more moderate recessions occurring among carpenters and joiners, while employment for the remaining tradesmen eased off but slightly. Heavy contractions of activity were recorded in the building trades from October a year ago, the percentage of idleness for that month standing at 31.5. Hod carriers and building labourers alone registered decided advances in employment over October last year, while activity for the remaining tradesmen declined sharply.

Slightly better conditions prevailed for transportation workers during October than in the previous month, the 782 unions from which returns were tabulated with 66,506 members, showing 10.9 per cent of idleness contrasted with 12.0 per cent in September. Steam railway employees, whose returns included over 81 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, navigation workers, and teamsters and chauffeurs, all shared in this slight employment advance, while among street and electric railway employees the trend of activity was downward, though the change was nominal only. In the retrogressive employment movement shown from October last year in the transportation industries, when 6.5 per cent of unemployment was recorded, the recessions were chiefly confined to steam railway employees, though the level of activity was also very slightly reduced for navigation workers, street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs.

Small employment advances were shown by retail clerks at the close of October, the 5 unions from which returns were tabulated, with 1,246 members, showing 2.3 per cent of idleness in contrast with 3.6 per cent in September. A slight drop in the volume of work afforded was manifest from October last year when only 1 per cent of the membership involved was reported idle.

Among civic employees 2.2 per cent of the members registered were without work at the close of October, as contrasted with percentages of 0.3 in September and 0.2 in October, 1930. The percentage for the month reviewed was based on the returns received by the Department of Labour from 74 associations of these workers with a membership total of 7,840 persons.

Employment in the miscellaneous group of trades remained at a low level during October, though some slight improvement was noted from September, the 134 unions from which reports were tabulated, with 6,262 members, indicating 19.5 per cent of their members idle compared with 20.2 per cent in September. A large factor in this favourable situation recorded in October was the improvement shown by theatre and stage employees, though among stationary engineers and firemen the trend was also towards greater employment. On the other hand, hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and unclassified workers reported minor contractions of activity. Heavy increases in unemployment among stationary engineers and firemen were chiefly responsible for the adverse employment movement shown in the miscellaneous group of trades from October, 1930, when 13.3 per cent of the members reported were idle, barbers also showing nominal curtailment of activity. Unclassified workers, on the contrary, reported substantially improved conditions, and the employment tendency for theatre and stage employees was upward. Among hotel and restaurant employees the same percentage of idleness was reported in both months being compared.

Operations for fishermen were largely restricted during October caused by the closing of the halibut season, the percentage of idleness standing at 15.6, contrasted with 6.0 per cent in September. In October last year a high level of activity was maintained, 2.3 per cent of the members reported being without work. For the month under review returns were received from 4 associations of fishermen, embracing a membership of 1,280 persons.

Lumber workers and loggers, with 5 unions including 824 members in October, reported an unemployment percentage of 34.1 at the close of the month, contrasted with percentages of 24.6 in September and 8.6 in October, 1930.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1930, inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for October of each year from 1919 to 1928, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1929, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for October, 1931

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of October, 1931, showed increases in the average daily placements of 29 per cent and nearly 79 per cent, respectively, when a comparison was made with the records

of September, 1931, and with those of October, 1930. This large gain, in each instance, was due to increased placements in the highways division of construction and maintenance, where a great amount of work was undertaken under the Unemployment and Farm

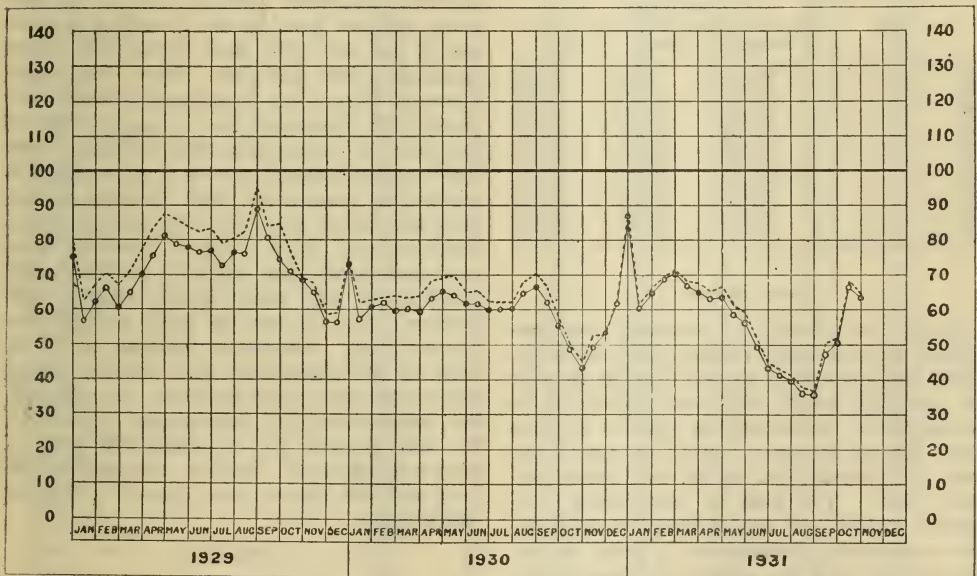
Relief Act, sponsored by the Dominion and provincial governments. Logging also showed a gain over September, but was almost entirely offset by a nearly corresponding decline in manufacturing. Farming also recorded a substantial decrease in placements. In other groups the adverse change was small. The only group, except construction and maintenance, to show a gain in placements over those of October, 1930, was farming, where the increase registered was traceable to positions secured, particularly in the West, under the Farm Relief Act. Of the declines shown, that in services was the highest, followed by others of smaller proportions in logging, manufactur-

of October, however, the levels attained were about 20 points above those recorded at the end of the corresponding period a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 68.4 during the first half and 64.6 during the second half of October, 1931, in contrast with the ratios of 50.5 and 45.1 during the corresponding periods of 1930. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 66.6 and 63.7 as compared with 48.8 and 43.7 during the corresponding month of 1930.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during October, 1931, was

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

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o-o



ing, trade and transportation. The total declines, however, only amounted to about 20 per cent of the gain reported in construction and maintenance alone.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1929, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications showed a marked upward trend during the first half of October, but each followed a downward course during the latter half of the month under review. At the close

2,108, as compared with 1,669 during the preceding month and with 1,195 in October a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 3,174 in comparison with 3,259 in September, 1931, and with 2,519 during October last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during October, 1931, was 2,067, of which 1,057 were in regular employment and 1,010 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with the total daily average of 1,604 during the preceding month. Placements in October a year ago averaged 1,157 daily, consisting of 524 place-

ments in regular and 633 in casual employment.

During the month of October, 1931, the offices of the Service referred 57,490 persons to employment and effected a total of 55,789 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 28,524, of which 25,096 were of men and 3,428 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 27,265. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 49,158 for men and 7,743 for women, a total of 56,901, while applications for work numbered 85,685, of which 72,423 were from men and 13,262 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1921, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931 (10 months).....	143,974	248,461	392,435

NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of October, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia were nearly 35 per cent higher than in the preceding month and over 45 per cent in excess of the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 39 per cent more than in September and 48 per cent above October, 1930. The gain in placements over October of last year was entirely due to highway construction undertaken in relief of unemployment, and the increase in construction and maintenance more than offset the declines in services, transportation, trade and manufacturing. The changes in other divisions were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: construction and maintenance, 682; trade, 43; and services, 393, of which 286 were of household workers. During the month 642 men and 74 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

There was a gain of 193 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick during October, when compared with the preceding month and of 124 per cent in comparison with the corre-

sponding month last year. Placements also were 199 per cent higher than in September and 126 per cent higher than in October, 1930. As in Nova Scotia, this large increase in placements over October of last year was attributable to work provided on highway construction in relief of unemployment, although the building division of construction and maintenance also showed improvement. Services was the only group to show any appreciable loss. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 23; logging, 20; construction and maintenance, 1,049; and services, 528, of which 374 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 617 of men and 73 of women.

QUEBEC

Orders listed at employment offices in the province of Quebec called for over 3 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but 6 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of nearly 10 per cent in placements when compared with September, but a loss of nearly 6 per cent in comparison with October, 1930. There was a decided increase in placements in services in comparison with October of last year and gains were also recorded in manufacturing and trade. These increases, however, were more than offset by declines under construction and maintenance, logging and farming. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 114; logging, 364; construction and maintenance, 155; trade, 62; and services, 914, of which 729 were of household workers. During the month 797 men and 660 women were placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Ontario during October, were over 50 per cent better than in the preceding month and over 77 per cent in excess of the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain also in placements of over 56 per cent when compared with September and of over 83 per cent in comparison with October, 1930. The substantial gain in placements over October of last year was entirely due to work provided in relief of unemployment on highway construction, as losses were recorded in all other groups. Of the declines, those in services, logging, and manufacturing were the largest, with somewhat smaller reductions in trade, farming and transportation. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing,

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1931

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1930
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	1,190	29	1,305	1,229	716	453	1,044	167
Halifax.....	334	16	459	319	52	267	699	65
New Glasgow.....	127	13	132	172	42	79	188	39
Sydney.....	729	0	714	729	622	107	157	63
New Brunswick	1,646	9	1,544	1,643	690	953	841	136
Chatham.....	485	3	340	485	18	467	252	30
Moncton.....	833	3	837	833	631	202	107	39
St. John.....	328	3	367	325	41	284	482	67
Quebec	1,700	97	6,491	2,308	1,457	179	3,807	1,552
Amos.....	24	0	31	24	24	0	25	23
Hull.....	234	0	454	234	233	1	94	388
Montreal.....	522	45	3,837	562	396	75	2,960	464
Quebec.....	573	16	1,290	1,023	490	84	448	358
Rouyn.....	88	28	70	69	67	2	0	52
Sherbrooke.....	157	0	551	163	160	4	171	151
Three Rivers.....	102	8	258	233	87	13	109	116
Ontario	28,487	283	39,283	28,761	9,839	18,126	45,685	6,036
Belleville.....	105	0	128	105	52	53	663	40
Brantford.....	1,637	0	1,998	1,631	335	1,296	2,787	74
Chatham.....	279	5	422	281	116	165	613	102
Cobalt.....	122	0	171	150	135	15	70	100
Fort Frances.....	266	0	330	266	121	145	556	.....
Fort William.....	629	7	616	624	609	15	213	61
Guelph.....	438	18	446	447	34	407	904	47
Hamilton.....	889	10	1,396	928	443	413	5,800	190
Kingston.....	1,336	11	1,510	1,337	269	1,070	1,858	245
Kitchener.....	1,042	1	1,405	1,053	203	845	1,037	120
London.....	1,453	24	1,528	1,471	289	1,139	2,348	199
Niagara Falls.....	124	3	253	123	77	44	584	68
North Bay.....	517	0	439	525	488	35	1,473	181
Osnawa.....	1,296	0	1,448	1,289	158	1,131	631	70
Ottawa.....	1,031	49	1,911	1,108	635	294	3,440	645
Pembroke.....	678	1	795	679	627	52	54	228
Peterborough.....	109	7	189	124	60	47	294	125
Port Arthur.....	1,014	0	492	999	977	22	3,331	389
St. Catharines.....	169	10	282	154	78	76	2,129	102
St. Thomas.....	346	4	288	341	62	279	556	87
Sarnia.....	322	0	338	322	105	217	654	56
Sault Ste. Marie.....	366	1	722	384	284	70	101	23
Stratford.....	161	0	200	161	93	68	905	18
Sudbury.....	383	0	566	383	369	14	1,329	316
Timmins.....	323	0	345	295	255	40	391	174
Toronto.....	12,699	124	20,348	12,832	2,433	9,954	8,839	2,157
Windsor.....	753	8	717	752	532	220	4,125	219
Manitoba	4,532	12	9,309	4,583	1,405	3,127	16,559	1,084
Brandon.....	368	5	402	363	90	273	1,144	114
Dauphin.....	39	0	234	35	19	16	245	31
Portage la Prairie.....	32	0	32	32	32	0	0	34
Winnipeg.....	4,093	7	8,641	4,153	1,264	2,838	15,170	905
Saskatchewan	2,958	76	3,621	2,893	1,436	1,444	5,742	1,235
Estevan.....	179	0	167	174	42	132	157	34
Melfort.....	33	0	33	33	33	0	0	.....
Moose Jaw.....	709	32	725	692	233	446	1,190	297
North Battleford.....	186	7	223	179	161	18	58	59
Prince Albert.....	212	13	357	198	131	67	596	130
Regina.....	606	20	693	602	415	187	1,763	306
Saskatoon.....	360	0	624	357	233	124	1,225	276
Swift Current.....	148	4	193	139	79	60	361	31
Weyburn.....	393	0	396	386	44	342	169	44
Yorkton.....	132	0	210	133	65	68	223	59
Alberta	6,734	8	10,171	6,511	4,232	2,277	10,714	2,714
Calgary.....	2,132	2	4,391	2,030	1,917	121	5,779	629
Drumheller.....	513	1	747	500	362	138	463	209
Edmonton.....	3,161	5	3,650	3,052	1,673	1,369	3,605	1,565
Lethbridge.....	397	0	834	399	195	204	537	190
Medicine Hat.....	531	0	549	530	85	445	330	121
British Columbia	9,654	31	13,961	9,568	8,749	706	9,463	1,141
Cranbrook.....	752	0	760	752	752	0	134	16
Kamloops.....	854	0	911	857	848	8	31	133
Kelowna.....	46	0	123	46	38	8	31	58
Nanaimo.....	2,020	0	1,997	2,014	1,918	96	199	38
Nelson.....	730	0	568	742	738	4	535	18
New Westminster.....	127	0	259	127	77	50	417	29
Penticton.....	696	0	676	684	639	43	509	72
Prince George.....	744	7	857	743	743	0	40	12
Prinee Rupert.....	244	8	156	236	221	15	478	14
Revelstoke.....	190	4	211	188	179	9	16	2
Vancouver.....	2,185	12	6,003	2,092	1,712	270	5,261	573
Vernon.....	248	0	367	269	269	0	55	30
Victoria.....	818	0	1,073	818	615	203	1,757	146
All Offices	56,901	545	85,685	57,490	28,524	27,265	93,855	*14,128
Men.....	49,158	169	72,423	48,689	25,096	23,557	83,915	10,288
Women.....	7,743	376	13,262	8,801	3,428	3,708	9,940	3,840

* 63 placements effected by offices since closed.

627; logging, 249; farming, 586; transportation, 112; construction and maintenance, 22,176; trade, 317; and services, 3,844, of which 2,293 were of household workers. There were 8,386 men and 1,453 women placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

The number of positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba during October was over 27 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 56 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements were 29 per cent higher than in September and nearly 58 per cent above October, 1930. There was a large increase in placements over October of last year in construction and maintenance, due to relief work provided on highway construction. This gain, however, was partly offset by declines in all other groups except farming, where a small improvement was recorded. The only decline of importance was in services. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 39; farming, 622; construction and maintenance, 2,487; trade, 107; and services, 1,244, of which 1,080 were of household workers. There were 1,018 men and 387 women placed in regular employment during the month.

SASKATCHEWAN

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during October, were 25 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 3 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline also in placements of nearly 22 per cent when compared with September and of nearly 4 per cent in comparison with October, 1930. Fewer placements were made in services, trade, transportation and manufacturing than during October last year, but these losses were offset, in part, by gains in construction and maintenance and farming. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 25; farming, 725; mining, 34; transportation, 34; construction and maintenance, 1,183; trade, 55; and services, 821, of which 508 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 1,117 men and 319 women during the month.

ALBERTA

Alberta orders during October called for nearly 18 per cent more workers than those received during the preceding month and nearly 66 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 13 per cent higher than in September

and over 60 per cent in excess of October, 1930. The gain in placements over October last year was due to relief work on road construction, although farm placements were also considerably higher and a small gain was reported in logging. Of the declines in all other groups, those in services and manufacturing were largest, but were not of sufficient importance to offset to any appreciable degree the gains mentioned above. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 27; logging, 102; farming, 2,223; mining, 264; construction and maintenance, 3,192; and services, 631, of which 420 were of household workers. There were 3,963 men and 269 women placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a gain of over 49 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia during October, when compared with the preceding month and of over 243 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements also were nearly 49 per cent higher than in September and nearly 239 per cent above October, 1930. The substantial gain in placements over October of last year was due to work on highway construction provided in relief of unemployment, as construction and maintenance was the only group to show any improvement. None of the declines, however, were large, the majority being in services, transportation, logging and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 155; logging, 74; farming, 68; construction and maintenance, 8,446; and services, 629, of which 395 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 8,556 men and 193 women during the month.

Movement of Labour

During the month of October, 1931, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 28,524 placements in regular employment, 7,903 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 197 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 184 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 13 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The movement of labour from Ontario centres during October was entirely to points within the province and included the transfer of 94 workers. Of these, the Sudbury office was instrumental in the transportation of 9 highway construction cooks and 2 clerks to Port Arthur, and of 5 bushmen, 2 mine labourers, 3 cookees, one clerk, one teamster and one mill watchman to employment within the Sudbury zone. From North Bay 6 general labourers and 10 loggers were carried at the special rate to Cobalt and 11 bushmen to Timmins, which zone also received 20 bushmen from Cobalt and one bushman from Fort William. The Fort William office in addition shipped one rigger and one carpenter within its own zone. The balance of this movement was from Port Arthur, 16 bushmen and 4 carpenters travelling to points within the territory covered by this city office.

The Manitoba offices issued 36 certificates for reduced transportation during October, 25 of which were granted to persons going to provincial points and 11 to other provinces. The Winnipeg office was responsible for the transfers provincially of 2 farm housekeepers and 2 hotel waitresses to Brandon, one cook, 2 waitresses, and one farm domestic to Dauphin, and of 14 farm hands and 2 highway construction labourers to centres within the Winnipeg zone. To a point within its own zone Dauphin despatched one domestic. Of the persons proceeding outside the province, 3 farm hands, one housekeeper and one hotel cook were carried to Port Arthur, and 5 farm hands and one farm housekeeper to various rural centres in Saskatchewan, all travelling on certificates issued at Winnipeg.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During October, 1931

The estimated value of the building authorized by 61 cities during October was \$8,713,402; this was a decrease of \$1,609,012, or 15.6 per cent, as compared with the September total of \$10,322,414, and of \$4,043,000, or 31.7 per cent, as compared with the aggregate of \$12,756,402 for October, 1930. The cumulative total for the elapsed ten months of 1931 (\$95,611,669) was also lower than the average for the same period in the eleven years, 1920-1930; in connection with these data, however, it should be noted that there has also been a very decided decline in the wholesale costs of building materials, the Bureau's index having fallen from 154.4 per cent of the 1926 base in the first ten months of 1920 to 83.0 per cent in the months January-October of the present year, a decline of 46 per cent.

From Saskatchewan centres the labour movement during October was provincial only and comprised the transfer of 4 persons. Of these the Saskatoon office despatched one highway construction foreman and one farm housekeeper, and Regina one teacher and one construction labourer to employment within their respective zones.

Transfers from Alberta centres during October were 43 in number, 41 provincial and 2 interprovincial. The latter were of a farm hand and a farm domestic who travelled from Edmonton to the Saskatoon zone. The provincial movement was entirely from Edmonton, from which centre 2 farm hands were conveyed to Drumheller and 20 farm hands, 11 railway construction bridgemen, 2 highway construction labourers, one survey man, one cookee, one miner, one cook, one farm household worker and one waitress to situations within the Edmonton zone.

At British Columbia offices 20 persons secured certificates for reduced transportation during October, all to provincial points. Of these 12 were labourers travelling to centres in the Penticton zone on certificates issued at Nelson. The Penticton zone, in addition, was the destination of 2 bakers and one hotel waitress transferred from Vancouver. Receiving certificates also at Vancouver, 4 carpenters and one hotel worker proceeded to situations within the Vancouver zone.

Of the 197 workers who travelled at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during October 89 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 55 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 47 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 4 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 2 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued nearly 900 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately \$4,500,000, and about 3,000 permits for other buildings valued at almost \$3,800,000. In addition, Brantford, Saskatoon and Prince Rupert reported the authorization of undertakings classed as engineering projects valued at \$32,246, \$300,000 and \$100,000, respectively. During September, authority was granted for the erection of about 800 dwellings and 2,000 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately \$3,200,000 and \$5,900,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan recorded increases of 49.0 per cent and 479.8 per cent, respectively, in the value of authorized building as compared with September, 1931. The

greatest decrease in this comparison was that of \$908,816 or 20.2 per cent in Quebec.

In the comparison with October, 1930, there were gains of 184.2 per cent and 40.1 per cent in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, respective-

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS
INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS
ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	October, 1931	November, 1931	October, 1930
	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Id—			
Charlottetown.....			2,000
Nova Scotia.....	267,010	179,207	93,942
*Halifax.....	257,798	172,512	80,342
New Glasgow.....	6,700	1,275	5,090
*Sydney.....	2,512	5,420	8,510
New Brunswick.....	64,853	841,469	168,663
Fredericton.....	17,000	15,890	Nil
*Moncton.....	12,920	81,900	124,975
*Saint John.....	34,933	743,679	43,688
Quebec.....	3,585,585	4,494,401	5,782,398
*Montreal—Maison- neuve.....	3,129,122	3,374,719	5,238,888
*Quebec.....	365,093	1,053,702	297,815
Shawinigan Falls.....	1,540	3,675	10,000
*Sherbrooke.....	67,500	24,100	52,100
*Three Rivers.....	8,550	16,755	19,695
*Westmount.....	13,780	21,450	163,900
Ontario.....	2,939,938	3,601,595	4,367,180
Belleville.....	13,935	8,650	26,850
*Brantford.....	48,291	29,048	56,100
Chatham.....	6,050	925	32,816
*Port William.....	30,150	21,850	14,300
Galt.....	2,440	77,525	9,778
*Guelph.....	15,413	19,135	35,681
*Hamilton.....	205,450	226,600	451,550
*Kingston.....	24,739	30,399	51,537
*Kitchener.....	67,167	40,535	172,243
*London.....	84,700	122,520	105,880
Niagara Falls.....	29,045	1,420	66,448
Oshawa.....	1,030	16,585	11,005
*Ottawa.....	160,640	74,015	227,520
Owen Sound.....	5,000	6,450	Nil
*Peterborough.....	31,850	8,555	26,780
*Port Arthur.....	80,236	79,870	8,550
Stratford.....	14,810	31,915	11,885
*St. Catharines.....	69,285	35,950	104,147
*St. Thomas.....	4,750	2,205	7,600
Sarnia.....	15,044	13,308	51,739
Sault Ste. Marie.....	10,517	21,880	57,074
*Toronto.....	1,595,827	2,179,430	2,061,078
Tork and East Tork Townships.....	337,187	483,030	605,629
Welland.....	12,349	48,582	28,375
*Windsor.....	22,067	4,370	30,180
East Windsor.....	590	750	12,900
Riverside.....	450	1,200	11,125
Sandwich.....	875	625	34,750
Walkerville.....	43,000	5,000	33,000
Woodstock.....	6,691	9,768	20,660
Manitoba.....	199,582	204,752	464,300
*Brandon.....	2,162	7,152	9,200
St. Boniface.....	8,020	5,200	14,250
*Winnipeg.....	189,400	192,400	440,850
Saskatchewan.....	886,510	152,920	632,755
*Moose Jaw.....	125	18,900	400,275
*Regina.....	519,210	39,525	124,090
*Saskatoon.....	367,175	94,495	108,390
Alberta.....	269,403	332,888	415,517
*Calgary.....	154,165	141,184	256,933
*Edmonton.....	90,710	99,970	102,035
Lethbridge.....	21,928	90,144	54,554
Medicine Hat.....	2,600	1,590	1,995
British Columbia.....	500,521	515,182	829,647
Kamloops.....	9,255	6,745	9,345
Nanaimo.....	200	2,375	8,790
*New Westminster.....	23,796	24,480	28,850
Prince Rupert.....	103,885	3,290	7,554
*Vancouver.....	323,785	449,335	690,595
North Vancouver.....	6,090	725	9,210
*Victoria.....	33,420	28,232	75,303
Total—61 cities.....	8,713,402	10,322,414	12,756,402
*Total—35 cities.....	8,051,621	9,496,307	11,631,465

ly; the other provinces recorded declines, that of \$2,196,813 or 38.0 per cent in Quebec being most pronounced.

Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed decreases in comparison with both September, 1931, and October, 1930. Of the other centres, Halifax, New Glasgow, Fredericton, Sherbrooke, Fort William, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Walkerville, Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Rupert reported increases over September, 1931, and October, 1930.

Cumulative Record for First Ten Months, 1931.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during October and in the first ten months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first ten months of the years since 1920 are also given (average 1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in October	Value of permits issued in first ten months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first ten months (1920=100)	Average Indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first ten months average (1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1931.....	8,713,402	95,611,669	89.7	83.0
1930.....	12,756,402	139,117,752	130.6	93.3
1929.....	18,073,378	204,084,467	191.5	99.6
1928.....	21,558,085	187,179,719	175.7	97.9
1927.....	18,848,019	160,009,554	150.2	96.8
1926.....	14,738,402	134,902,338	126.6	100.4
1925.....	11,312,644	109,678,825	102.9	104.0
1924.....	13,089,588	109,906,921	103.2	107.7
1923.....	9,999,187	118,319,159	111.0	111.0
1922.....	10,737,525	127,515,975	119.7	108.6
1921.....	10,491,228	99,064,670	98.7	125.2
1920.....	10,401,041	106,547,319	100.0	154.4

The aggregate for the first ten months of this year was 31.3 per cent lower than in 1930, and was also less than the eleven-year average of \$136,028,700, while the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials were much lower than in any other year since 1920.

The Ontario Council of Women recently called the attention of the provincial government to an alleged gap in the legislation for the protection of children employed in non-industrial undertakings in the province. Attention was called in particular to the practice of keeping young persons at work in stores for excessively long hours on Saturdays, on days before holidays, and during Christmas week. The Hon. Dr. J. D. Monteith, Minister of Public Works and Labour, promised that an investigation of the subject would be made by the government.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary showing the employment situation during October, 1931, is reproduced below. The following report on unemployment conditions in the United States is based on the statistics published by the United States Department of Labour, showing the recent trend of employment throughout the country.

Great Britain

Within a fortnight of the departure of sterling from the gold standard on September 21 there was an improvement in employment, which continued throughout October.

There was a marked improvement in employment in all the textile industries and particularly in cotton and wool. Employment also improved in the mining and metal manufacturing industries, in general engineering, motor vehicle and metal goods manufacture, and in the clothing, boot and shoe, glass, and paper trades.

The seasonal decline continued in building, public works contracting, hotel and boarding house service, and in the distributive and transport industries.

The improvement in employment occurred mainly in the Midlands and Northern divisions of England, and to a slighter degree in Wales and Scotland, but in all these areas employment was still very bad. It also remained very bad, though showing an improvement, in Northern Ireland. In London and the Southern areas employment showed a decline, mainly of a seasonal nature, but it was still moderate, and much better than in other areas.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,770,000 insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at October 26, 1931 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 21·9, as compared with 22·6 at September 21, 1931, and with 18·5 at October 27, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed at October 26, 1931, was 18·1, as compared with 17·4 at September 21, 1931; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3·8 as compared with

5·2. For males alone the percentage at October 26, 1931, was 23·6, and for females 17·5; at September 21, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 23·7 and 19·7.

At October 26, 1931, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 2,127,943 wholly unemployed, 482,553 temporarily stopped, and 115,596 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,726,092. This was 85,523 less than a month before, but 488,591 more than a year before. The total included 2,044,853 men, 70,634 boys, 557,150 women, and 53,455 girls.

The 2,127,943 wholly unemployed included approximately 1,412,880 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 604,550 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 110,510 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,932,085, included 284,628 men, 7,084 boys, 56,140 women and 3,685 girls, who had been on the Register for less than one month.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at October 26, 1931, was 2,792,320.

United States

The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour reports the changes in employment and pay-roll totals in October, 1931, as compared with September, based on returns made by 48,434 establishments in 15 major industrial groups, having in October 4,603,617 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$103,983,267.

Three of the 15 industrial groups surveyed reported gains in employment and earnings over the month interval. Anthracite mining reported a large increase in number of workers combined with a much greater increase in pay-roll totals, while both bituminous coal mining and retail trade showed substantial gains in each item.

In the remaining 12 industrial groups in which decreased employment was reported, decreases of 2·3 per cent or less were shown in the following groups: crude petroleum producing; telephone and telegraph; power, light, and water; electric-railroad operation; wholesale trade; hotels; laundries; and dyeing and cleaning. The decreases in employment in

the manufacturing, metalliferous mining, and quarrying industries were slightly larger, and the canning industry showed the usual large seasonal decrease in employment in October, due to the ending of the vegetable canning season. The combined total of these 15 industrial groups shows a decrease of 2.7 per

cent in employment from September to October, and a decrease of 0.9 per cent in payroll totals.

According to an estimate by the American Federation of Labour, approximately 6,200,000 wage earners were unemployed in the United States on November 18.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

Reference was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1930, page 652, to the Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act of Parliament which was adopted on May 30, 1930. The text of this measure appeared in the April, 1930, issue, page 383. This Act provides as follows:—

3. (1) Every contract made hereafter with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons employed in the fabrication or manufacture of materials, supplies or equipment for use in the work contemplated where such fabrication or manufacture is carried on in any established plant or factory other than a plant or factory established for the purposes of the work contemplated.

The Act was put into effect at once as respects contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, both as to its provisions as to current and fair and reasonable rates of wages and as to the application of the eight-hour day.

With respect to contracts for other classes of work, the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, (which has been in effect

since 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924) requires that they must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above-mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor

shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letters boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following Fair Wages Clause:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively

the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payment remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed claim therefore may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, those included under the "A" groups containing either fair wages schedules as shown below, or the General Fair Wages Clause above-mentioned, and those coming under the "B" group containing the Fair Wages Clause specified in the "B" Conditions as given above:—

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE

Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a quarantine launch for William Head, B.C. Name of contractors, Walkems Shipyard, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 25, 1931. Amount of contract, \$32,044. A General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract calling for the observance of fair and reasonable rates of wages and the application of the eight-hour day.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of pump house and sump wells at the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractor, Quinte Construction Co., Trenton, Ontario. Date of contract, November 9, 1931. Amount of contract, \$3,850. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages	Hours of labour
	Not less than	Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$1 00	8
Bricklayers' and masons' helpers...	0 45	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters.....	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 65	8
Ordinary labourers.....	0 40	8
Roofers (sheet metal).....	0 70	8
Roofers (tar and gravel).....	0 60	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 70	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 45	8
Concrete workers.....	0 40	8
Sheet metal labourers.....	0 45	8
Structural ironworkers.....	0 90	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 60	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 55	8
Truck driver.....	0 45	8

Reconstruction of the Armoury, Woodstock, N.B. Name of contractors, Messrs. Armstrong Bros., Perth, N.B. Date of contract, November 7, 1931. Amount of contract, \$29,990. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages	Hours of labour
	Not less than	Not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete mixer operator.....	\$0 45	8
Concrete labourers.....	0 35	8
Painters.....	0 55	8
Felt and gravel roofers.....	0 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8
Structural iron workers.....	0 75	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 60	8
Bricklayers and masons.....	0 80	8
Carpenters.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	0 60	8
Plasterers.....	0 80	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8

Installation of an automatic sprinkler system in Hangar A3, Royal Canadian Air Force Training Station, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, November 19, 1931. Amount of contract, \$12,985. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages	Hours of labour
	Not less than	Not more than
	per hour	per day
Sprinkler fitter.....	\$1 20	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8

Painting metal ceiling of Hangar A2, R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ontario. Name of contractor, Mr. Harry Onyon, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, September 11, 1931. Amount of contract, \$661. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages	Hours of labour
	Not less than	Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$1 00	8
Bricklayers' and masons' helpers...	0 45	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters.....	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 65	8
Ordinary labourers.....	0 40	8
Roofers (sheet metal).....	0 70	8
Roofers (tar and gravel).....	0 60	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 70	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 45	8
Concrete workers.....	0 40	8
Sheet metal labourers.....	0 45	8
Structural ironworkers.....	0 90	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 60	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 55	8
Truck driver.....	0 45	8

Laying of electric cable, etc., to the Pump House, R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Hibbard Bros., Belleville, Ont. Date of contract, August 3, 1931. Amount of contract, \$1,345. The last mentioned fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract.

Construction of an extension of 20" water main and services to Hangar A3, R.C.A.F. Training Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Quinte Construction Limited, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, August 10, 1931. Amount of contract, \$2,834. The last mentioned fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract.

Heating, plumbing, stucco and plastering, etc., the Pump House at R.C.A.F. Training Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Quinte Construction Limited, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, October 6, 1931. Amount of contract, \$2,750. The last mentioned fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract.

Laying of sanitary sewer from Hangars, etc., to sewage sump at R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Rayner Construction Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 26, 1931. Amount of contract, \$4,460. The last mentioned fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract.

Stuccoing exterior walls of Hangar A2, R.C.A.F. Training Station, Trenton, Ont. of contractors, Quinte Construction Limited, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, July 6, 1931. Amount of contract, \$2,700. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$1 00	8
Bricklayers' labourers.....	0 45	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters.....	0 80	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 70	8
Ordinary labourers.....	0 40	8
Roofers (sheet metal).....	0 70	8
	per day	
Driver, team, horse-wagon.....	6 50	8
	per hour	
Structural ironworkers.....	1 00	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 70	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Concrete workers.....	0 40	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Roofers (felt and gravel).....	0 70	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 45	8

Service crossings, King's Highway, R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Quinte Construction Limited, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, July 2, 1931. Amount of contract, \$700. The preceding fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of repairs to the south approach of bascule bridge at Burlington Channel, Ontario. Name of contractors, Ontario Construction Co., Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, November 15, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,199 50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers.....	\$0 40	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	1 00	8
Cement mixer operator.....	0 75	8
Diver.....	1 25	8
Drill runner.....	0 45	8
Steam hoist engineer.....	0 85	8
Fireman.....	0 45	8
Timberman.....	0 50	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 75	8
Team, wagon and teamster.....	1 00	8
Man, horse and cart.....	0 70	8
Motor truck driver (5 ton and over)	2 50	8
Motor truck driver (1 ton and 2)...	1 50	8

Construction of a public building at Parry Sound, Ont. Name of contractor, Michael H. Braden, Orillia, Ont. Date of contract, November 3, 1931. Amount of contract, \$49,500 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours of labour Not more than
	per hour	per day
Concrete finishers.....	\$0 60	8
Stonemasons.....	1 00	8
Stonecutters.....	0 90	8
Brick and hollow tile layers.....	1 00	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 90	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 70	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 60	8
Terrazzo layers.....	1 00	8
Marble setters.....	1 00	8
Tile setters.....	1 00	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 70	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 70	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 60	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 45	8

Construction of a public building at The Pas, Man. Name of contractors, Messrs. Bird, Woodall and Simpson, Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. Date of contract, November 10, 1931. Amount of contract, \$43,125 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages	Hours of labour
	Not less than	Not more than
	per hour	per day
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$1 35	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	8
Concrete floaters.....	0 40	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 75	8
Concrete mixers.....	0 40	8
Electricians.....	1 00	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 50	8
Hollow tile layers.....	1 35	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Lathers.....	1 00	8
Marble setters.....	1 25	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75	8
Plasterers.....	1 35	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 00	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 50	8
Roofers (felt and gravel).....	0 75	8
Stonecutters.....	1 25	8
Sheet metal workers.....	1 00	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Structural steel workers.....	1 00	8
Terrazo layers.....	0 85	8
Terrazo layers' helpers.....	0 40	8
Tile setters.....	1 25	8
Teamsters with team and wagon...	0 70	8
Truck drivers.....	0 50	8

Construction of an extension to the revetment wall at Owen Sound, Ont. Name of contractors, The Thunder Bay Harbour Improvement Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, November 17, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$26,208.10. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages	Hours of labour
	Not less than	Not more than
	per hour	per day
Labourers.....	\$0 40	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 70	8
Cement mixer operator.....	0 55	8
Diver.....	1 25	8
Diver's attendant.....	0 50	8
Drill runner.....	0 45	8
Steam hoist engineer.....	0 65	8
Fireman.....	0 45	8
Timberman.....	0 50	8
Concrete finisher.....	0 60	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 75	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 60	8
Motor truck driver (5 ton truck and over).....	0 45	8
Motor truck driver (1 and 2 ton truck).....	0 45	8

Construction of a new roof covering for the Armoury at St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. Name of contractors, Richard & E. J. Ryan Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 17, 1931. Amount of contract, \$1,600 and \$8.50 per 100 sq. ft. to be paid for any new roof boarding which may be required. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages	Hours of labour
	Not less than	Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 55	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal helpers.....	0 40	8
Roofers (built up felt roofing).....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 35	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8
Motor truck driver.....	0 40	8

Grading and paving of the mall, Confederation Buildings, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Kendall Brothers (Ontario) Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 21, 1931. Amount of contract, \$16,720. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages	Hours of labour
	Not less than	Not more than
	per hour	per day
Asphalt rakers.....	\$0 75	8
Asphalt tampers and smoothers...	0 55	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 75	8
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 75	8
Road roller engineer.....	0 75	8
Truck driver.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	1 00	8
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 70	8

Reconstruction in concrete of the superstructures of the outer ends of the North and South Piers, Goderich, Ont. Name of contractors, Wm. Bermingham & Son, Kingston, Ont. Date of contracts, November 21, 1931. Amount of contracts, approximately, \$32,819.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contracts as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages	Hours of labour
	Not less than	Not more than
	per hour	per day
Carpenters.....	\$0 70	8
Timbermen.....	0 50	8
Labourers.....	0 40	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8
Stationary enginemen (hoist).....	0 65	8
Stationary fireman.....	0 45	8
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 40	8

Construction of a wharf at East Ferry, Digby Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Halle B. Bigelow, Canning, N.S. Date of contract, November 2, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$19,974. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than		Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per day	per week
Timbermen.....	\$0 42½	8	48	48
Carpenters.....	0 55	8	48	48
Quarrymen.....	0 40	8	48	48
Labourers.....	0 35	8	48	48
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 55	8	48	48
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	8	48	48

Contracts in Group "B" (Interior fittings, etc.)

Construction of alterations and additions to the interior fittings of the Post Office at Welland, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Bertram Timms, Welland, Ont. Date of contract, November 22, 1931. Amount of contract, \$1,729. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Installation of interior fittings in the public building at Huntingdon, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, November 28, 1931. Amount of contract, \$900. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of post office conveying machinery and related equipment in Postal Terminal, Regina, Sask. Name of contractors, General Conveyors, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 21, 1931. Amount of contract, \$4,500. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of post office conveying machinery and related equipment in Postal Terminal "A", Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, The Canadian Rumely Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 10, 1931. Amount of contract, \$14,900. The "B" labour conditions were inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Lowering and widening approaches to new bridges over Lock No. 15, Old Canal, and constructing earth fill approaches to new bridge over Lock No. 9, Old Canal, both bridges in the town of Merritton, Ont. Name of contractor, Roy Honsberger, Vineland, Ont. Date of contract, November 12, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$1,053. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than		Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per day	per week
Labourers.....	\$0 40	8	48	48
Steam shovel engineers.....	1 20	8	48	48
Steam shovel cranemen.....	0 96	8	48	48
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 72	8	48	48
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 80	8	48	48
Steam hoist engineer.....	0 75	8	48	48
Firemen.....	0 45	8	48	48
Locomotive crane operators.....	0 80	8	48	48
Truck drivers.....	0 40	8	48	48

Filling of area at north end of Cross Street and the rear of the Reeta Hotel, Welland, Ont. Name of contractors, D. G. Bawtinheimer, Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont. Date of contract, November 21, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$1,215. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than		Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per day	per week
Labourers.....	\$0 40	8	48	48
Steam shovel engineer.....	1 20	8	48	48
Steam shovel cranemen.....	0 96	8	48	48
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 72	8	48	48
Man, team and wagon.....	0 75	8	48	48
Steam hoist engineer.....	0 75	8	48	48
Firemen.....	0 45	8	48	48
Locomotive crane operator.....	0 80	8	48	48
Truck driver.....	0 45	8	48	48

Macadamizing of roadway from the Thorold-Allanburg Road to the Thorold Dock, Thorold, Ont. Name of contractor, Roy Honsberger, Vineland, Ont. Date of contract, November 27, 1931. Amount of contract, approximately \$1,389. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than		Hours of labour Not more than	
	per hour	per day	per day	per week
Steam roller operators.....	\$0 75	8	48	48
Drill runners.....	0 50	8	48	48
Labourers.....	0 35	8	48	48
Steam shovel engineers.....	1 00	8	48	48
Steam shovel cranemen.....	0 80	8	48	48
Steam shovel firemen.....	0 65	8	48	48
Man, horse and cart.....	0 60	8	48	48
Man, team and wagon.....	0 80	8	48	48
Steam hoist engineer.....	0 75	8	48	48
Firemen.....	0 45	8	48	48
Locomotive crane operators.....	0 80	8	48	48
Truck drivers.....	0 40	8	48	48

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in November, 1931, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts

which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Making metal dating stamps and type, brass crown seals, cancellers, etc.

Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. \$ 660 16

Making and repairing rubber stamps, dater, etc.

Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. 186 50

Making and supplying Letter Carriers' Uniforms.

Wolfe Cap Co., Montreal, Que. 4 68

Kaufman Rubber Co., Kitchener, Ont. 885 06
 Miner Rubber Co., Granby, Que. 1,353 48
 Richelieu Mfg. Co., St. Hyacinthe, Que. 494 10
 R. J. Devlin & Co., Ottawa, Ont. 1,475 00
 Samuel Dorfman, Quebec, Que. 10,107 76

Mail Bag Fittings

F. W. Carling, Ottawa, Ont. 3,140 00
 Ketchum Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ont. 85 26

Scales

Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. 320 00

Letter Boxes, etc.

F. H. Plant Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. 740 40
 Capital Brass, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. 1,523 58
 Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. 844 34

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

GUELPH, ONTARIO.—A MANUFACTURER OF MALT SYRUP AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 304.

Agreement in effect from January 1, 1929, to January 1, 1932. Thirty days notice before expiration date must be given by either party desiring a change.

Only union members to be employed, if available, but if not, extra men may be employed and will be given permit cards by the union.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48-hour week.

Overtime and work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per week: pan operators \$33, shipper and fireman \$31, repairman and cooper \$30, brewers \$29, helpers \$28, assistant shipper and truck driver \$27, dry operators and yardmen \$26.

In case of lay-off in dull season, men will be laid off in rotation for not more than one week at a time.

All disputes which cannot be settled with the proprietor or superintendent will be referred to an arbitration board consisting of two members of each party and a fifth chosen by them whose decision will be final and binding. No cessation of work during arbitration proceedings.

VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA, B.C.—CERTAIN BREWERIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 300 AT VANCOUVER AND LOCAL No. 280 AT VICTORIA.

This agreement, which is in effect from May 1, 1929, to December 31, 1931, was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1929, as applying to a certain Brewery Company in Victoria. The same agreement is also in effect for the same period at Vancouver, B.C., and this applies to Local Union No. 300.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

IROQUOIS FALLS, ONTARIO.—ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS.

This agreement came into effect May 1, 1926, to run to April 30, 1927, and from year to year until either party gives notice 30 days before May 1, of any year, and was amended on May 1, 1927, to provide for the substitution of the 1927 standard wage schedule for the 1926 schedule previously in effect. The agreement is still in effect except for the wage scale which was amended August 15, 1931, to reduce wages approximately five per cent. A similar change in wages has been made in mills operated by the company and its subsidiaries in other localities.

The terms of this agreement are similar to the agreement between the Manitoba Paper Company, Limited (a subsidiary of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Limited) at Pine Falls, Manitoba, and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1931, page 832, except that the clauses

not affecting paper makers such as the wage scale, hours for outside day workers, hours for wood handling operations, apprenticeship system in mechanical trades and necessary work in case of shutdown of mills, are not included.

Wages per hour for certain classes from August 15, 1931, are: machine tenders \$1.15 to \$1.43; back tenders 98 cents to \$1.29; third hands 76 to 94 cents; fourth hands 59 to 61 cents; fifth hands 54 to 56 cents; beater engineers \$1.16; oilers 56 to 59 cents; rewinder men 77 cents; revinder men's helpers 56 cents.

IROQUOIS FALLS, ONTARIO.—**ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.**

This agreement which came into effect May 1, 1929, to run to April 30, 1930, and from year to year until either party gives notice 30 days before May 1, of any year, is still in effect except for the wage scale which was amended August 15, 1931, to reduce wages approximately five per cent. This change in wages is similar to that made in mills operated by the company and its subsidiaries at Pine Falls, Manitoba, and other localities.

The terms of this agreement other than wages are similar to the agreement with the Manitoba Paper Company (a subsidiary of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Limited) at Pine Falls, Manitoba, which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, page 832, except that the provision for at least four hours pay for all day workers called out for Sunday or holiday work and also the clauses relating to wood handling operations and necessary work in case of shutdown are not included. There is an additional clause providing that common labourers are to join their respective unions after thirty days' continuous service and the rate of wages for them will be set by a conference between the union or unions and the company for a period of three months.

Wages for certain classes from August 15, 1931, are:

Wood room: assistant foreman, knife changer and drum operators 58 cents, block pile powder man 57 cents, sawyers 46 cents, oilers 43 cents, hand knife barker and sulphite chippers 42 cents. All other employees of wood room with the exception of foreman 41 and 40 cents. Grinder room: assistant foreman and jiggerman 60 cents, crankman, oilers and grindermen 46 cents, floorman and wood pickers 43 cents. Sulphite mill: cooks 84 cents (others on salary), acidmakers 78 cents, stock runners 71 cents, cooks' helpers 47½ to 66 cents, burner men, deckers and rotary screenmen 45 cents, oilers and cleaners 43 cents. Mixing room: broke beaters and mixing men 40 cents. Wet room: refinerman, deckers and rotary screenmen and oilers 43 cents, screenmen and wet machines men 41 cents, truckers 40 cents. Finishing Room: checkers 46 cents, finishers and core-makers 43 cents; car liners, truckers, wrapper cutters and helpers 41 cents; cleaners 40 cents. Steam Plant: engineers 66½ to 73 cents, pump men 59 to 64 cents, firemen 61 cents, oilers 59 cents, bunkermen and sweepers 43 cents. Sanitary and fire protection: watchmen 43 cents, sanitary crew and cleaners 40 cents. Teaming

and outside equipment: teamsters 42 cents, teamsters' helpers and labourers 40 cents. Stores: storemen 47½ to 61 cents, stores labour 40 cents. Sawmill: machine man 57 cents, labourers 40 cents. Mechanical: pump repairs 76 cents, millwrights and digester repairmen 68 to 71 cents, millwrights' helpers 56 to 60 cents, steam plant repairmen 68 to 71 cents, bullgang 47½ to 52 cents. Machine Shop: machinists 68 to 83 cents; tinsmiths 68 to 76 cents, blacksmith 68 to 71 cents, mechanics' helpers 56 to 59 cents. Pipefitters: pipefitters 68 to 77 cents, pipefitters' helpers 56 to 60 cents. Electrical: motor winder 73 to 85½ cents, telephone men 68 to 81 cents, linemen 68 cents; journeymen 68, 71 and 76 cents. Bricklayers and masons 68 to 78 cents, carpenters 68 to 71 cents, painters and glaziers 60 to 66½ cents, masons' helpers 40 to 56 cents, painters' and glaziers' helpers 56 to 60 cents.

PINE FALLS, MANITOBA.—**MANITOBA PAPER COMPANY (A SUBSIDIARY OF THE ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS.**

The agreement which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1931, page 832, was amended August 15, 1931, to provide for the following changes in wages: a five per cent reduction on all rates over 42 cents per hour except that a minimum rate of 70 cents per hour for mechanics and machinists will be maintained, men previously receiving 42 cents per hour will be reduced to 41 cents and no change will be made in rates of all men receiving 41 cents or less per hour.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—**NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, No. 330.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 30, 1931, to May 30, 1932, and for such time thereafter not exceeding 30 days as may be required to negotiate a new agreement.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1930, page 714, with the exception that no mention is made of the wage rates for journeymen.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—**TORONTO DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 91.**

The agreement which was previously in effect and was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1928, and January, 1926, has been renewed for another year, that is until March 31, 1932.

Wages for journeymen: \$47.50 per week for work on evening newspapers and \$50.50 for work on morning newspapers.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—**PROPRIETORS OF THIRD SHIFT PUBLICATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 91.**

The agreement which was previously in effect and was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1929, page 925, has been renewed for another year, that is until March 31, 1932.

Wages per week for journeymen employed on the shift worked between 11 a.m. and 9 p.m.: \$52.50 per week.

Manufacturing: Textiles

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—ASSOCIATED CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS AND THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.

This agreement which came into effect May 1, 1922, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1922, page 889, has been in effect from year to year since with certain wage adjustments. The latest renewal was from May 1, 1931. It is provided in the agreement that either party may give the other notice of change ninety days before May 1, of any year. The terms of the agreement are similar to those of the agreement between this union and a certain clothing manufacturer at Toronto, which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1931, page 1139.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO DISTRICT, ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND DEALERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 353.

The agreement which came into effect June 1, 1929, for a period of three years and which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1929, page 677, and November, 1926, page 1146, was amended June 1, 1931, and will remain in effect until May 31, 1933. Six months before expiration date the parties will appoint representatives to negotiate a new one. The following changes have been made:—

Hours: 8 per day, five days a week, a 40-hour week.

Overtime: all overtime to be paid double time, with the exception that men may be allowed to work Saturday mornings on emergency work and that each contractor may employ one journeyman on Saturday mornings at straight time for repair or maintenance work.

The division of journeymen into class "A" and class "B" is continued. Class "B" men are to do residential work only.

The wage rate of \$1.25 per hour for class "A" electrical workers which has been in effect since June 1, 1930, is continued to May 31, 1932; and from June 1, 1932, to May 31, 1933, the rate will be \$1.35. The rate for class "B" will be 85 cents per hour to the termination of the agreement.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN MOSAIC, MARBLE, TERRAZZO FIRMS AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 2, ONTARIO.

This agreement covers terrazzo workers, members of the above local union.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1931, to December 31, 1931, and until a new agreement is reached. Both parties to meet three months before expiration date to draw up a new agreement.

Hours: 8 per day with a 5-day week.

Overtime: time and one-half. Work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per hour: first class terrazzo workers \$1.10; second class terrazzo workers 95 cents.

For work out of city, travelling expenses and an allowance for board and travelling time during working hours to be paid by employers.

The number of apprentices allowed to employers is limited by the agreement. Apprentices must be between 17 and 20 years of age and must be duly indentured. They are to serve four years and be given a thorough training in all marble, mosaic and terrazzo work.

Wages per hour for apprentices: first year 35 cents, second year 45 cents, third year 60 cents, fourth year 75 cents.

No strike to occur until any dispute has been referred to a joint arbitration committee consisting of representatives of each party.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN TILE AND MANTEL CONTRACTORS AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 2, ONTARIO.

This agreement covers tilesetters, members of the above local union.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1931, to December 31, 1931, and until a new agreement is reached. Both parties are to meet three months before the expiration date to draw up a new agreement.

The union will supply tilesetters but if unable to furnish a sufficient number they will work with mechanics secured by the contractor such mechanics to work under similar conditions.

The union will not limit the amount of work an employee is to do nor limit the use of machinery or tools.

Hours: 8 per day, five days per week, a 40-hour week.

Overtime: overtime work time and one-half; work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per hour: tilesetters, \$1.25.

Each employer may employ one apprentice and one additional apprentice for each five journeymen regularly employed with a maximum of three apprentices. Apprentices must be at least 16 years and not more than 17 years of age and must be duly indentured. Their application must be approved by the local joint arbitration committee. They will serve a term of four years including school instruction if provided. They are to be given a thorough training in all tilesetting work.

Wages for apprentices: first year 25 cents, second year 35 cents, third year 45 cents, fourth year 60 cents.

A joint arbitration committee to be formed and there will be no strike before a dispute has been brought before this committee.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—SHEET METAL CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SHEET METAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 30.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932, and for another year unless thirty days' notice is given before expiration date.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1929, page 926, with the following exceptions:

Overtime: time and one-half to midnight on other days and on Saturdays until 5 p.m. All other overtime or work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen sheet metal workers: \$1.07½ per hour. (This is a reduction of 7½ cents per hour from the 1930-1931 rate, but is the same as paid in 1929-1930).

Apprentices must be registered with the union and are not to work outside the shop during their first three years except under journeyman's supervision as provided in the previous agreement, but all other clauses relating to apprentices are omitted from this agreement.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.—THE BUILDERS EXCHANGE MASTER CARPENTERS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 713.

The agreement which was to be in effect May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932, and which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June of this year, page 710, has been amended to provide for a wage rate of 90 cents per hour from November 1, 1931 to April 30, 1933. (This is a reduction of 10 cents per hour.)

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.—MASTER CARPENTERS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 38.

Agreement (made following the strike which was reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1931, page 761) to be in effect from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932. This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1929, page 806, and July, 1928, page 787, with the following exception:—

The wage rate for journeymen carpenters is 90 cents per hour. (This is a reduction of 10 cents per hour.)

FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—WORKING RULES AND WAGE SCALE OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL No. 865.

This schedule has been in effect since May 1, 1930, and is verbally accepted by certain employers.

Union representatives may visit job stewards but not interfere with the work.

Hours: 8 per day except on construction jobs when hours are 10 per day.

Overtime: time and one-half for all overtime and for work on Sundays and holidays.

Wages per hour for stationary engineers: second class job 75 cents, third class job and licence 65 cents, fourth class job and licence 60 cents.

Wages per hour for hoisting engineers on construction: steam shovels \$1.20; engineers in charge of cranes, drag lines, clam shells, orange peels, derricks, pile drivers 85 cents; engineers on all other machines used in construction as skip hoists, concrete mixers, air compressors, pumps, stone crushers, dinky locomotives, street rollers and all other boilers used on construction 75 cents.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE BRICKLAYERS', MASONS, AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 2, ALBERTA.

The agreement which came into effect April 1, 1929, for a period of one year and which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1929, page 536, is still in effect.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Wages for journeymen bricklayers and masons: \$1.45 per hour.

VANCOUVER AND DISTRICT, B.C.—WAGE SCALE AND WORKING RULES OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL No. 115.

The wage scales and working rules for Locals 844 and 46A were both summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1930, page 1334. These two locals have since amalgamated and formed one local, number 115.

This scale for Local 115 came into effect May 1, 1931, and is in effect subject to 30 days' notice.

All men to be hired through union headquarters whenever possible. The business agent will be allowed on any job where union members are employed. Union members will not instruct as operators any men who are not union members. Union firemen will be employed with union engineers. If a member of the union is discharged for enforcing these rules and scale, no union member will work for such employer until redress is made.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week, except for work outside a 25 mile radius of Vancouver when 48 hours shall be a week's work. When members are required to raise steam before the regular work day, a minimum of one hour's time will be allowed. On jobs where two or more shifts are employed, 7½ hours will be a day's work and be paid for 8 hours.

Overtime: double time. All work between Saturday noon and Sunday midnight double time except for shift work. Double time for work on holidays.

For work out of city, transportation and travelling time up to 8 hours per day will be paid by employers.

Where a member is required to wait for material or other reasons, beyond his control he will be paid full time for waiting.

Wages per day: hoisting steel \$10; clam shell, orange peel, pile drivers, loco cranes, aerial cable ways, derricks and scraper \$9; tower hoists, snubbers, road roller, compressors (oil and electric) \$8; firemen and oilers \$5.50; all unspecified work \$7. Wages per day on dipper dredges: engineers \$10, cranesmen \$8, firemen \$5.50, chief engineers \$7. Wages per day on shovels and drag lines to apply on all contract jobs within a radius of 25 miles of Vancouver; engineers \$10, cranesmen \$8, firemen \$6.50, oilers on power shovels \$5.50. Wages per month on all contract jobs outside a radius of 25 miles of Vancouver: engineers \$250, cranesmen \$200, firemen \$160, watchmen \$140.

VICTORIA, B.C.—MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 324.

The agreement which came into effect February 1, 1929, to remain in effect subject to 30 days' notice was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1929, page 927. Both parties verbally agreed to a wage rate of \$1 per hour (a reduction of 12½ cents per hour) from May 1, 1931.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 273.

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1931, to October 31, 1932, and from year to year thereafter until either party gives notice 30 days before October 31, of any year.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1930, page 1456, with minor changes in certain clauses.

The regular wage rate remains at 70 cents per hour day and night for handling general cargo and 80 cents for handling bulk cargoes. The regular hours are the same as before, that is 9 per day except for the Saturday afternoon holiday from June 1, to September 30.

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 810 (COAL HANDLERS AND TRIMMERS).

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1931, to October 31, 1932, and from year to year until either party gives notice 30 days before October 31, of any year.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1931, page 94, with minor changes in certain clauses.

The regular wage rate remains at 80 cents per hour for day work and \$1 for night work, with a 9-hour day.

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 1039 (STEAMSHIP HORSE AND CATTLE FITTERS, SEALERS, LINERS AND CLEANERS).

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1931, to October 31, 1932, and from year to year until either party gives notice 30 days before October 31, of any year.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1931, page 94, with minor changes in certain clauses.

The regular wage rate remains at 65 cents per hour for day work and 97½ cents for night work, with a 9-hour day.

Social Policy of the Co-operative Movement

The Central Committee of the International Co-operative Alliance, following a conference held at Paris recently, issued a statement of co-operative principles, which it was suggested might be so extended in their application as to provide a practical cure for the economic depression:—

“The Central Committee of the I. C. A. assembled at Paris in the presence of the unparalleled economic crisis which the failure of the competitive capitalist system has produced, declares that the solution of the present world difficulties lies in the application and generalization of the principles on which the co-operative organization of commerce and industry, as represented in the organization of the sixty million co-operators who constitute the membership of the I. C. A., is based.

“Our co-operative system offers the only effective alternative to the anarchy of competition and private profit because it is based upon service to the community and the elimination of private gain, and puts an end to the inequalities between the resources of the consumer and the producer.

“The Central Committee, therefore, calls upon all its affiliated organizations to demonstrate the superiority of their economic system and its power to secure the highest interests of the community by all the means in their power, among others:—

(a) by the exercise of the utmost vigilance and economy in their purchases and the ac-

cumulation of stocks; (b) by distributing all commodities to their members at the most equitable price, since the whole of the benefits of co-operation go to the consumers; (c) by resisting all attempts of capitalist enterprise to use the present situation for private profit; (d) by using all the means in their power to mitigate the evils and distress attendant upon the dreadful and increasing unemployment of the world's workers, particularly by the establishment of the co-operative regime.”

Co-operative principles were discussed at a conference held at Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia, in October, to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the British Canadian Co-operative Society. Mr. George Keen, general secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada showed that the co-operative movement throughout the world was fundamentally one of consumers: that the mobilization of the demand for merchandise and services by consumers would enable the people to organize production in an orderly, efficient and economical manner. He pointed out that a consumers' society provided the means whereby the business talent of each local community could be developed, as well as a centre where the education of the people in co-operative philosophy and principles could be given.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1931

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being slightly lower, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices again advanced somewhat.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in sixty-nine cities was little changed at \$7.82 at the beginning of November, as compared with \$7.84 for October; \$10.25 for November, 1930; \$11.75 for November, 1929; \$11.28 for November, 1928; \$11.07 for November, 1927; \$11.01 for November, 1926; \$11.23 for November, 1925; \$10.46 for November, 1924; \$10.69 for November, 1923; \$10.29 for November, 1922; \$11.08 for November, 1921; \$15.32 for November, 1920; \$13.65 for November, 1918; and \$7.96 for November, 1914. The most important change was a seasonal advance in the price of eggs. The prices of beef, veal, mutton, pork, lard, milk, butter, cheese, flour, rice, beans and potatoes were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$17.81 at the beginning of November as compared with \$17.86 for October; \$20.60 for November, 1930; \$22.03 for November, 1929; \$21.52 for November, 1928; \$21.27 for November, 1927; \$21.24 for November, 1926; \$21.51 for November, 1925; \$20.81 for November, 1924; \$21.19 for November, 1923; \$20.89 for November, 1922; \$21.60 for November, 1921; \$26.13 for November, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.61 for November, 1918; and \$14.36 for November, 1914. In fuel anthracite coal was slightly higher. Hardwood showed a slight downward tendency. Rent was lower in the average.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again slightly higher at 70.6 for November as compared with 70.4 for October; 79.5 for November, 1930; 95.7 for November, 1929; 94.9 for November, 1928; 96.9 for November, 1927; and 97.7 for November, 1926. Ninety-six prices quotations were higher, seventy were lower and three hundred and thirty-six were unchanged.

In the classification according to chief component materials three of the eight main groups were higher and five were lower. The groups which advanced were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due to increased prices for wheat, oats, rye, corn, barley

and flour which more than offset declines in the prices of potatoes, carrots, turnips, parsnips and hay; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, because of higher prices for lead, zinc and silver; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to higher quotations for sodium bichromate and certain tanning materials. The groups which declined were: the Animals and their Products group, mainly because of lower prices for fresh and cured meats, calves, hogs and lambs which more than offset higher prices for steers, butter, lard and eggs; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of lower quotations for cotton underwear, raw silk and serge which more than offset higher prices for raw cotton, raw jute, raw wool and woollen yarn; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, owing mainly to lower prices for spruce lumber and ground wood pulp; the Iron and its Products group, because of lower quotations for scrap iron and steel; and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to declines in the prices of gasoline and sulphur.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods declined, lower prices for potatoes, onions, canned vegetables, fresh and cured meats and woollen cloth more than offsetting higher prices for flour, bran, shorts, eggs and woollen yarns. Producers' goods were slightly higher, due to advanced quotations for wheat, oats, rye, barley, hides, steers, raw cotton, raw wool and silver, which more than offset declines in the prices of calves, hogs, lambs, spruce lumber, electrolytic copper and woollen cloth.

In the grouping according to origin both raw and partly manufactured goods and fully and chiefly manufactured goods were higher, the former due to higher prices for grains, steers, eggs, raw wool, silver and zinc, which more than offset lower prices for potatoes, rubber, hogs, calves, lambs and electrolytic copper, and the latter due mainly to higher prices for flour, bran, shorts, rolled oats, butter and sodium bichromate. Domestic farm products, articles of marine origin and articles of mineral origin were higher, while articles of forest origin were slightly lower.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of November, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact

quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and

soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climate conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above-mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1919, quarterly from 1920 to 1929 and monthly since January, 1930. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

(Continued on page 1368)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family

Table with columns for Commodities, Quantity, and prices for years 1900 through 1931. Includes sub-sections for All Foods, Starch, laundry, Fuel and light, and Rent. Totals are provided at the bottom of each section.

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Table showing average costs for various provinces: Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

†December only. ‡Kind most sold. *For electric light and gas see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL, LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder, roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
Dominion (average).....	26.0	21.2	19.6	13.7	10.9	16.2	22.1	18.4	18.3	24.2	23.2	45.9
Nova Scotia (average).....	30.2	24.7	22.3	16.3	12.4	13.9	21.3	22.6	20.8	23.6	26.6	44.6
1—Sydney.....	28.6	23.8	21.4	17.8	15.0	12.0	.....	24.0	20.2	23.8	26.2	42.4
2—New Glasgow.....	32.5	27.5	23.5	16.3	11.6	14.0	20.0	20.0	22.1	27.8	27.9	45.1
3—Amherst.....	26.5	21.8	17.5	15.7	11.5	15.0	.....	22.3	18.1	23.4	27.0	45.0
4—Halifax.....	33.5	25.2	24.1	16.5	14.0	13.6	.....	22.5	21.6	19.2	21.2	44.8
5—Windsor.....	30.0	25.0	25.0	15.0	10.0	15.0	.....	.....	22.5	22.0	26.7	45.0
6—Turo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.8	23.4	45.0
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	26.2	23.2	21.7	15.3	15.2	.....	18.5	19.8	17.7	21.8	25.8	40.0
New Brunswick (average).....	31.9	24.1	24.1	16.2	13.1	17.8	20.0	23.0	21.5	22.9	26.5	49.7
8—Moncton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.0	23.3	23.3	48.3
9—Saint John.....	31.1	22.0	24.4	17.1	13.8	22.0	.....	15.0	21.6	21.0	22.7	49.5
10—Fredericton.....	36.2	26.2	27.5	16.5	13.5	13.5	.....	20.0	25.0	23.3	25.4	55.0
11—Bathurst.....	28.3	24.0	20.3	15.0	12.0	.....	.....	25.6	22.5	22.5	20.0	46.0
Quebec (average).....	21.8	19.0	19.2	12.6	8.8	12.1	21.2	14.8	16.7	24.3	27.8	48.2
12—Quebec.....	25.6	22.1	19.6	14.6	8.8	12.1	20.8	14.1	17.4	25.3	29.0	43.0
13—Three Rivers.....	23.0	18.7	19.0	12.6	8.7	14.7	15.2	15.1	16.7	28.3	32.1	50.4
14—Sherbrooke.....	23.8	20.0	25.2	16.6	10.7	12.3	23.0	15.7	18.3	27.0	25.6	49.3
15—Sorel.....	17.5	17.5	17.5	10.0	.....	10.0	20.0	12.5	17.5	20.0	27.3	41.7
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	16.7	16.0	16.4	11.9	8.1	13.8	20.0	14.1	13.8	25.6	28.9	49.4
17—St. John's.....	24.7	21.0	17.7	11.4	8.0	13.0	22.7	16.2	14.8	22.7	26.2	55.0
18—Theford Mines.....	15.0	14.0	13.5	12.0	.....	.....	25.0	12.0	18.6	25.0	31.5	50.0
19—Montreal.....	27.2	21.8	24.7	12.1	9.4	9.5	21.8	16.9	15.9	22.6	23.8	48.6
20—Hull.....	22.9	19.7	19.2	12.6	7.8	11.0	22.7	17.0	17.5	22.0	25.4	46.7
Ontario (average).....	26.7	21.6	19.6	14.1	11.0	18.0	23.0	18.4	18.8	22.9	26.4	47.7
21—Ottawa.....	27.1	21.4	20.3	14.2	9.0	14.8	22.3	16.2	15.5	22.8	26.4	47.5
22—Brantville.....	30.0	25.0	23.0	15.6	9.7	15.0	25.0	20.0	16.5	24.5	23.3	48.3
23—Kingston.....	26.7	21.6	20.4	14.2	9.9	14.2	22.3	16.6	15.9	21.3	25.2	42.3
24—Belleville.....	23.2	19.0	19.8	13.7	8.8	18.2	24.3	18.2	15.5	26.6	29.9	46.9
25—Peterborough.....	26.6	21.0	21.5	14.0	12.1	18.1	23.7	17.1	20.0	23.8	28.0	43.3
26—Oshawa.....	27.0	21.0	18.6	13.6	12.8	21.7	20.5	18.5	17.5	26.2	29.3	45.4
27—Orillia.....	23.8	20.3	17.2	14.8	13.0	18.7	22.4	21.7	22.4	20.4	25.4	42.3
28—Toronto.....	27.9	21.4	20.8	13.2	12.7	17.4	22.2	17.7	20.0	25.1	28.6	47.2
29—Niagara Falls.....	29.5	24.7	24.7	16.2	10.2	21.2	25.0	18.7	21.5	23.3	26.6	46.5
30—St. Catharines.....	25.0	20.9	20.4	13.4	9.8	17.4	23.3	17.4	16.7	21.0	23.9	40.0
31—Hamilton.....	29.0	23.6	22.5	16.5	14.4	20.5	20.7	17.5	25.0	22.3	25.7	44.2
32—Brantford.....	27.9	22.4	19.0	13.5	10.4	16.6	29.0	18.4	20.0	21.7	25.2	44.1
33—Galt.....	28.2	23.0	19.2	15.0	13.2	18.5	23.3	17.7	18.0	23.3	26.8	44.7
34—Guelph.....	26.0	21.8	19.8	14.2	12.3	18.3	24.0	16.3	20.0	21.2	25.0	41.7
35—Kitchener.....	25.3	20.9	17.1	13.9	11.0	17.1	25.0	18.0	15.0	20.6	23.9	41.1
36—Woodstock.....	28.0	23.2	20.0	14.7	11.6	17.5	21.0	17.4	18.3	20.7	23.8	40.9
37—Stratford.....	28.3	23.3	18.7	14.0	11.2	22.5	.....	18.7	15.0	21.9	24.7	43.7
38—London.....	27.4	22.2	18.6	13.8	10.2	18.3	21.3	17.4	16.2	23.9	28.0	44.8
39—St. Thomas.....	28.0	21.9	19.6	14.0	12.3	17.5	22.5	18.8	16.7	21.3	24.4	44.7
40—Chatham.....	25.0	21.0	18.9	14.2	9.7	19.9	22.8	19.4	17.8	20.8	24.7	42.4
41—Windsor.....	25.5	20.2	17.8	13.3	10.8	18.6	26.0	18.1	16.2	21.0	25.4	46.4
42—Sarnia.....	27.3	21.7	21.7	16.3	12.8	20.7	23.3	18.7	18.5	21.2	24.6	40.4
43—Owen Sound.....	24.6	18.6	17.7	12.6	9.7	17.6	17.5	17.2	16.5	24.1	24.9	47.1
44—North Bay.....	30.0	23.0	19.0	14.2	9.8	15.7	24.0	19.2	20.8	23.4	27.5	45.4
45—Sudbury.....	27.5	23.6	19.0	12.8	10.5	19.2	25.0	21.2	19.2	23.5	28.6	48.1
46—Cobalt.....	27.7	20.7	18.5	.....	11.5	.....	.....	22.0	23.0	24.4	30.3	46.2
47—Timmins.....	27.8	24.0	22.0	13.3	.....	20.5	25.7	22.5	22.8	24.8	27.8	52.2
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	24.7	20.4	18.6	12.5	9.6	16.6	21.0	17.2	21.8	22.6	25.1	42.2
49—Port Arthur.....	23.4	19.0	17.6	13.2	10.3	14.0	20.0	17.4	23.0	24.3	29.7	46.9
50—Fort William.....	21.8	18.0	16.5	13.0	10.8	14.7	20.0	16.8	20.0	24.1	25.1	43.2
Manitoba (average).....	23.1	17.5	17.7	11.7	9.2	12.0	18.8	16.7	15.9	22.1	26.5	43.3
51—Winnipeg.....	25.5	18.5	18.7	11.2	9.4	11.4	19.3	16.8	16.7	21.5	25.4	41.7
52—Brandon.....	20.6	16.4	16.6	12.1	9.0	12.5	18.2	16.5	15.0	22.6	27.6	44.8
Saskatchewan (average).....	22.8	17.9	15.8	10.5	8.2	12.5	18.6	14.8	15.0	26.4	30.0	42.2
53—Regina.....	21.8	16.9	15.3	10.0	8.3	11.0	18.9	14.7	14.0	25.2	29.4	38.8
54—Prince Albert.....	25.0	20.0	18.0	10.0	8.0	15.0	20.0	15.0	17.5	27.5	35.0	45.0
55—Saskatoon.....	18.3	15.0	14.0	10.0	7.5	11.4	18.3	14.0	13.4	25.1	29.4	42.9
56—Moose Jaw.....	26.0	19.6	15.8	12.0	8.8	12.7	17.0	15.4	.....	23.8	26.0	42.0
Alberta (average).....	23.5	19.5	17.4	11.5	9.5	14.0	20.3	16.4	17.0	25.0	29.6	46.0
57—Medicine Hat.....	25.0	22.5	20.0	12.3	9.0	13.0	20.0	17.0	21.3	27.7	31.9	48.9
58—Drumheller.....	21.0	16.5	15.0	11.3	8.5	13.5	20.0	15.5	15.2	22.0	25.7	43.3
59—Edmonton.....	24.3	19.9	19.7	10.8	9.9	14.8	21.1	15.8	15.8	23.7	27.7	44.4
60—Calgary.....	22.4	18.7	15.2	11.4	9.8	15.0	19.7	17.7	15.5	25.2	29.7	45.3
61—Lethbridge.....	25.0	20.0	17.0	11.7	10.3	13.8	20.7	16.0	.....	26.4	32.8	48.3
British Columbia (average).....	27.4	22.1	20.2	13.9	12.3	18.9	25.4	21.0	21.8	30.0	36.0	50.0
62—Fernie.....	25.0	21.0	22.0	13.8	10.8	16.5	23.5	20.0	21.0	26.4	33.0	49.0
63—Nelson.....	23.3	19.3	16.3	13.2	9.5	16.7	21.7	19.3	15.0	24.9	32.1	49.3
64—Trail.....	30.0	22.0	16.5	12.5	10.2	22.0	22.5	21.0	25.0	30.0	40.0	51.3
65—New Westminster.....	27.5	22.9	22.3	15.0	12.9	18.1	26.0	18.7	27.1	28.9	34.2	48.7
66—Vancouver.....	27.8	23.2	20.7	13.9	13.9	18.0	26.5	19.8	20.7	30.0	34.0	47.9
67—Victoria.....	28.3	22.6	20.4	13.8	13.4	19.0	26.1	19.8	16.5	28.1	32.3	50.2
68—Nanaimo.....	29.3	24.3	21.7	14.7	16.7	24.3	28.3	23.3	20.0	32.1	37.1	52.5
69—Prince Rupert.....	28.3	22.7	21.7	14.6	11.0	16.7	28.3	26.0	29.0	39.2	44.2	50.8

a Price for single quart higher.

b Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1931

Fish								Eggs				Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, (kind most sold), per lb., tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials, and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19.0	25.2	15.6	13.4	55.2	19.8	19.1	26.2	12.9	44.3	34.4	10.5	23.1	26.2	
13.0	27.5			53.0	16.8	16.3	20.9	14.2	47.4	36.8	10.7	25.1	28.6	
				52.0	16.7	15.6	19.1	12.9	48.7	35.1	a 12.9	25.0	26.9	
12.0	25.0			50.0	17.3		20.5	14.4	48.7	38.7	10-12	25.0	29.4	
14.0	30.0			50.0	17.3	16.0	23.4	13.5	50.0	33.7	9.0	28.0	29.3	
				60.0	16.8	20.0	17.6	15.0	51.4	38.1	a 12.5	23.7	27.3	
					16.0	15.0	24.4	14.7	38.3		a 10.0	24.5	28.5	
					16.6	15.0	20.3	14.7	47.4	38.5	a 9.0	24.3	30.0	
15.0	28.7			56.7	17.2	18.0	33.7	14.2	40.0	34.0	a 8.5	23.3	25.3	
15.0	35.0			57.0	17.8	17.4	26.5	13.7	43.5	34.4	10.6	24.6	27.4	
					17.8	18.0	26.7	14.0	47.5	36.9	11.0	27.8	29.4	
				54.0	16.2	16.4	29.8	12.6	47.4	35.9	a11.5	25.0	27.7	
15.0	35.0			60.0	18.5	17.8	34.4	14.6	47.9	39.6	10.0	25.7	27.5	
					18.7		15.0		31.0	25.0	10.0	20.0	25.0	
					60.0	20.3	19.8	14.2	43.8	33.0	9.3	21.3	23.9	
					19.3	20.2	24.7	14.1	45.8	31.8	b 12.0	20.9	23.6	
					20.0	20.0	21.3	17.0	43.8	36.2	b 10.0	23.5	23.3	
							18.3	13.6	49.5	36.4	a 9.1	20.0	23.0	
							15.8	13.7	36.0	29.2	a 8.0	24.0	24.0	
							16.2	13.6	44.6	34.5	b 7.0	24.1	24.1	
					20.0	18.0	18.5	13.5	42.5	31.0	b 8.0	22.5	23.7	
						20.0	16.5	14.8	34.7	29.6	8.0	20.2	23.9	
				60.0	21.9	20.6	22.9	13.2	52.0	36.2	10-11	24.0	25.7	
						20.0	20.8	14.6	44.9	32.0	b 11.0	20.9	23.7	
19.6	26.6	18.9	9.5	55.0	18.7	18.4	28.7	12.6	45.9	35.7	10.5	23.9	26.1	
20.7	27.7	23.6	8.0		22.2	17.0	30.5	12.8	51.1	35.4	11.0	24.0	24.9	
					19.0	20.0	26.3	13.7	41.0	34.4	8.0	24.6	24.6	
	25.0	15.0		50.0	17.5	19.3	25.5	11.9	45.1	35.4	10.0	20.0	24.0	
						18.0	32.0	12.7	45.0	39.5	a 7.8	28.3	25.3	
					17.5		24.2	14.4	43.8	33.8	10.0	22.1	25.2	
					20.0		31.5	13.7	46.7	37.9	a-b10.5	26.2	26.2	
							31.0	13.3	43.5	35.1	10.0	24.8	27.7	
							31.8	13.2	51.7	36.9	11.0	26.7	26.5	
							35.4	12.4	47.5	34.7	11.0	25.0	27.6	
							21.2	11.8	42.8	35.8	11.0	25.0	25.7	
							35.1	12.0	44.3	34.7	11.0	24.2	27.6	
					18.4		26.5	11.6	43.2	35.7	b 10.0	24.3	25.4	
					18.5	18.5	30.6	12.3	44.5	39.0	11.0	23.0	25.9	
					19.0	17.0	31.3	11.3	47.7	37.3	10.0	23.3	25.7	
							22.0	11.0	43.9	35.4	9.0	23.5	25.2	
					19.3	18.0	28.0	11.3	45.0	32.3	9.0	24.7	24.7	
					18.0		28.4	12.2	45.0	36.8	10.6	24.3	24.9	
					18.7	15.0	33.0	12.0	44.5	38.1	9.0	23.8	26.0	
					18.7	21.0	37.0	12.6	43.3	37.5	10.0	26.8	27.1	
					19.2	24.0	25.7	11.4	40.9	37.0	10.0	25.5	26.2	
							33.8	11.4	43.5	34.6	11.0	28.5	41.1	
							31.0	12.7	43.7	35.6	10.0	24.5	27.2	
							27.0	11.4	43.6	32.2	10.0	22.0	25.0	
							26.0	13.4	47.7	36.4	11.0	25.0	26.1	
							22.7	12.7	55.0	37.3	13.0	26.7	45.5	
							24.9	13.8	44.5	35.8	a-b12.5	26.8	46.6	
							22.9	15.2	60.0	30.2	a14.3	25.0	27.7	
				60.0	22.7	21.5	22.9	13.0	52.2	35.1	11.0	22.5	26.6	
				60.0	18.0	17.0	30.5	13.0	60.0	31.1	11.0	22.5	26.8	
				50.0	20.0	16.0	80.5	13.9	43.1	35.9	11.1	22.5	26.1	
					20.0		26.1	13.1	43.7	34.8	11.1	24.0	26.8	
					21.0	16.7	25.6	11.0	38.2	31.3	10.5	19.9	23.7	
					20.0	17.4	27.3	10.6	38.1	31.4	b 11.0	19.0	24.0	
					22.0	16.0	23.9	11.3	38.3	31.1	10.0	18.8	23.4	
					24.7	20.8	25.2	11.7	33.0	28.4	11.1	17.7	24.4	
					25.0	18.2	33.8	10.7		29.2	11-12	16.5	24.2	
					25.0	25.0	17.5	13.5	30.0	26.7	10.0	19.0	25.7	
					24.0	17.3	21.1	10.5	39.0	30.2	11.0	18.5	22.7	
						22.5	28.2	12.2	30.0	27.3	12.0	16.8	24.8	
					22.6	21.0	24.8	10.7	40.4	30.7	10.0	20.4	26.0	
					22.5	20.0	26.2	11.9	38.7	30.5	11.0	21.2	24.5	
					23.5	23.5	20.2	10.5	38.7	29.2	11.0	21.0	24.5	
					19.5	20.4	22.9	11.0	41.1	31.2	10.0	20.7	25.8	
					25.0	20.3	24.5	10.1	39.8	29.6	10.0	18.6	25.9	
						20.7	30.1	9.8	41.9	32.9	8.0	20.5	25.5	
					23.4	21.4	28.5	13.6	45.6	35.5	12.1	25.6	28.7	
					22.8	22.3	32.5	14.0	41.3	32.5	a 12.5	28.8	62.2	
					24.4	23.0	23.7	14.4	45.8	35.8	a 14.3	25.0	26.9	
					25.0	22.0	25.0	12.6	46.5	40.5	a 12.5	25.0	27.0	
					22.5	19.3	27.8	11.5	45.3	35.5	a 8.3	25.7	28.7	
					20.6	18.9	27.1	12.0	46.4	33.9	a 8.3	24.2	28.2	
					23.2	20.5	29.5	12.8	46.9	37.9	a 14.3	29.0	31.7	
						20.0	32.1	13.4	44.0	31.3	a 12.5	25.0	30.0	
					25.0	25.0	30.0	18.0	48.6	36.7	a 14.3	25.0	28.8	

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold) per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold) in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold) per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½ s, per can	Peas, standard, 2 s, per can	Corn, 2 s, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	22-5	6-1a	15-6	2-9	4-6	8-8	11-4	11-4	11-0	12-1
Nova Scotia (average)	21-6	6-9	15-7	2-4	4-9	9-0	12-7	12-0	11-0	11-7
1—Sydney.....	20-4	7-3	15-6	2-2	4-6	8-4	13-4	10-4	11-0	10-5
2—New Glasgow.....	23-3	6-7-7-3	16-0	2-4	5-0	8-0	12-5	13-9	11-9	13-9
3—Amherst.....	20-0	6-7	15-5	2-3	5-0	9-3	12-5	11-5	10-3	10-8
4—Halifax.....	22-0	6-7	14-8	2-3	5-0	8-9	12-7	12-1	10-8	11-4
5—Windsor.....	20-7	6-7-7-3	16-0	2-8	4-5	10-0	.....	13-0	12-0	12-6
6—Truro.....	23-1	6-7	16-4	2-4	5-0	9-1	12-6	11-1	10-1	11-0
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	24-2	6-7	19-0	3-1	5-0	10-0	15-0	14-0	12-3	14-8
New Brunswick (average)	21-0	7-0	14-7	3-3	4-6	9-0	12-9	12-0	10-4	10-6
8—Moncton.....	21-0	6-7-7-3	15-2	3-5	4-7	9-5	14-2	12-8	10-4	11-6
9—St. John.....	20-9	7-3	14-9	2-9	4-5	7-9	12-1	11-3	9-5	10-0
10—Fredericton.....	22-0	6-7-7-3	14-8	3-4	4-6	8-5	14-4	11-4	10-5	11-4
11—Bathurst.....	20-0	6-7	14-0	3-4	4-5	10-0	11-0	12-5	11-0	9-5
Quebec (average)	20-4	5-0	14-6	3-1	5-1	7-7	11-3	9-3	10-7	11-4
12—Quebec.....	22-7	6-7	14-0	3-6	5-3	8-5	11-7	9-0	9-7	10-2
13—Three Rivers.....	19-7	4-4-7	14-8	3-4	4-2	7-1	12-2	10-1	12-6	13-2
14—Sherbrooke.....	21-7	5-0	13-3	2-9	5-0	8-3	12-1	9-5	10-3	13-6
15—Sorel.....	18-4	5-5-2	15-7	2-8	5-5	7-2	10-0	9-1	10-9	10-0
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	18-7	3-3	14-2	2-4	6-0	8-5	11-6	9-6	10-0	11-9
17—St. John's.....	19-0	4-7-5-3	17-0	2-7	5-0	7-5	11-0	8-8	12-6	13-9
18—Theftford Mines.....	22-2	4-3	14-1	3-2	5-0	6-0	11-7	9-0	10-2	10-0
19—Montreal.....	22-0	6-6-7	14-8	3-4	4-6	9-0	10-7	9-5	10-6	10-7
20—Hull.....	19-4	4-7-6	13-9	3-5	5-0	7-6	10-5	9-0	9-0	9-3
Ontario (average)	22-5	5-7	15-0	2-7	4-4	9-6	12-1	10-8	10-3	11-3
21—Ottawa.....	24-6	5-3-7-3	15-9	3-6	5-1	10-4	11-6	10-0	10-4	11-1
22—Brockville.....	20-5	4-5-5-1	13-3	2-9	4-0	9-1	12-7	10-7	10-3	11-3
23—Kingston.....	20-1	5-3	14-0	2-9	3-9	8-8	11-9	9-4	9-3	9-7
24—Belleville.....	21-3	4-7-5-3	15-8	2-5	4-4	10-5	12-1	10-3	10-1	11-6
25—Peterborough.....	19-4	4-7	14-2	2-6	4-0	8-9	11-5	9-7	10-0	10-1
26—Oshawa.....	23-5	4-7-6-7	13-0	2-4	4-3	10-2	11-2	9-9	9-3	10-0
27—Orillia.....	23-2	5-3-6	15-9	2-7	4-0	9-8	12-3	10-9	10-2	11-2
28—Toronto.....	26-5	6-7-7-3	14-9	2-9	4-7	9-5	11-1	11-0	10-2	11-5
29—Niagara Falls.....	22-7	6-7	15-5	2-7	4-3	9-3	12-5	10-8	10-7	12-0
30—St. Catharines.....	21-8	4-7	14-8	2-5	4-2	9-2	11-8	10-9	10-0	11-1
31—Hamilton.....	26-6	5-3-6-7	15-4	2-5	4-3	9-9	11-0	10-6	10-5	10-9
32—Brantford.....	23-3	4-7-6-7	14-7	2-1	4-1	10-0	12-1	10-0	9-7	10-5
33—Galt.....	27-1	6-0	15-9	2-4	4-3	10-0	12-2	11-0	9-4	10-3
34—Guelph.....	23-5	5-3	15-2	2-3	4-4	10-1	11-9	10-3	10-1	10-8
35—Kitchener.....	23-5	6-0	15-7	2-4	4-9	10-1	12-1	11-0	10-8	11-8
36—Woodstock.....	21-5	4-5-3	14-9	2-1	4-1	10-1	11-9	10-5	10-5	10-5
37—Stratford.....	22-2	4-7-6	14-6	2-3	4-7	9-8	11-0	11-6	9-6	11-9
38—London.....	22-6	5-3-6	15-5	2-3	4-0	10-0	11-7	12-2	10-6	11-4
39—St. Thomas.....	22-5	5-3	16-1	2-4	4-3	9-6	12-0	11-5	10-9	12-1
40—Chatham.....	21-1	4-7	15-0	2-2	4-2	9-5	13-7	10-9	11-4	10-9
41—Windsor.....	21-5	6-7-7-3	15-5	2-5	3-9	9-8	12-7	10-1	10-2	10-5
42—Sarnia.....	24-0	6-7	15-0	2-0	4-7	10-0	12-5	12-0	11-5	12-0
43—Owen Sound.....	22-1	5-3-6	15-2	2-3	3-6	9-9	10-6	10-9	10-8	11-0
44—North Bay.....	21-0	5-3	15-0	3-3	5-6	10-2	12-8	11-9	10-3	13-0
45—Sudbury.....	21-4	6-6-7	14-0	3-1	4-4	7-2	15-5	9-9	10-5	12-3
46—Cobalt.....	20-6	6-7	12-5	3-4	4-4	9-1	14-2	11-4	10-2	12-4
47—Timmins.....	22-1	6-7	14-7	3-5	4-7	8-9	12-4	11-1	11-0	12-8
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	20-9	5-3-6	15-0	3-3	5-0	11-1	13-1	10-3	10-3	10-8
49—Fort Arthur.....	21-8	5-3	15-7	3-0	4-6	9-4	10-7	10-6	10-0	11-3
50—Fort William.....	22-5	5-3	15-7	2-9	4-2	8-6	10-4	11-2	11-0	11-2
Manitoba (average)	23-7	5-9	15-5	2-8	4-6	10-9	11-6	12-5	11-4	13-7
51—Winnipeg.....	22-9	5-6-6	13-0	2-7	4-3	10-2	11-7	12-7	11-9	14-1
52—Brandon.....	24-4	5-6-6-2	18-9	2-8	4-8	11-6	12-4	12-2	10-9	13-3
Saskatchewan (average)	23-6	6-3	16-5	2-7	4-4	9-5	11-5	13-5	12-4	13-4
53—Regina.....	24-2	5-6-7	.....	2-9	5-0	8-7	11-6	12-9	12-2	12-9
54—Prince Albert.....	25-5	5-7	.....	2-6	4-2	8-9	12-5	13-6	13-0	13-5
55—Saskatoon.....	21-1	6-7	15-0	2-8	4-3	10-0	11-4	13-0	11-8	12-5
56—Moose Jaw.....	23-6	6-7	18-0	2-6	4-2	10-3	10-5	14-4	12-5	14-5
Alberta (average)	23-2	6-3	17-0	2-8	4-1	7-6	9-6	12-8	12-7	13-6
57—Medicine Hat.....	24-2	5-7-6-3	17-6	2-0	4-3	8-1	9-8	13-2	13-4	14-7
58—Drumheller.....	19-0	5-4	.....	2-6	4-9	5-5	9-0	12-5	12-7	13-8
59—Edmonton.....	21-4	6-6-7	15-7	2-7	4-2	7-3	8-9	11-8	11-6	12-3
60—Calgary.....	23-1	5-6-7	17-6	2-7	4-1	8-3	9-6	13-3	12-8	14-4
61—Lethbridge.....	23-3	6-3-8-3	.....	2-9	3-8	8-7	10-8	13-2	13-2	12-5
British Columbia (average)	25-6	7-3	18-4	3-2	5-2	6-8	7-9	13-1	14-7	14-7
62—Fernie.....	22-0	7-1	17-5	3-1	5-3	7-5	9-0	15-2	14-6	16-9
63—Nelson.....	26-4	8-3	15-0	3-0	4-3	7-5	8-4	12-1	13-3	15-0
64—Trail.....	22-5	6-3	14-0	3-0	4-2	6-0	7-0	12-0	11-2	13-7
65—New Westminster.....	25-8	6-3-7	20-1	3-1	4-5	6-3	6-4	13-4	11-7	14-7
66—Vancouver.....	25-7	6-3-7	21-4	3-3	5-4	6-8	7-2	11-3	11-2	15-3
67—Victoria.....	25-9	7-5	19-0	3-2	6-0	6-2	7-2	12-2	12-2	13-3
68—Nanaimo.....	30-0	7-5-8	20-0	3-0	6-2	7-7	9-9	14-2	12-5	14-6
69—Prince Rupert.....	26-7	8-3	20-0	3-5	6-0	5-8	7-3	14-2	12-5	14-2

a Chain stores, etc., sell bread undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities.
 b Some small bakers selling 20 oz. loaf at 5c., 6c., and 7c. or 20 for \$1.00.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1931

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
5-2	3-6	.694	16-1	13-5	17-2	12-1	16-5	16-9	61-8	23-1	51-6	41-0
5-5	4-0	.752	16-4	17-7	15-1	11-4	15-1	15-6	57-0	22-6	52-5	40-7
4-8	3-8	.773	16-9	.....	12-5	13-4	15-3	14-7	50-0	22-4	.....	1
4-7	4-0	.921	19-0	.....	15-0	11-2	14-7	16-2	65-0	20-0	.....	2
5-0	4-2	.70	16-3	15-0	18-0	10-0	14-7	15-0	50-0	23-2	50-0	3
4-9	4-3	.696	16-6	22-5	15-0	11-2	15-3	15-0	60-0	23-8	54-5	4
5-0	4-0	.75	15-0	15-0	.....	12-0	15-0	17-0	.....	25-0	.....	5
4-8	3-7	.675	14-7	18-2	.....	10-5	15-5	15-4	60-0	21-3	53-0	6
5-2	4-7	.59	13-4	15-0	.....	12-7	14-5	14-5	.....	22-5	.....	7
4-5	3-5	.578	14-2	16-7	15-5	12-6	14-9	15-5	56-5	20-9	51-6	49-5
5-1	3-6	.64	14-2	23-3	.....	12-0	15-0	16-0	.....	22-2	55-0	8
4-4	3-4	.558	12-5	17-5	14-0	12-9	14-7	14-8	63-0	22-8	44-8	9
4-3	3-8	.615	13-4	13-8	17-0	13-3	15-2	16-1	50-0	18-4	55-0	10
4-0	3-2	.50	16-7	12-0	.....	12-0	14-5	15-0	.....	20-0	.....	11
4-7	4-8	.624	14-3	23-6	15-5	12-2	16-0	15-0	61-8	23-0	49-1	39-2
5-2	4-4	.508	13-1	22-5	15-0	13-4	16-2	16-3	70-0	23-4	48-8	38-3
4-6	5-8	.505	12-9	19-5	15-2	12-0	17-0	14-3	.....	25-4	45-0	41-8
3-5	4-5	.644	14-1	24-7	15-5	11-6	17-1	16-8	61-3	25-6	43-0	40-2
5-0	6-0	.63	15-0	.....	14-0	10-0	15-0	13-4	.....	23-3	.....	15
5-3	4-7	.681	14-1	.....	15-0	13-0	13-3	12-7	50-0	25-0	45-0	38-8
5-0	4-5	.69	15-0	35-0	.....	15-0	17-5	.....	.....	18-0	.....	17
3-5	4-0	.605	13-3	.....	16-5	11-0	17-0	14-4	57-5	21-6	50-0	39-6
5-6	4-0	.682	14-5	20-9	16-4	11-6	16-3	15-3	70-0	23-9	92-7	39-1
4-7	4-9	.668	16-8	19-1	16-0	12-1	14-9	16-7	.....	20-8	59-0	36-8
4-8	3-4	.605	14-1	17-9	16-1	12-5	16-3	17-6	62-2	22-9	51-1	37-7
5-0	4-6	.729	16-3	23-8	15-0	12-8	16-5	18-6	75-0	23-7	56-5	36-4
4-3	4-3	.727	16-0	21-7	.....	15-0	17-0	15-5	.....	22-5	.....	21
4-5	4-5	.764	16-3	19-3	15-0	11-0	16-3	17-6	75-0	20-4	56-7	37-4
5-2	4-5	.657	15-0	14-3	.....	14-0	16-0	16-8	65-0	20-8	47-0	39-1
4-2	3-0	.496	10-5	14-4	.....	10-4	16-1	16-8	59-7	23-5	52-8	35-2
4-4	3-2	.508	11-1	14-1	.....	12-7	16-0	18-1	55-0	22-7	.....	26
5-4	3-6	.517	12-1	15-0	.....	11-7	16-2	18-6	62-5	23-5	56-0	37-6
4-9	3-5	.514	11-5	16-0	.....	11-3	15-4	17-0	60-0	21-8	57-6	38-4
5-2	3-5	.594	13-2	17-8	.....	12-6	17-7	17-2	.....	20-7	50-0	38-6
4-6	2-6	.625	13-5	14-0	.....	12-2	16-2	17-0	65-0	19-3	48-5	36-5
5-8	3-6	.55	14-0	14-8	.....	12-0	15-5	16-3	55-0	23-2	45-0	36-7
4-6	2-3	.528	10-9	13-7	.....	11-5	16-6	15-2	.....	21-7	50-0	36-0
4-8	3-2	.541	12-9	16-3	.....	14-3	15-8	17-3	.....	20-9	52-0	34-4
4-8	3-4	.477	12-5	13-3	.....	11-0	16-0	17-9	60-0	20-6	50-7	36-3
5-4	2-9	.46	11-2	11-2	.....	11-5	15-2	16-4	.....	19-6	60-0	35-2
4-5	2-1	.50	11-7	12-0	.....	12-5	15-3	16-4	.....	24-4	.....	35
5-2	2-9	.493	12-2	14-4	.....	12-3	16-4	17-0	61-0	23-9	53-0	37-6
4-4	3-2	.537	12-4	18-0	.....	11-4	14-9	16-8	60-0	21-2	55-0	35-7
4-3	2-9	.582	12-7	15-0	.....	13-5	16-1	17-6	.....	24-1	.....	37-5
3-8	2-9	.498	11-4	17-0	.....	11-1	15-3	16-5	.....	23-8	47-0	35-4
3-7	2-6	.572	11-3	21-3	.....	14-5	15-1	16-8	.....	23-9	.....	38-9
5-2	2-5	.446	10-3	20-6	.....	12-7	15-7	17-3	.....	25-1	.....	41
4-3	2-1	.456	11-0	13-3	.....	12-3	16-3	17-7	.....	27-0	45-0	36-2
4-7	3-8	.723	20-9	25-0	15-0	13-3	17-2	18-2	59-5	24-2	50-5	40-5
5-0	3-6	.633	17-2	25-0	16-0	13-5	18-6	20-0	60-8	24-5	46-5	39-6
5-9	5-2	.741	19-3	21-5	18-3	12-6	17-7	19-6	65-8	23-6	48-7	40-8
6-6	4-2	.916	21-4	25-0	17-0	13-4	17-4	19-8	66-6	23-1	50-8	43-3
4-4	4-2	.739	17-1	22-5	16-5	12-7	18-7	18-7	65-0	25-0	48-3	38-0
4-7	4-1	.837	20-0	24-4	17-0	11-8	15-0	19-5	57-3	25-5	46-9	40-4
4-0	3-7	.794	17-6	22-5	15-0	12-6	16-3	19-1	54-2	21-9	52-0	39-4
5-6	3-4	.599	13-9	.....	15-0	12-4	17-7	18-3	59-7	22-4	49-7	43-3
6-3	3-5	.572	13-2	.....	15-0	11-7	17-0	17-7	56-8	21-5	43-7	41-5
4-9	3-2	.625	14-6	.....	15-0	13-1	18-4	18-9	62-6	23-3	55-7	45-0
5-5	3-3	.732	18-0	.....	21-8	12-8	18-6	19-5	69-5	24-0	51-2	48-5
6-3	3-0	.80	20-0	.....	25-0	14-6	19-8	20-6	60-0	25-0	52-2	53
5-8	3-6	.78	15-0	.....	25-0	13-3	18-2	19-4	68-7	25-0	53-7	46-0
5-2	2-9	.697	15-0	.....	15-5	10-2	17-4	19-3	61-8	23-3	47-4	50-0
4-9	4-7	.871	21-8	.....	.....	13-0	18-9	18-8	59-5	23-3	51-6	49-0
5-4	2-7	.784	19-0	.....	17-5	11-5	18-1	17-3	62-6	24-2	53-7	49-3
5-7	3-6	.973	21-3	.....	21-0	12-1	20-1	19-7	70-6	24-5	60-4	50-6
4-5	2-5	.983	21-7	.....	18-0	11-0	19-0	15-0	57-0	25-0	52-5	58
5-5	2-7	.493	11-5	.....	16-1	11-0	17-3	17-7	63-5	23-5	51-3	47-5
5-8	2-5	.902	23-2	.....	17-5	15-0	11-9	16-6	57-8	23-8	51-0	46-3
5-4	2-5	.567	17-5	.....	.....	11-7	17-7	17-5	65-0	24-3	53-3	50-0
7-1	3-2	1-037	24-5	.....	20-7	10-7	17-6	16-0	64-5	24-4	54-0	46-5
8-4	2-8	1-14	27-5	.....	20-0	12-5	17-5	16-0	72-5	26-3	63-8	50-0
7-4	3-1	1-09	27-5	.....	20-0	10-0	19-0	16-0	70-0	26-0	52-0	49-0
6-0	3-2	1-09	25-0	.....	20-0	10-0	18-5	15-0	62-5	23-5	47-5	46-0
5-8	2-6	.794	17-4	.....	20-5	10-2	17-7	15-5	58-3	24-9	50-8	43-2
6-2	3-0	.812	21-9	.....	20-5	10-7	17-3	15-8	61-3	22-5	51-0	41-4
6-6	3-1	1-00	24-7	.....	18-8	10-0	17-5	15-4	57-2	22-6	50-2	44-3
8-5	4-5	1-14	22-3	.....	.....	10-2	18-6	16-0	67-5	24-4	58-5	48-3
7-8	4-4	1-39	30-0	.....	25-0	11-7	16-7	17-5	66-7	25-0	58-3	50-0

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
Dominion (average)	6.2	6.0	45.9	52.6	25.7	15.1	3.0	50.7	53.2	11.8	5.5	16.136
Nova Scotia (average)	6.4	6.0	50.0	52.9	26.3	11.7	2.9	50.0	53.2	12.4	5.7	16.000
1—Sydney.....	6.1	5.8	46.9	48.2	26.4	15.0	3.0	50.0	50.0	12.9	5.3	
2—New Glasgow.....	6.7	6.4	52.2	54.5	26.2	12.2	2.8		35.0	14.2	6.5	
3—Amherst.....	6.2	6.0	50.0	60.0	25.0	10.0	2.8	50.0	40.0	12.3	6.0	
4—Halifax.....	5.7	5.7	49.5	45.4	24.6	11.4	2.7	45.0	40.0	12.7	6.0	16.00
5—Windsor.....	6.7	6.2	50.0	55.8	30.0	10.0	3.1		35.0	10.3	5.0	
6—Truro.....	6.7	6.1	51.3	53.4	25.6	11.8	3.1	55.0	35.3	12.0	5.3	
7—P.E.I. Charlottetown.....	6.1	5.6	52.5	57.5	26.5	14.4	2.9	50.0	40.0	14.0	5.7	15.40
New Brunswick (average)	5.9	5.6	49.6	50.2	24.9	13.0	3.0	53.5	38.2	11.8	5.4	16.250
8—Moncton.....	6.1	5.8	50.7	58.3	25.7	12.0	3.0	58.3	38.5	13.2	5.7	15.50-16.00g
9—St. John.....	5.6	5.4	44.7	42.8	22.2	10.8	3.1	47.2	37.3	11.0	5.2	15.25
10—Fredericton.....	6.4	5.9	50.4	52.6	26.5	11.7	2.9	55.0	38.7	12.0	5.6	17.00
11—Bathurst.....	5.5	5.2	52.5	47.0	25.0	13.5	2.9			11.0	5.0	17.00
Quebec (average)	5.6	5.3	46.2	51.6	24.9	13.7	3.1	51.1	57.8	11.2	5.1	15.605
12—Quebec.....	5.6	5.3	47.0	56.5	26.1	16.2	3.2	54.4	60.0	10.4	4.9	
13—Three Rivers.....	6.0	5.5	46.2	55.4	24.9	14.2	3.6	48.7	60.0	10.9	5.0	15.50
14—Sherbrooke.....	5.5	5.3	46.4	48.1	25.1	13.4	3.2	53.7	57.1	10.9	5.2	15.85-16.10
15—Sorel.....	5.9	5.4	45.8	50.8	23.7	10.8	2.3	46.7	60.0	10.0	5.2	14.50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	5.4	5.0	51.7	53.2	25.0	12.3	3.4	53.2	60.0	12.0	4.9	15.00
17—St. John's.....	5.5	5.2	42.5	47.5	26.5	15.0	2.2	60.0	60.0	13.0	5.0	14.50
18—Theftford Mines.....	5.6	5.2	42.7	49.4	23.5	13.4	3.5	40.8	53.3	11.4	5.1	17.00-17.50
19—Montreal.....	5.3	5.3	50.8	57.5	24.3	14.9	3.0	52.6	57.7	10.0	4.9	16.05
20—Hull.....	5.6	5.3	42.7	46.0	24.6	13.4	3.3	49.8	52.0	11.9	5.4	16.00
Ontario (average)	6.2	6.0	47.5	56.6	24.9	13.8	2.9	48.4	54.9	11.0	5.3	16.017
21—Ottawa.....	5.8	5.6	50.6	55.8	25.3	14.5	2.9	60.9	58.9	11.6	5.3	16.00-16.50
22—Brockville.....	6.2	5.7	53.8	54.4	23.7	13.6	2.5	46.2	56.0	10.8	5.0	15.00
23—Kingston.....	5.7	5.5	44.3	50.0	25.1	12.8	3.0	51.4	50.0	10.0	5.0	15.00
24—Belleville.....	6.4	6.0	55.0	60.4	25.3	13.7	2.7	55.0	60.0	11.3	5.6	16.00
25—Peterborough.....	5.8	5.6	48.2	51.1	24.2	14.6	3.3	46.0	50.5	10.6	5.3	15.75
26—Oshawa.....	6.1	6.1	46.3	64.8	24.7	12.8	2.8	50.8	52.9	11.1	5.5	15.00
27—Orillia.....	6.3	6.3	52.5	51.3	24.5	13.8	2.9	45.7	52.5	10.7	5.1	16.50
28—Toronto.....	5.9	5.9	51.2	56.6	24.5	11.7	2.7	51.9	57.5	10.0	5.2	15.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	6.2	6.1	50.2	53.4	25.4	14.3	3.0	51.5	61.2	10.4	5.5	14.50g
30—St. Catharines.....	6.0	5.7	39.7	58.1	23.3	12.9	2.7	44.3	50.0	10.7	5.3	15.50g
31—Hamilton.....	6.0	5.9	48.8	61.2	24.9	13.4	2.8	45.0	55.0	9.8	5.4	15.50
32—Brantford.....	5.9	5.9	48.7	53.7	24.1	12.7	3.2	53.9	54.0	10.3	5.8	15.50
33—Galt.....	6.1	6.0	45.9	52.6	24.0	13.7	2.9	50.5	59.0	10.1	5.4	15.50
34—Guelph.....	6.0	5.8	44.0	51.9	24.4	12.1	2.9	43.9	52.5	9.3	5.4	15.50
35—Kitchener.....	6.0	5.9	39.7	55.9	23.7	13.2	2.8	45.5	48.7	10.6	4.9	15.50
36—Woodstock.....	6.3	6.0	45.7	53.6	24.8	12.7	2.7	44.7	53.0	10.6	5.2	13.50
37—Stratford.....	5.9	5.7	47.2	56.5	25.4	13.1	2.9	48.5	50.8	10.7	5.4	16.00
38—London.....	6.3	6.1	51.4	58.4	24.5	13.9	2.7	46.8	55.8	10.0	5.4	16.00
39—St. Thomas.....	6.3	6.1	52.5	55.8	25.3	13.2	2.6	47.9	52.5	11.2	5.8	16.00
40—Chatham.....	6.0	5.9	45.6	54.1	24.8	13.8	2.8	45.0	60.0	10.1	5.0	16.00
41—Windsor.....	5.9	5.7	43.0	54.9	24.7	14.2	2.5	48.3	60.0	9.8	5.4	16.50g
42—Sarnia.....	6.2	5.9	49.1	56.9	25.7	13.5	2.6	43.7	60.0	10.9	5.0	16.50
43—Owen Sound.....	6.4	6.2	48.3	58.6	25.0	11.8	3.2	42.1	55.0	10.2	5.2	15.00-15.50
44—North Bay.....	7.5	7.0	60.6	61.7	26.0	15.2	3.3	53.7		13.7	5.0	18.00
45—Sudbury.....	6.6	6.4	45.5	62.5	25.0	17.5	2.9	48.3		15.0	5.2	17.25-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	6.9	6.2	47.5	56.4	26.7	15.4	2.7	46.5	45.0	13.2	5.0	18.50
47—Timmins.....	6.9	6.4	38.0	57.4	25.2	16.5	3.5	43.5		15.0	5.1	18.75
48—Sault St. Marie.....	6.1	6.1	44.7	60.7	25.5	15.0	2.9	52.2	60.0		5.8	15.50
49—Port Arthur.....	6.1	6.1	39.8	58.2	26.4	15.4	2.8	48.3	55.0	11.1	5.1	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	6.8	6.4	46.2	60.0	26.0	14.2	2.9	48.8	56.7	11.2	5.1	16.75-17.00
Manitoba (average)	6.8	6.8	42.3	46.7	26.4	14.5	3.1	48.4	51.3	13.1	6.6	20.50
51—Winnipeg.....	7.0	7.1	39.1	46.4	24.9	13.9	3.0	49.2	45.0	12.1	6.8	21.50
52—Brandon.....	6.6	6.4	45.4	46.9	27.8	15.0	3.1	47.5	57.5	14.0	6.3	19.50
Saskatchewan (average)	6.8	6.9	38.2	50.0	26.7	20.1	3.1	53.4	55.0	14.6	6.1	
53—Regina.....	6.4	6.9	41.0	48.8	25.6	18.8a	2.8	45.0		15.0	6.3	
54—Prince Albert.....	6.9	6.8	33.8	53.0	29.6	21.3a	3.5	57.0		60.0	6.2	
55—Saskatoon.....	7.0	6.8	37.3	51.3	25.9	20.6a	3.0	46.7	50.0	13.5	5.0	
56—Moose Jaw.....	6.8	7.0	40.7	46.8	25.7	19.6a	2.9	65.0		15.0	6.8	
Alberta (average)	6.5	6.5	39.6	48.6	26.7	17.1	3.4	54.9	58.5	13.4	5.3	
57—Medicine Hat.....	6.7	6.8	43.2	50.3	29.1	20.4a	3.5	66.4	65.0	10.3	5.1	g
58—Drumheller.....	7.0	6.5	32.5	50.0	25.0	20.0a	3.6			15.0	4.0	
59—Edmonton.....	6.3	6.1	41.1	47.3	25.9	15.3a	3.3	48.8	50.0	14.0	6.2	
60—Calgary.....	6.2	6.7	38.0	43.9	25.9	14.9a	3.4	51.0	62.5	13.0	6.2	g
61—Lethbridge.....	6.3	6.2	43.3	51.7	27.5	15.0a	3.2	53.3	55.0	14.0	5.0	
British Columbia (average)	6.2	5.8	42.3	44.8	27.7	22.0	3.5	56.6	59.0	12.9	6.0	
62—Fernie.....	7.4	7.0	48.8	55.0	28.8	17.5a	3.8	60.0	60.0	14.4	6.1	
63—Nelson.....	6.0	5.8	44.0	48.5	30.0	26.7a	4.3	60.0	60.0	15.0	6.3	
64—Trail.....	5.9	5.4	40.0	42.5	23.5	23.5a	3.1			11.0	7.0	
65—New Westminster.....	5.4	5.1	40.6	40.6	26.8	20.0a	3.1	53.8	63.3	13.2	5.6	
66—Vancouver.....	5.9	5.7	39.6	40.1	26.8	19.0a	3.2	53.7		12.0	6.0	
67—Victoria.....	6.5	5.9	39.0	41.5	26.8	22.0a	3.0	52.5		11.8	5.5	
68—Nanaimo.....	5.9	5.8	46.0	45.0	28.0	22.0a	3.6	66.3	57.5	13.5	6.5	
69—Prince Rupert.....	6.5	5.9	40.0	45.0	31.7	25.0a	3.8	50.0		12.5	5.5	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk.

c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted

n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$35. p. Mining company houses \$20, others.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1931

Bituminous coal per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Rent		
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths) per cord	Soft (long) per cord	Soft (stove lengths) per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$ 9.732	\$ 12.302	\$ 11.230	\$ 13.566	\$ 8.317	\$ 10.194	\$ 8.022	c.	c.	\$ 27.337	\$ 19.433
8.829	11.980	8.750	10.250	6.000	7.500	5.700	30.3	10.2	24.333	16.333
7.00-7.25	9.20-9.60	6.00	7.00	5.00	8.00	5.00	30.3	10.6	18.00-23.00	14.00-18.00
7.35		6.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	5.00	31.7	10.5	20.00	10.00-12.00
8.00-9.25	12.50	9.00	10.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	28.3	10.0	15.00-18.00	10.00
9.00-11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	7.00	7.50	7.00	30.5	10.0	30.00-45.00	20.00-30.00
10.00-12.00	13.50	10.00	11.00	6.00	7.00	6.50	30.7	11.0	25.00	20.00
8.00-9.75	12.50	8.50	9.50	6.00	8.00	5.00	30.3	10.2	20.00-23.00	15.00-17.00
10.50	12.75	9.00	10.50	6.75	8.00	7.50	29.0	10.5	21.00-26.00	11.00-18.00
10.781	13.333	9.375	10.625	6.000	8.250	7.050	28.1	9.8	25.750	19.250
10.50-12.50g	13.00g	9.00g	10.00g	7.00g	8.00g	7.00g	29.7	10.1	25.00-40.00	20.00-25.00
11.00-12.25	13.00-14.00	13.00-16.00	14.00-17.00	6.00-8.00	7.50-10.00	8.00-9.00	30.0	9.4	20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00
8.00-12.00	13.50	6.00	7.00	4.00		4.80-6.40c	27.7	9.8	25.00	18.00
10.00		8.00	10.00	6.00	8.00		25.0	10.0	18.00	15.00
9.292	12.484	12.156	12.454	9.053	9.764	8.370	26.5	9.5	23.056	14.813
10.00	11.00	14.667c	14.667c	12.00	12.00	12.00c	23.7	9.5	27.00-35.00	
				13.333c	13.333c					
9.00	12.00	15.00	16.00c	12.00	14.00c	7.00	29.3	10.0	20.00-27.00	12.00-20.00
9.00	12.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	27.2	9.4	20.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
8.50		8.75	9.75	7.00	8.00	6.00c	25.0	9.7	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00
8.00-8.25	13.00	12.00	13.333c	9.333c	13.333c	7.00-10.667c	25.3c	9.7	18.00-24.00	11.00-15.00
		14.667c	16.00c	10.667c						
9.00	12.00	11.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	9.00c	25.0	9.1	23.00-33.00	15.00-23.00
11.00	14.00		6.00c		3.00-3.75c	3.00c	27.3	9.5	10.00-12.00	5.00-7.00
10.00	12.25-12.50	15.00-16.00	16.00-18.00	10.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-16.00c	28.8	9.5	20.00-35.00	15.00-20.00
9.00-9.29	13.50	11.00	12.00	6.00	7.00	7.50c	27.0	9.4	22.00-30.00	15.00-22.00
10.429	11.505	12.132	15.222	9.211	11.587	9.916	26.5	9.7	28.679	20.750
9.25	12.50-13.50	12.00	14.00	8.00	10.00	7.00	27.6	9.6	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
9.25	11.00		18.00c		15.00c		27.7	9.2	20.00-22.00	14.00-18.00
7.50	12.50	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	15.00c	28.6	9.6	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00
11.00	12.50	11.00	12.00	7.00	11.00	9.00	25.0	10.0	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
9.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	12.00	13.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	25.0	8.8	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
10.00	10.50	14.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	9.00	25.6	9.6	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
9.75	13.00	10.00	11.50	8.00	9.50	7.72c	28.0	9.6	22.00-25.00	18.00-20.00
11.25	11.50	14.00	18.00	11.00	13.00	11.00	26.8	9.6	25.00-35.00	18.00-25.00
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	26.7g	9.4	25.00-30.00	18.00-23.00
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	22.7g	9.7	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
9.00	10.50	16.00	17.00	13.00	13.50	13.00	26.9	9.8	25.00-35.00	18.00-25.00
11.75	11.50		17.00		13.00	8.348c	24.8	10.0	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
9.00	10.00-12.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	12.00c	22.7	9.4	25.00	16.00-20.00
10.00	10.00-12.00	14.00	15.50	12.00	11.50		23.6	9.8	25.00-35.00	18.00-22.00
10.00	10.50-11.50	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00		24.4	9.8	30.00-40.00	25.00-28.00
10.00-12.00	9.50-10.00	12.00	15.00c	9.00	10.50c		22.5	9.3	27.00-30.00	20.00-24.00
10.00-12.00	11.50-12.00	16.00	18.00	14.00	17.00	22.7	9.8	30.00-40.00	19.00-25.00	
10.00-11.50	10.00-11.50	18.00c	20.00c	12.00c	15.00c	24.3	9.5	30.00-40.00	17.00-30.00	
12.00	10.25-12.00	16.00c			12.00c	23.0	10.0	30.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
10.00	9.00-10.00	17.00c	14.00c	7.50-10.50c	12.00c	23.0	9.6	22.00-28.00	20.00-22.00	
8.50g	11.00g	g	c & g 18.00	g	c & g 14.00	c & g 10.00	25.9	9.9	30.00-45.00	25.00-30.00
9.50	12.50		22.00c				26.0	9.5	30.00-35.00	25.00-30.00
8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	6.00	9.00	9.00	23.0	9.4	20.00-28.00	14.00-22.00
13.00		10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	8.00	35.0	9.9	30.00-35.00	18.00-20.00
9.00-14.00	13.00		15.00c		12.00c	12.75c	32.0	10	n	25.00
12.00	11.00	12.00	13.50c	12.00	9.00-12.00c		34.2	10	22.00	14.00
16.00	14.50-15.00			5.00-6.00	7.50-10.50c		35.0	9.9	p	20.00-30.00
8.00-11.00	9.50	8.00	12.00	6.00	9.75	6.00c	27.7	10.5	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
9.50-13.00	13.00	5.50-9.50	11.00	5.00-9.00	10.00		28.2	10	25.00-40.00	15.00-25.00
9.00-12.50	12.50	5.50-6.50	7.50	5.00-6.00	7.00	5.00	27.9	9.7	25.00-40.00	15.00-25.00
10.375	15.063		8.188	9.000	9.000	7.500	25.0	9.9	31.250	21.250
12.00h	14.50-15.00		6.50-8.75	7.25-9.25	6.00c	24.5	9.8	30.00-45.00	20.00-30.00	
6.50-11.00h	14.00-16.75		8.00-9.50	9.00-10.50	9.00	25.4	10	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	
9.063	17.363		7.583	10.313	11.167	25.3	10.6	32.500	21.250	
9.75-12.25h	14.00-16.20c			10.00-10.50	11.00-12.00	11.00-13.00	25.0	10	30.00-45.00	20.00-30.00
9.00-10.00h	19.00			4.00-6.00	5.50-6.00		26.0	11.7	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
7.50-9.00h	17.75			7.50	8.00-12.00i	8.50	25.3	10.0	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
6.00-9.00h	16.95-18.25d				14.00c	13.00c	25.0	10.5	25.00-35.00	15.00-20.00
g.125	10.000		6.000	7.000	7.000	4.167	28.8	10.6	29.063	20.250
6.00h	g	g	g	g	g	32.5g	25.0	10.2	25.00-27.50	18.00-20.00
5.00-6.00h	g	g	g	g	8.00	4.50	25.0	11.5	r	20.00-25.00
7.50-8.00h	f & g 10.00	g	g	6.00g	6.00g	4.00g	30.0g	10.5	25.00-35.00	18.00-25.00
4.00-6.50h						4.00g	30.0	10.5	35.00	18.00
9.822	11.240			9.600	9.881	5.050	34.0	12.2	26.563	20.375
6.25-7.50				12.00	16.00	4.20c	40.0	13.5	20.00	18.00
9.50-11.50	11.70			9.00-10.00i	11.50-13.00i	c5.625		13.5	22.00-31.00	18.00-20.00
9.00-11.00	13.50			9.00	11.00	6.00-6.50		10.0	32.00-38.00	22.00-28.00
9.75-10.75	11.00				5.75	4.50	29.8	11.9	18.00-22.00	12.00-18.00
9.50-10.50	11.00				7.50	4.75	29.5	10.7	27.50	24.00
9.75-10.75	9.00			7.50	9.544c	ca.7.7	35.4	11.7	20.00-25.00	16.00-18.00
7.70-8.20s					6.00	5.50	34.0	11.3	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
12.00-13.50				8.00-12.00i	9.00-13.00i	4.80c	35.0	15.0	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00

d. Lower price for petroleum coke. f Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Including birch \$40-\$60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Com- modities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1925	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1927	Nov. 1928	Nov. 1929	Nov. 1930	Oct. 1931	Nov. 1931
*All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.0	102.6	97.7	96.9	94.9	95.7	79.5	70.4	70.6
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	83.7	100.6	96.3	96.0	87.3	93.5	62.6	56.0	57.5
II. Animals and their Products	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	95.0	100.3	97.9	104.0	110.3	108.4	93.4	68.0	67.3
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	58.2	157.1	176.5	96.0	101.7	116.9	112.5	96.5	95.1	92.2	89.8	77.5	71.1	71.7
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	101.6	98.8	98.5	98.6	93.1	85.8	77.5	76.7
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.9	168.4	128.0	104.6	115.8	104.5	99.3	94.1	92.8	93.4	89.3	87.3	87.0
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	95.3	103.9	97.0	89.8	94.1	96.7	73.5	62.9	63.8
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	104.4	108.3	99.4	94.7	92.8	92.8	89.4	86.6	86.5
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	104.4	99.6	99.5	97.3	94.3	95.1	90.9	84.7	84.9
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	204	61.9	107.0	140.0	108.0	95.1	93.7	97.2	97.5	95.5	95.1	94.3	84.5	74.9	74.3
Foods, beverages and tobacco.....	116	61.8	119.4	151.0	105.4	90.2	91.2	97.7	97.5	99.5	99.1	100.3	83.9	67.3	66.1
Other Consumers' Goods..	88	62.2	91.4	126.3	111.4	101.4	97.0	96.5	97.5	92.9	92.4	90.3	84.9	79.9	79.8
II. Producers' Goods.....	351	67.4	131.5	163.1	112.8	99.1	97.8	104.9	97.2	97.3	93.4	95.1	73.4	66.0	67.8
Producers' Equipment.....	22	55.1	80.4	108.6	113.8	104.1	102.5	99.2	109.8	99.1	92.8	94.5	90.9	89.3	89.2
Producers' Materials.....	329	69.1	138.3	170.4	112.6	98.2	97.1	105.5	96.8	97.1	93.5	95.2	71.4	63.4	65.4
Building and construction materials.....	97	67.0	100.9	144.0	122.8	108.7	111.9	102.9	97.9	95.5	98.3	98.2	85.7	80.6	79.9
Manufacturers' materials	232	69.5	147.2	176.6	110.2	95.8	93.7	106.2	96.5	97.5	92.4	94.5	68.2	59.6	62.2
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	167	58.2	131.3	169.5	103.4	89.1	89.3	102.3	95.9	96.5	86.5	91.1	63.5	56.4	58.4
B. Animal.....	90	70.4	129.9	146.6	109.6	95.5	95.6	100.6	97.7	103.1	107.5	105.2	90.6	68.5	67.7
Farm (Canadian).....	59	62.6	132.7	161.4	102.6	86.6	79.8	100.3	98.0	102.2	96.1	101.5	66.3	54.5	55.8
II. Marine.....	16	64.4	111.1	111.7	91.6	91.9	83.6	98.3	103.4	102.1	109.6	109.7	92.0	73.2	73.8
III. Forest.....	52	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	101.6	98.8	98.4	98.6	92.9	85.5	77.5	76.7
IV. Mineral.....	183	67.0	111.3	131.4	117.6	105.8	105.8	101.6	98.8	92.7	91.7	92.1	85.7	81.7	82.0
All raw (or partly manufactured)	232	63.8	120.7	155.7	107.5	94.8	91.1	100.8	97.4	100.0	94.4	97.2	70.4	60.3	60.8
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	276	64.8	127.6	156.8	116.7	100.5	103.1	103.8	97.4	95.9	94.2	93.5	82.8	72.4	73.0

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236.

(Continued from page 1360)

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.3; 1916, 86.3; 1917, 84.6; 1918, 82.9; 1919, 81.6; 1920, 81.1; 1921, 81.4; 1922, 80.1; 1923, 77.7; 1924, 76.5; 1925, 73.8; 1926, 73.2; 1927, 70.9; 1928, 69.3; 1929, 67.4; 1930, 64.7; 1931, 64.1.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report Vol. 2, page 318), and bringing the figures down to 1930. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption on the basis of figures in 1926 as 100, as follows: 1923, 103.3; 1924, 105.1; 1925, 101.7; 1926, 100.0; 1927, 99.0; 1928, 97.1; 1929, 94.6; 1930, 92.3.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 128.9; 1928, 128.5; 1929, 128.0; 1930, 127.6. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 166.9; 1928, 158.9; 1929, 159.1; 1930, 158.8. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
FROM 1913 TO 1931*
(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	189	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Jan. 1930....	162	157	158	156	166	160
Feb. 1930....	161	157	158	155	166	160
Mar. 1930....	159	157	158	155	166	159
April 1930....	153	157	158	155	166	157
May 1930....	152	156	160	155	166	157
June 1930....	151	156	160	155	166	157
July 1930....	149	156	160	155	166	156
Aug. 1930....	145	156	160	155	166	155
Sept. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Oct. 1930....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Nov. 1930....	140	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Jan. 1931....	134	156	160	148	165	150
Feb. 1931....	129	156	160	142	164	146
Mar. 1931....	124	156	160	141	164	145
April 1931....	121	155	160	137	164	142
May 1931....	116	154	158	137	164	140
June 1931....	111	153	158	137	164	138
July 1931....	110	154	158	131	163	137
Aug. 1931....	112	153	158	131	163	138
Sept. 1931....	109	151	158	127	163	136
Oct. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Nov. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135

Retail Prices

Beef prices, for the most part, were lower, sirloin steak being down from an average of 27.3 cents per pound in October to 26 cents in November, round steak from 22.1 cents per pound to 21.2 cents and rib roast from 20.4 cents per pound to 19.6 cents. Shoulder roast was unchanged at an average price of 13.7 cents per pound. These prices compare with 32.4 cents per pound for sirloin steak in November, 1930, 27.4 cents for round steak, 25.6 cents per pound for rib roast and 19.3 cents for shoulder roast. Veal and mutton were again lower in most localities, the former averaging 16.2 cents per pound in November and 16.4 cents in October, and the latter 22.1 cents per pound in November and 23 cents in October. Pork prices were again generally lower, fresh leg roast being down from an average price of 20 cents per pound in October to 18.4 cents in November and salt pork from an average of 20.2 cents per pound in October to 18.8 cents in November. Prices in November, 1930, were 28.1 cents per pound for fresh pork and 26.8 cents for salt pork. Boiled ham was substantially lower in most localities being down in the average from 49.8 cents per pound in October to 45.9 cents in November. In fresh fish cod steak, halibut and white fish were lower. Lard was down from an average price of 13.3 cents per pound in October to 12.9 cents in November.

The price of eggs was substantially higher in most localities, fresh averaging 44.3 cents per dozen in November as compared with 32.4 cents in October and 51.3 cents in November, 1930, and cooking averaging 34.4 cents per dozen in November, 27.5 cents in October and 43.1 cents in November, 1930. The price of milk, which usually advances at this season, was slightly lower at an average price of 10.5 cents per quart as compared with 10.6 cents in October. Declines were reported from Charlottetown, St. John, Galt and Trail. Butter prices showed little change. The downward tendency, however, was continued, dairy averaging 23.1 cents per pound in November, 23.3 cents in October and 35.5 cents in November, 1930, and creamery averaging 26.2 cents per pound in November, 26.8 cents in October and 38.9 cents in November, 1930. Cheese declined from an average price of 22.9 cents per pound in October to 22.5 cents in November.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 6.1 cents per pound. Flour was somewhat lower in many localities, the average price being 2.9 cents per pound in November as compared with 3 cents in October and 4.1 cents in November, 1930. Rolled oats were down from an average of 4.8 cents per pound in October to 4.6 cents in November. The

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18%; Clothing, 13%; Sundries, 20%.

prices of canned vegetables continued to decline in most localities, tomatoes being down from 12·2 cents per tin in October to 11·4 cents in November, peas from 11·3 cents per tin in October to 11 cents in November, and corn from 13 cents per tin in October to 12·1 cents in November. The price of potatoes was generally lower at an average of 69·4 cents per ninety pounds in November as compared with 80·2 cents in October and \$1.34 in November, 1930. The price of anthracite coal was up in the average from \$16 per ton in October to \$16.14 in November. Increases were reported from Moncton, Fredericton, Belleville, St. Catharines, Galt, St. Thomas, Windsor, North Bay, Sudbury and Timmins. Hard wood, in stove lengths, was slightly lower at an average price of \$13.57 per cord as compared with \$13.78 in October. Lower quotations for rent were reported from Thetford Mines, St. Catharines, Brandon and Calgary.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

During October wheat prices advanced, due, it was said, to a strong export demand and to a falling off in supplies from Russia. This relatively high level was maintained during the first ten days of November. During the last half of the month, however, the movement was downward and much of the gain of the previous month was lost. Average prices for November were, however, substantially higher than in October, No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, being 67·3 cents per bushel as compared with 59·9 cents in October. The high price for the month was 73½ cents per bushel near the beginning and the low 60 cents per bushel toward the end. Coarse grains also averaged higher in November, western barley being up from an average price of 33·2 cents per bushel in October to 42·5 cents in November; western oats from 31·2 cents per bushel in October to 33·6 cents in November; rye from 37 cents per bushel in October to 48·8 cents in November and flax from 94·4 cents per bushel in

October to \$1.06 in November. The price of flour advanced for the first time since February, following the increased prices for wheat. Spring wheat flour at Toronto was up from \$4.60 per barrel in October to \$5.22 in November. Bran and shorts each advanced \$4.75 per ton, the former to \$19.99 and the latter to \$20.99. The price of raw sugar at New York, in Canadian funds, was down from \$1.58 per cwt. to \$1.54, while granulated at Montreal was unchanged at \$4.56 per cwt. Ceylon rubber at New York declined from 5·4 cents per pound to 5·2 cents, Canadian funds. In live stock good steers at Toronto were slightly higher at \$5.92 per hundred pounds as compared with \$5.90, while at Winnipeg the advance was from \$4.78 per hundred pounds to \$4.83. Veal calves at Toronto were down from \$8.53 per hundred pounds to \$7.23 but were unchanged at Winnipeg at \$5.75 per hundred pounds. Hogs at Toronto declined from \$5.74 per hundred pounds to \$5.23, at Winnipeg from \$4.71 per hundred pounds to \$4.20 and at Montreal from \$5.49 per hundred pounds to \$5.20. Good lambs at Montreal advanced from \$6.22 per hundred pounds to \$6.45 but at Toronto the price declined from \$6.80 per hundred pounds to \$6.59 and at Winnipeg from \$5.65 per hundred pounds to \$5.57. Creamery butter at Toronto advanced from 23·1 cents per pound to 23·7 cents and at Montreal from 22·5 cents per pound to 23·5 cents. Eggs were substantially higher, fresh at Montreal being up from 45·9 cents per dozen to 54·8 cents, at Toronto from 45·4 cents per dozen to 49·9 cents, and at Winnipeg from 37·8 cents per dozen to 48·5 cents. Spruce lumber was \$4 per thousand board feet lower at \$26. Steel scrap was down from \$7-\$8.50 per ton to \$6.50-\$8. Scrap iron also was down from \$8-\$11 per ton to \$7.50-\$10.50. In non-ferrous metals electrolytic copper declined from \$9.15 per hundred pounds to \$8.75. Copper wire bars were down from \$7.90 per hundred pounds to \$7.83. Tin was unchanged at 29 cents per pound, while the price of silver at New York, in Canadian funds, was substantially higher at 36·2 cents per ounce as compared with 33·1 cents in October.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. The index numbers of the cost of living are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases. The latest quarterly table showing cost of living and wholesale prices index numbers

for various countries appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for October.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1924=100, was 62·8 for October, an increase of 5·2 per cent for the month. With the exception of a small decline in meat and fish, all groups showed

substantial advances over the average for the month of September.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 82·3 at the end of October, an advance of 2 per cent over the previous month. With the exception of a decline in animal foods, all groups were higher than at the end of September. The following paragraph is quoted from the *Statist*, November 14, 1931:

"Measured by the *Statist* index number, the increase in wholesale prices in October was only 2 per cent, following a similar increase in September, in which month the depreciation in sterling could, of course, have had very little effect. The fact that the rise in prices, in face of a fall of more than 20 per cent in sterling, has been so limited, must be attributed partly to the continued decline in gold prices during both September and October. The extent of this latter movement is brought out in the large table at the foot of the page (table omitted), which shows that in the United States and France, in particular, the decline during these two months was very pronounced, though more recently, it is true, this tendency has been reversed in the former country. It has also to be remembered that a number of countries from which a large part of our imports are derived have followed Britain in departing from the gold standard, or, where they were already divorced from that standard, have not allowed the sterling value of their currencies to appreciate to any marked extent."

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 146 at the end of October, an increase of one point over the first of the month, due to an increase in the food group. Eggs, potatoes, cheese and butter were all higher, while meat was cheaper. Rent, clothing, fuel and light and sundries showed no change.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 107·1 for October, a decline of 1·4 per cent for the month. Of the sixteen groups included, four showed small advances, but all other groups declined, the greatest fall being one of 9·2 per cent in cattle.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 133·1 for October, a decline of 0·7 per cent for the month. Food, clothing and sundries were lower, while the heat and light group was higher and rent was unchanged.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, on the base 1913=100 (pre-war currency), was 88·9 for October, showing no change from the September level. Advances in vegetable foods, miscellaneous vegetable products, and minerals and metals were offset by declines in animal foods, textiles, chemical products and construction materials.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the cost of living, Milan, on the base June, 1927=100, was 81·26 for September, a decline of 0·7 per cent for the month.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 107 for September, showing no change from the August level. All of the food groups, as well as oilseeds and textiles other than cotton were higher than the previous month, while raw cotton, hides and skins and metals were unchanged. There was no change in cotton manufactures.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the cost of living, Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 108 for October, showing no change from September. An increase in fuel and lighting was counteracted by declines in pulses and clothing. There was no change in cereals, miscellaneous foods and house rent.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 68·4 for October, a fall of one per cent for the month. There were very small increases in fuel and lighting materials and miscellaneous commodities, but all other groups contributed to the decline.

The *Annalist* index number on the base 1913=100, was 102·0 for November, an advance of 1·4 per cent for the month due to higher prices for farm products and fuels. There were declines in food products, textile products, metals, building materials, chemicals and miscellaneous commodities.

Bradstreet's index number, which is the sums total of the prices per pound of 96 commodities of common consumption was \$7·9123 at the first of December, a decline of 2·2 per cent for the month. There were small increases in naval stores and chemicals and drugs, but apart from these, all groups were lower than at November 1.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 84·9 for October, a decline of 0·8 per cent for the month. There was a slight increase in fuel and light, but all other groups were lower than in September.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Union Member Forfeits Benefits by Failing to Pay Dues

A member of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, an unincorporated union, defaulted in the payment of his dues, and thereby forfeited his membership. He was reinstated later, but died shortly afterwards. In an action brought by his widow for death benefits under the union's life insurance plan the Manitoba Court of Appeal held that the default of the deceased caused a loss of his union benefits, and that, since the period between his re-instatement and death was not long enough to entitle the widow to set up a claim, she was not entitled to any benefit.

Mr. Justice Dennistoun, in his judgment, referred in passing to the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in December, 1929, declaring that unincorporated trade unions had no legal standing (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1931, page 108). In the present case no attack had been made on the action.

"The widow in the present case," he continued, "claims, as beneficiary of her deceased husband, the sum of \$500 from the funds of the death benefit department of the trade union referred to, and she has been given judgment for that sum by His Honour Judge Stubbs, but without any reasons for his conclusions.

The rights of the parties are to be determined by the provisions of the constitution and by-laws of the Brotherhood which it is admitted set forth the contract between the organization and its members.

By article XXIII, Sec. 3, it is provided, *inter alia*:—

Upon due proof of the death of any member of the Brotherhood, who at the time of such death shall be in good standing in said Brotherhood, and whose participation in the benefits of the Death Benefit Department is not limited under sec. 4, or debarred under sections 6, 7 and 17 of this article, the Superintendent of the Death Benefit Department shall out of the funds or property coming into his custody or control as such superintendent pay to the designated beneficiary of such member as follows:

If such member had a continuous membership for twelve months next preceding such death the sum of \$50.

Then follow like provisions for payments on a sliding scale for more lengthy continuous membership up to 60 months and \$400. And finally:

If such a member had a continuous membership for 72 months next preceding such death the sum of \$500.

The plaintiff claims, and has been awarded by the trial Judge, \$500 under the last-quoted paragraph of the constitution.

Counsel for the defendants points out that a claimant is not entitled to any benefit whatsoever unless the deceased had at least 12 months' continuous membership prior to death and says further that this deceased member had a membership of only two months and 25 days prior to his death, which entitled his widow to nothing.

It appears from exhibits filed at the trial that all the dues of the deceased were paid for the years 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929, but that he did not pay for the first quarter of 1930, his arrears being \$2.50 for grand lodge dues, and \$1.75 for local lodge dues for January, February and March. He paid in full for the second quarter, April, May and June, \$4.25, and died on June 25 in that quarter, while still in arrears for the first quarter which deprives his widow of all claims against the benefit fund.

This seems to be a defence drastic in the extreme, but on a careful examination of the constitution and by-laws it is well taken.

It is apparent that this is not an insurance scheme on an actuarial basis, for payment of \$10 in annual dues to grand lodge, even if the whole of that sum were handed over to the death benefit department, which was not done, could not provide a \$500 payment to a beneficiary at the end of six years. It is a scheme, admitted by counsel, for inducing members to keep up their trade union membership.

A member who fails for 30 days to pay his dues forfeits all claim on the beneficiary funds. This is covered by article XXIII, sec. 6, which says in part:

If such member remains delinquent during the entire month on the first day of which such dues and assessment became payable, he, his beneficiary, and aforesaid subordinate lodge and persons, shall be deemed to have forfeited all rights, interests, and benefits, of, in and to said Death Benefit Department, its funds and property, until such member shall have reinstated his membership and becomes entitled to benefits under sections 3, 4 and 17 of this Article.

It is sec. 17 of article XXIII which has the sting in it. It must be read carefully before its full meaning is appreciated.

It says:

Sec. 17. In determining the sum payable to any person under this article no period of membership in said brotherhood prior to July 1, 1919, shall be considered.

In computing the period of continuous membership under this Article no period of membership of a member prior to joining, last

renewal, or last re-instatement, or for which dues may be paid beyond the date of death of such member shall be considered.

That means that a member loses all the benefit of his membership prior to the date of his re-instatement. He may renew his membership, after delinquency, within six months, upon payment of all back dues subject to the limitations of article XXIII, secs. 4, 6, 7 and 17.

He is reinstated so far as his trade union membership is concerned, but in so far as the benefit funds are concerned he is not reinstated but merely permitted to renew his membership—by making a fresh start, entitling him to nothing until after the expiration of 12 months at the least.

It was urged by counsel that this deceased member had an unemployment card for the first quarter of 1930, which permitted him to make default in payment of his lodge dues.

That is governed by article XVI, sec., 2, as well as by article XXIII, sec. 9, which permits the holder of such a card to be in default of payment of local dues or assessments, other than grand lodge dues and assessments. These latter must be paid in any event. In the present case they were not paid and as a result there is no claim on the fund by reason of the default. I refer to *Wilson v. Sons of England Benefit Soc.* (1909) 1 O.W.N. 144; *Wintemute v. Brotherhood R.R. Trainmen* (1900) 27 O.A.R. 524; and to *Cooley on Insurance*, vol. III, pp. 2338 and 2344.

The deceased was not misled in any way. He realized his position and knew that he had lost his benefit, but he expected that in some way it would be overlooked or made right, if he paid up his arrears, at some future date.

Then he died suddenly, and the Brotherhood, acting on their well-considered policy in respect to this fund, refuse to pay. This fund is not an insurance fund, it is but an inducement to members to retain their membership in the union, and it suits the union to have defaults made as often as may be, in order that it may maintain the death benefit department as long as possible. If every delinquent who was reinstated in membership was also reinstated on the fund, financial disaster would result.

I would allow the appeal and dismiss the action.

Hniden versus Herr (Manitoba) 1931, *Western Weekly Reports*, vol. 3, page 546.

Wages Due must be paid to Employees on Strike

In 1923 the Virginia Railroad discharged three men, one being a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the others being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Under an agreement between the engine service brotherhoods and the Virginian railroad, any employee who was discharged was entitled to a hearing, and, if found to have been unjustly dismissed, he was to be paid for the time lost. The two Brotherhoods investigated the case, declared the discharges unjust, and asked the company to reinstate the men, with compensation for lost time. The general superintendent and general manager of the Virginia Railroad refused to grant this request, and the Brotherhoods then carried the case to the former Railroad Labour Board.

After a series of hearings, at which both management and men were represented, the Railroad Labour Board found in favour of the discharged employees, and ordered the company to take them back, with pay for the time they have been out of service.

In accordance with this ruling the company instructed the former employees to return to work. At that time a strike was in progress on the railway, and the three men declined to resume work while the other regular employees were on strike. The company thereupon refused to give them the wages which the Board had declared to be due to them. The three employees then brought action against the company in the United States District Court of Virginia, which awarded them the full amount due for their wages. On appeal by the company the Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed this judgment, and finally, on further appeal, the United States Supreme Court, in November, 1931, affirmed the judgment of the two lower courts.

Some Workmen's Compensation Decisions in England

Some British cases illustrating the fine distinctions that have to be made in the application of Workmen's Compensation principles are cited by Mr. H. Samuels, author of a recent work entitled "The Law Relating to Industry," writing in the English magazine *Industrial Welfare and Personal Management*, November, 1931. A few of these cases are outlined below:—

A pit head bath was provided by a firm on their premises for those of their miners who desired to use it. A miner after ceasing work

was using the bath and fractured his skull through slipping on the tiled floor. Compensation refused on ground that the man had remained on his employer's premises for the enjoyment of a privilege conferred and not in the performance of a duty imposed.

"A man may have an accident and honestly believe at the same time that nothing serious has happened to him and, therefore, not conceiving that he had a good claim against his employer, makes no claim, but if it afterwards turns out that he has made a mistake in fact and really has been injured, that may be reasonable cause for his not making a claim within six months."

A lorry driver passing another lorry which had broken down halted to give it a tow. In the manoeuvring he was crushed between the two vehicles. Compensation refused.

The liability for accidents occurring to employees when being conveyed by the firm or

in vehicles belonging to the firm varies according to the circumstances. If, for example, a function is arranged to take place in the firm's time and the employees attend as part of their day's work, the provisions of the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Acts would apply in the case of accidents to the manual and other workers who came within their scope. Where, however, there is no direction of the firm to the employee, so that the latter has no duty under his contract of service to attend the function there is no liability on the firm in the case of accident. If, on the other hand, vehicles belonging to or hired by the firm are used, there would be an additional liability if accidents arose through the vehicle being unsafe or through the negligence of the driver provided by them (except in so far as the firm contract out of such risk), irrespective of whether the workmen's Compensation Act applies to the case in question or not.

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